

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF VERMONT
FILED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF VERMONT

2016 FEB -1 PM 3: 52

CHUCK HILL, Individually and on Behalf)
of All Others Similarly Situated,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

DOLGENCORP, LLC (d/b/a DOLLAR)
GENERAL, CORPORATION))

Defendant.)

CLERK

BY

DEPUTY CLERK

Case No. 2:16-cv-26

Removed from
Vermont Superior Court
Orleans Civil Unit
Case No. 335-12-15-OSCV

DEFENDANT DOLGENCORP, LLC'S NOTICE OF REMOVAL

Defendant Dolgencorp, LLC, d/b/a Dollar General Corporation ("Dolgencorp"), pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441, and 1446, the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"), and Local Rule 81, hereby notifies this Court that it is removing the above-captioned action, currently pending in the Vermont Superior Court, Civil Division, Orleans Unit, to the United States District Court for the District of Vermont. In support of this Notice of Removal, Dolgencorp states as follows:

SUMMARY FOR REMOVAL

1. On December 22, 2015, Plaintiff filed in the Vermont Superior Court, Civil Division, Orleans Unit a Class Action Complaint for damages, declaratory relief, injunctive relief, attorneys' fees and costs, and other additional relief, styled *Chuck Hill, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated v. Dolgencorp, LLC (d/b/a Dollar General, Corporation)*, Case No. 335-12-15-OSCV ("the State Court Action"). All papers served in the State Court Action are attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

2. Dolgencorp was served with the Class Action Complaint on January 12, 2016. This Notice of Removal is being filed with this Court within 30 days of service of plaintiff's Complaint, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b).

3. As required by 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), Dolgencorp is removing this case to the U.S. District Court for the District of Vermont, which is the district and division embracing the place where the state court action was filed.

4. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. 1446(d), Dolgencorp has given contemporaneous written notice of this Notice of Removal to all adverse parties and the clerk of the Vermont Superior Court, Civil Division, Orleans Unit. (Notice of Filing of Notice of Removal, attached as **Exhibit B**.)

5. As set forth below, this Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this case pursuant to the class action provisions of the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(1)-(10), 1453. Removal is proper because the suit is a class action in which any member of a class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a state different from any defendant; because the proposed class is comprised of at least 100 class members; and because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A); *Blockbuster, Inc. v. Galeno*, 472 F.3d 53, 56 (2d Cir. 2006).

NATURE OF THE CASE

6. Plaintiff's Complaint seeks compensatory and punitive damages, declaratory relief, injunctive relief, attorney's fees, and costs of suit, under Vermont's Consumer Fraud Act and Vermont's common law claims of breach of implied warranty of merchantability, breach of implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, and unjust enrichment. The basis for

Plaintiff's claims is that Dolgencorp engaged in wrongful marketing practices in selling three different Dollar General-brand motor oil products (the "Motor Oil Products"). Complaint ¶¶ 1-2.

7. Plaintiff alleges that two of the Motor Oil Products are not suitable for use with engines built after 1988, and that one of the Motor Oil Products is not suitable for use with engines built after 1930. Complaint ¶ 20. Plaintiff claims that Dolgencorp's wrongful marketing practices obscure these facts and thus injured Plaintiff and other members of the putative class. Complaint ¶¶ 31-36. Plaintiff's claims of wrongful marketing are based upon allegations of (1) inadequate or improper labeling of the Motor Oil Products, Complaint ¶¶ 18, 20-23, 27-30, and (2) wrongful placement of the Motor Oil Products on the store shelf alongside other motor oil product brands, Complaint ¶¶ 18-19, 24-26.

8. Plaintiff seeks (1) a declaration that Dolgencorp "must provide accurate representations of the quality of the motor oil sold at its stores," (2) a permanent injunction preventing Dolgencorp from continuing the marketing practices Plaintiff alleges to be wrongful, (3) "extraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief" in the form of specific performance, reformation, and imposition of a constructive trust, (4) compensatory damages in the form of "full restitution" for the entire putative class and "[r]estitution and disgorgement of the unlawful profits collected by" Dolgencorp, (5) punitive damages, and (6) attorneys' fees and costs of suit. Complaint at ¶¶ 19-20. Plaintiff's Complaint does not allege a specific dollar value for either Plaintiff's compensatory damages or punitive damages. *See id.*

THIS SUIT IS A CLASS ACTION WHOSE PARTIES ARE MINIMALLY DIVERSE

9. This action was filed by a single named plaintiff, Chuck Hill, pursuant to Vermont Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2), (3), on behalf of himself and a class defined by Plaintiff as including "[a]ll persons in the State of Vermont who purchased Defendant's DG-

branded motor oil, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and/or DG SAE 30, from 2009 to present.” Complaint ¶ 38. While Dolgencorp denies that this lawsuit is properly maintained as a class action under Federal Rule 23, and reserves the right to challenge class certification, Plaintiff has alleged a class action as that term is defined by 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(1).

10. Plaintiff alleges that the proposed class consists of “hundreds of thousands of persons” who have purchased Dolgencorp’s Motor Oil Products in Vermont from 2009 to the present, and is thus “so numerous that separate joinder of each member is impracticable.” Complaint ¶¶ 38, 41. As defined, and based on the allegations in the Complaint, the proposed class comprises a minimum of 100 members as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B).

11. In class actions covered by CAFA, the requisite diversity of citizenship is satisfied as long as there is “minimal diversity,” that is, so long as the citizenship of any one plaintiff differs from that of at least one defendant. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A); *see Blockbuster*, 472 F.3d at 58-59.

12. According to the Complaint, the named Plaintiff, Chuck Hill, resides in, and is a citizen of, Orleans County, Vermont. Complaint ¶ 1.

13. According to the Complaint, the single defendant Dolgencorp is incorporated under the laws of the State of Kentucky and is headquartered in Tennessee. Complaint ¶ 3. As a result, for jurisdictional purposes, Dolgencorp is a citizen of both Kentucky and Tennessee. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1).

14. Accordingly, as defined by 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), diversity of citizenship existed both at the time of filing the Complaint and at the time of removal because the named Plaintiff is a citizen of a different state than defendant Dolgencorp.

**THIS SUIT IS A CLASS ACTION WITH THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT IN
CONTROVERSY GREATER THAN \$5,000,000**

15. Under CAFA, a minimally diverse class action is removable if the amount in controversy is greater than \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The claims of the individual class members “shall be aggregated” to determine whether that jurisdictional minimum has been met. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(6).

16. Dolgencorp, as the party invoking this Court’s subject matter jurisdiction, “bears the burden of establishing [that jurisdiction] by showing that there is a reasonable probability that the [amount in controversy] prerequisite[] is satisfied.” *Wurtz v. Rawlings Co., LLC*, 761 F.3d 232, 239 (2d Cir. 2014) (internal quotation marks omitted). When, as here, a class action complaint does not explicitly limit plaintiffs’ recovery to an amount less than the jurisdictional minimum, removal is improper only if it appears to a “legal certainty” that the plaintiff cannot recover \$5,000,000. *Bank v. Hydra Group LLC*, 433 Fed. App’x 50, 50-51 (2d Cir. 2011) (assuming that “the general standards governing the amount of controversy requirement under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1) apply coextensively with those standards governing the CAFA” to hold that “dismissal is warranted [for failure to demonstrate that the aggregate amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000] only if it appears to a legal certainty that the claim is really for less than the jurisdictional amount” (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted)).

17. When “the complaint fails to allege a specific damages amount,” as here, “and facts relating to the jurisdictional amount are challenged by the plaintiff,” which may be the case here, “the defendant must establish the requisite amount in controversy with competent proof and justify its allegations by a preponderance of evidence.” *Smith v. Manhattan Club Timeshare Ass’n, Inc.*, 944 F. Supp. 2d 244, 250 (S.D.N.Y. 2013) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see also Hughes v. La Salle Bank Nat’l Ass’n*, 2007 WL 4103680, at *1-2 (2d Cir. 2007) (remanding

to the district court to hold an evidentiary hearing as to whether the amount in controversy under CAFA was satisfied).

18. “Generally, . . . the amount in controversy is calculated from the plaintiff’s standpoint.” *Khell v. Port of N.Y. Auth.*, 457 F.2d 46, 49 (2d Cir. 1972) (emphasis added). If this was not a CAFA case, this statement of law would be controlling. *Correspondent Servs. Corp. v. First Equities Corp. of Fla.*, 442 F.3d 767, 769 (2d Cir. 2006) (reaffirming *Khell* in a typical diversity action). But CAFA is not a traditional diversity statute. Instead, as recognized by courts across the country, CAFA was intended to confer broad federal jurisdiction over class actions, and did so in part by providing that the amount in controversy may be established from the viewpoint of either the plaintiff or the defendant. *See, e.g., Ullman v. Safeway Ins. Co.*, 995 F. Supp. 2d 1196, 1217 (D.N.M. 2013); *Rasberry v. Capitol Cnty. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.*, 609 F. Supp. 2d 594, 600-01 (E.D. Tex. 2009) *Rippee v. Boston Market Corp.*, 408 F. Supp. 2d 982, 984 (S.D. Cal. 2005). In fact, the Senate Judiciary Committee specifically stated “that a matter be subject to federal jurisdiction under [CAFA] if the value of the matter in litigation exceeds \$5,000,000 either from the viewpoint of the plaintiff or the viewpoint of the defendant, and regardless of the type of relief sought (e.g., damages, injunctive relief, or declaratory relief).” S. Rep. No. 109-14, at 40 (Feb. 28, 2005), 2005 WL 627977. This Congressional intent has been recognized as the basis for CAFA abrogating otherwise controlling case law requiring a “plaintiff’s only” viewpoint insofar as a federal court’s jurisdiction is invoked under CAFA. *See, e.g., Toller v. Sagamore Ins. Co.*, 558 F. Supp. 2d 924, 930-31 (E.D. Ark. 2008); *see also* Stephen J. Shapiro, *Applying the Jurisdictional Provisions of the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005: In Search of a Sensible Judicial Approach*, 59 Baylor L. Rev. 77, 114 (2007) (“Now that CAFA specifically allows aggregation of plaintiffs’ claims for the purpose of satisfying the

amount in controversy, the reasoning previously used to prevent using cost to the defendant no longer applies, and the value of injunctive relief should probably be considered from either the plaintiffs' or the defendant's point of view."').

19. In this case, the jurisdictional minimum is met whether the valuation proceeds from the Plaintiff's or the Defendant's viewpoint, on the basis of Plaintiff's requests for equitable relief alone, and also upon considering direct damages sought by the named Plaintiff and attorneys' fees sought by the entire class.

20. In calculating the amount in controversy from the Plaintiff's perspective,¹ the Court may consider the amount of any statutory damages available to Plaintiff pursuant to his allegations. *Blockbuster*, 472 F.3d at 55; *see also Kaye v. Merck & Co.*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 113292 (D. Conn. Sept. 30, 2011). Under Vermont's Consumer Fraud Act, a consumer who establishes a violation of that statute is entitled to "reasonable attorney's fees, and exemplary damages not exceeding three times the value of the consideration given by the consumer." Vt. Stat. Ann. § 2461(b). The Complaint contains a picture of the Motor Oil Products on a store shelf. The listed price is \$2.75.² Complaint ¶ 24; *see also Exhibit C*, *Barfoot* Complaint at ¶ 28. A claim for the maximum allowed exemplary damages under the Consumer Fraud Act three times the amount paid for the product, or \$8.25, totaling \$11.00 in compensatory and exemplary

¹ While Dolgencorp believes that the amount in controversy has been met in this case on the basis of Plaintiff's Complaint alone, Dolgencorp also relies on the cost of complying with the injunction that Plaintiff seeks. This figure could easily total several million dollars given that Dolgencorp, if Plaintiff's suit is successful, could be required to: (i) remove the Motor Oil Products from its shelves in Vermont, (ii) redesign the product label to provide alternate warnings, (iii) create and place in-store notices communicating the alternate warnings; and (iv) re-design its website and/or advertising campaign to communicate the alternate warnings. In addition, Dolgencorp could forego a substantial sum of money in lost sales while its Motor Oil Products were in the process of being relabeled. *See, e.g., Tucker v. Papa John's Int'l, Inc.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 27596 at *5-6 (S.D. Ill. 2015) (estimating the value of injunctive and declaratory relief at approximately \$3,000,000.00); *Kenney v. Alterna Holdings Corp.*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 179948, *1-2 (C.D. Cal. 2013) (estimating the cost of a recall to re-label the product at issue at \$1,316,672.00); *Valdez v. Metro. Prop. & Cas. Ins. Co.*, 867 F. Supp. 2d 1143, 1184 (D.N.M. 2012) (defendants demonstrated that it would cost them nearly \$9,000,000.00 to comply with the injunction sought by the plaintiffs). Dolgencorp can provide additional documentation estimating these costs more specifically if necessary and if the Court so desires.

² This price may have varied over time.

damages per class member. “Defendants are also entitled to make a reasonable allowance for attorneys’ fees when calculating the potential amount in controversy [under CAFA,] where they are anticipated or awarded in the governing statute.” *Henry v. Warner Music Group Corp.*, 2014 WL 1224575, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 24, 2014) (internal quotation marks omitted). Plaintiffs’ attorneys’ fee request can be as much as thirty percent of the judgment. *In re Rite Aid Corp. Securities Litig.*, 396 F.3d 294, 303 (3d Cir. 2005) (recognizing a “study by the Federal Judicial Center of all class actions resolved or settled over a four-year period” which had “found a median percentage recovery range of 27-30%”). Thirty (30) percent of \$11.00 is \$3.30, amounting to a total of \$14.30 based upon statutory damages and fees alone. Plaintiff has estimated that there are “hundreds of thousands of persons” in the proposed class. Complaint ¶ 41. Thus, the aggregated amount of compensatory and exemplary damages and attorneys’ fees for the proposed class under the Consumer Fraud Act is approximately \$2,860,000.00 (assuming a class comprised of 200,000 individuals), though this figure could be much higher.³

21. Plaintiff also seeks restitution and disgorgement of profits. Complaint, Demand/Prayer for Relief ¶¶ B, F. Any damages awarded pursuant to this request would total at least \$550,000.00 for a class of 200,000 individuals given the 2.75 price of the Motor Oil Products reflected in Plaintiff’s Complaint. Complaint ¶ 24; *see also Exhibit C, Barfoot Complaint* at ¶ 28.

22. Plaintiff also seeks punitive damages. Complaint, Demand/Prayer for Relief ¶ E. “[I]f punitive damages are permitted under the controlling law, the demand for such damages may be included in determining whether the jurisdictional amount is satisfied.” *A.F.A. Tours, Inc. v. Whitchurch*, 937 F.2d 82, 87 (2d Cir. 1991). This is true even though Plaintiff has failed to disclose the amount of punitive damages he is seeking. *See, e.g., Frederick v. Hartford*

³ Defendant disputes that Plaintiffs are entitled to any damages at all.

Underwriters Ins. Co., 683 F.3d 1242, 1248 (10th Cir. 2012); *Back Doctors Ltd. v. Metro. Prop. & Cas. Ins. Co.*, 637 F.3d 827, 830 (7th Cir. 2011); *In re: GM LLC Ignition Switch Litig.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 59834, 316-317 (S.D.N.Y. May 5, 2015); *Mehlenbacher v. Akzo Nobel Salt, Inc.*, 207 F. Supp. 2d 71, 79 (W.D.N.Y. 2002). In *Frederick*, the Tenth Circuit explained that a defendant does not have to prove that the plaintiff is likely to prevail on its punitive damages claim, but must merely demonstrate that “(1) state law *permits* a punitive damages award for the claims in question; and (2) the total award, including compensatory and punitive damages, *could* exceed \$5,000,000.” *Id.* (emphasis added). Punitive damages are available in Vermont upon a showing that the defendant acted with malice, which may be demonstrated by “conduct manifesting personal ill will or carried out under circumstances evidencing insult or oppression, or even by conduct showing a reckless or wanton disregard of one’s rights.” *Schnabel v. Nordic Toyota*, 168 Vt. 354, 362 (Vt. 1998) (quoting *Shortle v. Central Vermont Pub. Serv. Corp.*, 137 Vt. 32, 33 (1979)); see also *Ainsworth v. Franklin County Cheese Corp.*, 592 A.2d 871, 874-75 (Vt. 1991); *Glidden v. Skinner*, 142 Vt. 644, 647 (1983). The Vermont Supreme Court has characterized a 2:1 ratio between a punitive damage and compensatory damage award as being “on the low end of the range of single-digit ratios recognized by the United States Supreme Court as presumptively within the bounds of due process.” *Shahi v. Madden*, 2008 VT 25, ¶ 27 (Vt. 2008) (citing *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Campbell*, 538 U.S. 408, 425 (2003)). It has also characterized a 10:1 ratio as “reasonable” and noted that “courts have routinely upheld much greater ratios applying the *Gore* standards.” *Sweet v. Roy*, 173 Vt. 418, 446 (Vt. 2002). Thus, it is possible that a jury could award at least \$2,500,000.00 in punitive damages in this case, and potentially could award ten times that amount.⁴

⁴ Defendant disputes that Plaintiffs are entitled to punitive damages.

23. As further evidence that the amount in controversy in this case exceeds five million dollars, Dolgencorp points to the six other Class Action Complaints that have been recently filed against it in federal court with allegations almost identical to Plaintiff's allegations here, all of which allege that the amount in controversy exceeds five million dollars. These Complaints are attached hereto as **Exhibit C**.

NO EXCEPTIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION APPLY

24. Once a defendant has established CAFA's threshold jurisdictional requirements – the requisite number of plaintiffs, minimal diversity, and \$5,000,000.00 in controversy – a plaintiff may only seek remand by showing that one of CAFA's three possible exceptions apply. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3)-(4); *see also Blockbuster*, 472 F.3d at 56. Because no defendant in this action is a citizen of Vermont, however, none of these exceptions apply. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3), (d)(4)(A)(i)(II)(cc), (d)(4)(B).

25. First, CAFA's discretionary exception provides that a district court *may* decline to exercise jurisdiction if more than one-third but less than two-thirds of the proposed class members are citizens of the forum state *and* the primary defendants are citizens of the forum state. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3). Because Dolgencorp is a citizen of Kentucky and Tennessee (Complaint ¶ 3), not Vermont, the discretionary exception cannot apply – regardless of how many proposed class members are citizens of Vermont. *Id.*

26. The two mandatory exceptions to federal jurisdiction set forth in CAFA – the so-called “local controversy” and “home state” exceptions – also do not apply for the same reason. The local controversy exception only applies where all four of the following conditions exist: (1) more than two-thirds of the proposed class members are citizens of the forum state; (2) *at least one primary defendant is a citizen of the forum state*; (3) the principal alleged injuries occurred

in the forum state; and (4) no other class action asserting similar factual allegations has been filed against any defendant within three years. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4)(A). The home state exception applies where more than two-thirds of the proposed class members are citizens of the forum state *and* the primary defendants are citizens of the forum state. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4)(B).

27. Because Dolgencorp is not a citizen of Vermont, Plaintiff cannot meet his burden on remand to show that an exception to federal jurisdiction applies. *See, e.g., Law Offices of K.C. Okoli, P.C. v. BNB Bank, N.A.*, 481 Fed. Appx. 622, 625 (2d Cir. 2012) (there is “no question” that the burden of proof is on the plaintiff to demonstrate an exception to federal jurisdiction) (quoting *Breuer v. Jim’s Concrete of Brevard, Inc.*, 538 U.S. 691, 698 (2003)).

28. In sum, removal of this case to this Court is proper under CAFA because it is a class action with a proposed class of more than 100 members whose parties are minimally diverse, because the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000.00, and because no relevant exception applies.

WHEREFORE, Defendant Dolgencorp respectfully requests that the above-captioned action, now pending in the Vermont Superior Court, Civil Division, Orleans Unit, be removed to the United States District Court for the District of Vermont, and that said U.S. District Court assume jurisdiction over this action and enter such other and further orders as may be necessary to accomplish the requested removal and promote the ends of justice.

Dated: February 1, 2016

Respectfully Submitted:

DOLGENCORP, LLC

By: 

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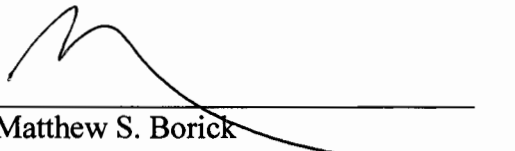
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on February 1, 2016, I filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of Court via hand delivery. I further certify that a copy of this filing was served by first-class mail and/or electronic mail on the following:

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**SUPERIOR COURT FOR ORLEANS COUNTY
STATE OF VERMONT**

**CHUCK HILL, Individually and on Behalf of
All Others Similarly Situated,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**DOLGENCORP, LLC, (d/b/a DOLLAR
GENERAL, CORPORATION)**

Defendant.

Case No. 335-12-15-OSCV

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND DEMAND
FOR JURY TRIAL**

SUMMONS

**THIS SUMMONS IS DIRECTED TO: Dolgencorp, LLC d/b/a Dollar General Corporation
c/o Corporation Service Company, Registered Agent
100 North Main Street, Suite 2
Barre, VT 05641**

1. YOU ARE BEING SUED. The plaintiff has started a lawsuit against you. The Plaintiff's Complaint against you is attached to this summons. Do not throw these papers away. They are official papers that affect your rights.

2. YOU MUST REPLY WITHIN 20* DAYS TO PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS. You must give or mail the Plaintiff a written response called an Answer within 20* days of the date on which you received this Summons. You must send a copy of your Answer to the [Plaintiff][Plaintiff's attorney] located at: Wright Law, PLC, P.O. Box 982, Claremore, OK 74018.

You must also give or mail your Answer to the Court located at:
Superior Court, Orleans County, Newport Vermont
247 Main Street
Newport, VT 05855

3. YOU MUST RESPOND TO EACH CLAIM. The Answer is your written response to the Plaintiff's Complaint. In your Answer you must state whether you agree or disagree with each paragraph of the Complaint. If you believe the Plaintiff should not be given everything asked for in the Complaint, you must say so in your Answer.

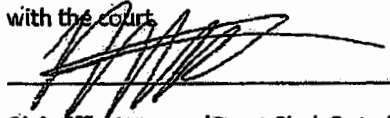
4. YOU WILL LOSE YOUR CASE IF YOU DO NOT GIVE YOUR WRITTEN ANSWER TO THE COURT. If you do not Answer within 20* days and file it with the Court, you will lose this case. You will not get to tell your side of the story, and the Court may decide against you and award the Plaintiff everything asked for in the complaint.

5. YOU MUST MAKE ANY CLAIMS AGAINST THE PLAINTIFF IN YOUR REPLY. Your Answer must state any related legal claims you have against the Plaintiff. Your claims against the Plaintiff are called Counterclaims. If you do not make your Counterclaims in writing in your Answer, you may not be able to

bring them up at all. Even if you have insurance and the insurance company will defend you, you must still file any Counterclaims you may have.

6. LEGAL ASSISTANCE. You may wish to get legal help from a lawyer. If you cannot afford a lawyer, you should ask the court clerk for information about places where you can get free legal help. Even if you cannot get legal help, you must still give the Court a written Answer to protect your rights or you may lose the case.

7. NOTICE OF APPEARANCE FORM. THE COURT NEEDS TO KNOW HOW TO REACH YOU SO THAT YOU WILL BE INFORMED OF ALL MATTERS RELATING TO YOUR CASE. If you have not hired an attorney and are representing yourself, in addition to filing the required answer it is important that you file the Notice of Appearance form attached to this summons, to give the court your name, mailing address and phone number (and email address, if you have one). You must also mail or deliver a copy of the form to the lawyer or party who sent you this paperwork, so that you will receive copies of anything else they file with the court.



1-7-16

Plaintiff's Attorney/Court Clerk Dated

Served on _____

Date

* Use 20 days, except that in the exceptional situations where a different time is allowed by the court in which to answer, the different time should be inserted.

**SUPERIOR COURT FOR ORLEANS COUNTY
STATE OF VERMONT**

**CHUCK HILL, Individually and on Behalf
of All Others Similarly Situated,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**DOLGENCORP, LLC, (d/b/a DOLLAR
GENERAL, CORPORATION)**

Defendant.

Case No. 335-12-15-05CV

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

FILED
DEC 22 2015
VERMONT SUPERIOR
COURT
ORLEANS COUNTY

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, Chuck Hill ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, makes the following allegations based on his personal knowledge of his own acts and, otherwise, upon information and belief based on investigation of counsel.

NATURE AND SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff, by and through undersigned counsel, brings this action both on his own behalf and on behalf of the class defined below, comprised of all individuals similarly situated within the State of Vermont to redress the unlawful and deceptive practices employed by Defendant, DOLGENCORP, LLC, (d/b/a Dollar General, Corporation), (hereinafter "Dollar

General” or “Defendant”) in connection with its marketing and sale of its company-branded motor oil sold in its stores.

2. Dollar General sells an entire line of company-branded motor oils (labeled “DG”) that are obsolete and potentially harmful to its customers’ automobiles by using deceptive and misleading visual representations including the positioning of its line of obsolete motor oils immediately adjacent to the more expensive standard- and premium-quality motor oils manufactured by its competitors and failing to adequately warn its customers that its DG motor oil is unsuitable for use by the vast majority, if any, of its customers.

3. Plaintiff alleges that Dollar General engaged in these unlawful and deceptive business practices in violation Vermont law.

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff, Chuck Hill, is an individual adult resident citizen of Orleans County, Vermont and is a member of the Class alleged herein.

2. Plaintiff purchased Dollar General’s motor oil from Dollar General’s store in North Troy, Vermont around October or November 2015.

3. Defendant DOLGENCORP, LLC, d/b/a Dollar General Corporation, is incorporated under the laws of the State of Kentucky, with its headquarters located at 100 Mission Ridge, Goodlettsville, Tennessee.

4. At all relevant times, Defendant produced, marketed, distributed and sold its obsolete DG-branded motor oil in its stores throughout the United States, including in the State of Vermont, utilizing deceptive and misleading marketing and sales practices intended to deceive Plaintiff and Class Members into purchasing its obsolete motor oil for use in their modern-day vehicles knowing that its motor oil is obsolete and likely to cause damage to any such vehicle.

5. Defendant maintains stores throughout the State of Vermont. As such, Vermont courts maintain a significant interest in regulating Defendant's conduct which emanates from Vermont, yet deceives consumers nationwide.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court.

7. This Court has jurisdiction over the Defendant named herein because Defendant is a foreign corporation authorized to do business in Vermont does sufficient business in Vermont, and has sufficient minimum contacts with Vermont or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the laws and markets of Vermont, through the promotion, sale, marketing and distribution of its merchandise in Vermont, to render the exercise of jurisdiction by the Vermont courts permissible.

8. Venue is proper in this Court because Defendant's improper conduct alleged in this complaint occurred in, was directed from, and/or emanated from this judicial district, because Defendant has caused harm to Class Members residing in this district, and/or because the Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this judicial district.

9. In addition, Defendant operates its stores in Vermont and has received substantial compensation from Vermont consumers who purchase goods from Defendant.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

10. Dollar General operates a chain of variety stores headquartered in Goodlettsville, Tennessee. As of January 2015, Dollar General operated over 12,198 stores in 43 states, with stores located in the State of Vermont.

11. Dollar General is a discount retailer focused on low and fixed income consumers in small markets. Dollar General's business model includes locating its stores in rural, suburban

communities, and in its more densely populated markets, Dollar General's customers are generally from the neighborhoods surrounding the stores. Dollar General's stores are generally located with the needs of its core customers (low and fixed income households) in mind.

12. Dollar General offers basic everyday and household needs, along with a variety of general merchandise at low prices to provide its customers with one-stop shopping opportunities generally in their own neighborhoods.

13. In addition to offering name brand and generic merchandise, Dollar General manufactures and markets its own lines of inexpensive household products, which bear the designation "DG." DG lines include "DG Auto," "DG Hardware" "DG Health" and "DG Office."

14. Dollar General's DG Auto line consists of three types of obsolete motor oil: DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE-30 that either fail to protect, or can actively damage, modern-day automobiles.

15. Motor oils lubricate the engines of the automobiles driven by individuals. Their main function is to reduce wear on an engine's moving parts. Motor oils also inhibit corrosion, improve sealing and keep engines properly cooled.

16. Motor oils have evolved in parallel with the automobiles they are meant to protect. Institutions like the Society of Automotive Engineers ("SAE") employ rigorous tests to ensure that motor oils meet evolving standards relating to, among other criteria, sludge buildup, temperature volatility, resistance to rust, resistance to foaming, resistance to oil consumption, homogeneity and miscibility.

17. Motor oils designed to protect engines from earlier eras do not protect, and can harm, modern-day engines. Thus, motor oil that would be suitable to use in an engine manufactured in the 1980's or earlier is not suitable for use in modern-day engines.

18. Plaintiff asserts that Dollar General engages in the unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent practice of marketing, selling and causing to be manufactured less expensive, obsolete motor oil that is unsuitable for, and can harm, the vehicles driven by the overwhelming majority of Dollar General's customers. Dollar General also engages in the unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent practices of concealing the obsolete and harmful nature of its motor oil from its customers through deceitful product placement tactics and misleading labels which obscure a critical fact from Dollar General's customers: Dollar General's motor oil is unfit for, and can harm, the vehicles driven by the vast majority, if any, of its customers.

19. Dollar General's in-house motor oils use the same or similar SAE nomenclature on the front of its labels (*e.g.*, 10W-30, 10W-40, SAE 30) as do the other brands of motor oil sold by Dollar General and beside which Dollar General places its DG brand motor oil on its shelves.

20. However, among the small print on the back label of Dollar General's motor oils is the statement that DG SAE 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 are admittedly "not suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive engines built after 1988" and "may not provide adequate protection against the build-up of engine sludge" and that DG SAE 30 is admittedly "not suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive engines built after 1930," and its "use in modern engines may cause unsatisfactory engine performance or equipment harm."

21. Dollar General conceals this language by rendering it in small font and confining it to the product's back label.

22. Dollar General further conceals this language by placing it below a message that presents a misleading impression of the product and is likely the only message customers encounter, if they examine the back label at all. For the DG SAE 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 products, that message reads, "SAE 10W-30 motor oil is an all-season, multi-viscosity, heavy duty detergent motor oil recommended for gasoline engines in older model cars and trucks. This oil provides oxidation stability, antiwear performance, and protection against deposits, rust and corrosion." For the DG SAE 30 product, that message reads: "DG Quality SAE 30 is a non-detergent motor oil designed for use in older engines where consumption may be high and economical lubricants are preferred."

23. Few, if any, Dollar General customers drive vehicles for which these products are safe, and the use of the term "older" is a relative term that does not inform a reasonable consumer that these motor oils are not safe for cars manufactured within the past 27 years, or in the case of Dollar General's DG SAE 30, the past 85 years.

24. Dollar General further disguises the obsolete and harmful nature of its motor oils with its positioning of these motor oils on its shelves in a misleading manner. Specifically, Dollar General places similar quantities of its in-house brand motor oils, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30, none of which are suitable for modern-day automobiles, adjacent to an array of other motor oils which are suitable for modern-day vehicles. The photograph below illustrates how Dollar General effects this deception:



25. As the photograph above illustrates, Dollar General places its in-house brand motor oils on the same shelves, in the same or similar quantities, as PEAK, Pennzoil, Castrol and other legitimate motor oils that are suitable for modern-day automobiles. Each type of motor oil uses the SAE nomenclature on the front, *e.g.*, 10W-40. The only apparent difference is the price, as Dollar General's motor oils are less expensive than the others; thus, enticing consumers to purchase DG brand oil based on a low price point.

26. Defendant's product display conceals the fact that these Dollar General-brand motor oils have an extremely obscure and limited use and are likely to cause damage to the engines of most of the consumers purchasing motor oil. Instead, by using this deceptive method of product positioning, along with its deceptive label, Dollar General misleads consumers into thinking that the quality of the Dollar General-brand motor oils are the same type of oil and are comparable to that of the other motors oils sold by Dollar General. This impression is false and

misleading. Dollar General's motor oils are of a much lower quality than non-Dollar General motor oils, and they are only fit for a negligible fraction of the vehicles on the road today. Arguably, Dollar General's motor oils do not belong anywhere on Dollar General's shelves, let alone adjacent to standard- or premium-quality motor oils.

27. Dollar General also fails to warn its customers adequately of the obsolete nature of DG-branded motor oils or of the dangers DG-branded motor oils pose to the very automobiles its customers are trying to protect by purchasing Dollar General's motor oil. An adequate warning for Dollar General's obsolete motor oils would be displayed conspicuously and would inform Dollar General's customers of the appropriate uses, if any, of the various types of Dollar General motor oils. But Dollar General provides its customers with no such conspicuous warnings. Instead, the company buries the aforementioned statements on the backs of its products in small type where customers are unlikely to encounter them.

28. DG SAE 10W-30 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back (right):



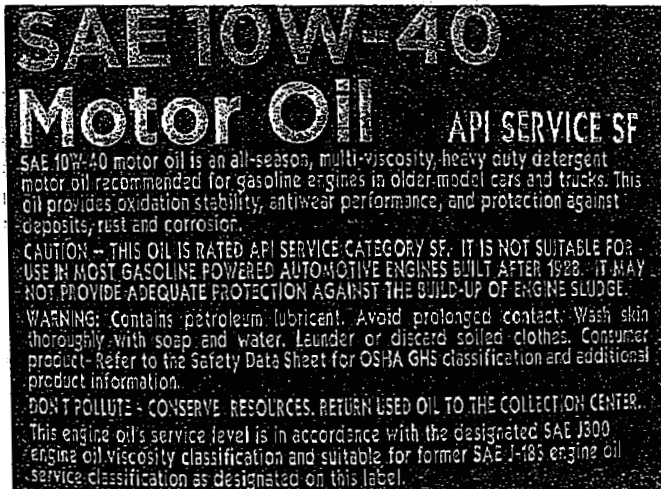
The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-30's back label, which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE SLUDGE":



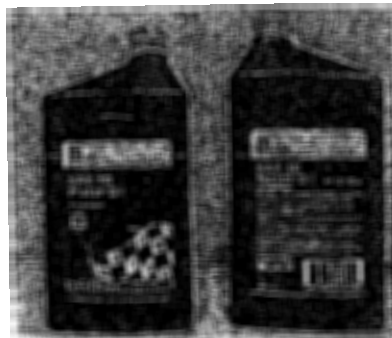
29. DG SAE 10W-40 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back (right):



The following photograph is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-40's back label, which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE SLUDGE":



30. DG SAE 30 bears the following the labels on its front (left) and back (right):



The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 30's back label which includes the warnings, "It IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1930" and "USE IN MODERN ENGINES MAY CAUSE UNSATISFACTORY ENGINE PERFORMANCE OR EQUIPMENT HARM".



31. Dollar General's entire line of low-cost motor oil is unsuitable for the modern-day vehicles driven by its customers and has no business being sold by Dollar General, except that it is successfully deceiving a sufficient number of customers to make this fraudulent practice worthwhile. It is unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent for Dollar General to manufacture, distribute, market, and sell an entire line of motor oil that is unfit for, and presents concrete dangers to, the automobiles driven by the vast majority of its customers.

32. Dollar General knew or should have known that its customers are being deceived by its marketing strategy based on the quantity of its obsolete DG motor oil sold compared to the limited number of automobiles for which these oils are appropriate.

33. Vermont's consumer protection laws are designed to protect consumers from this type of false advertising and predatory conduct.

34. Defendant's unfair and deceptive course of conduct victimized all purchasers of Dollar General's motor oil from Dollar General, throughout the State of Vermont.

35. As a direct and proximate result of Dollar General's deceptive and fraudulent practices, Plaintiff and the Class Members purchased a product they would not have otherwise purchased and have suffered and will continue to suffer economic damages.

36. In addition, many Class Members may have sustained damage to their automobiles as a result of the use of Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil and have suffered and will continue to suffer economic damage as a result.

37. Plaintiff therefore brings the statutory and common law claims alleged herein to halt Dollar General's deceptive practices and to obtain compensation for the losses suffered by Plaintiff and all Class Members.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

38. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) of the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of himself and all members of the following Class:

All persons in the State of Vermont who purchased Defendant's DG-branded motor oil, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and/or DG SAE 30, from 2009 to present.

39. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class may be expanded or narrowed by amendment or amended complaint.

40. Specifically excluded from the proposed Class are Dollar General, its officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children, corporations, trusts, representatives, employees, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities related to or affiliated with Dollar General and/or its officers and/or directors, or any of them. Also excluded from the proposed Class are the Court, the Court's immediate family and Court staff.

41. **Numerosity.** Membership in the Class is so numerous that separate joinder of each member is impracticable. The precise number of Class Members is unknown at this time but can be readily determined from Defendant's records. Plaintiff reasonably estimates that there are hundreds of thousands of persons in the Class and tens of thousands of persons in the Class.

42. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation and intends to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff is a member of the Class described herein and does not have interests antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the other members of the Class.

43. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class. Plaintiff and all members of the Class purchased obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed motor oil from Dollar General and were subjected to Defendant's common course of conduct.

44. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact.** There are numerous and substantial questions of law and fact common to all Class Members that control this litigation and predominate over any individual issues. Included within the common questions are:

- a) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to the other brands of oil on its shelves;
- b) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to the limited number of automobiles for which these motor oils are appropriate;
- c) Whether Defendant studied the effect of its product placement on its shelves;
- d) Whether Defendant studied or tested its label and the effect of its labels on consumers' perceptions;
- e) Whether Defendant studied the susceptibility of consumers;
- f) The cost to Defendant to manufacture, distribute, market and sell its DG-branded motor oil compared to the revenue it received from its sales;

- g) Whether Defendant misrepresented the safety and suitability of its DG-branded motor oil sold at its stores nationwide;
- h) Whether Defendant maintained a corporate policy of producing and selling obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed motor oil;
- i) Whether the placement of the obsolete Dollar General motor oil was unfair or deceptive;
- j) Whether the warnings provided on the labels of Dollar General's motor oil were conspicuous;
- k) Whether Defendant deliberately misrepresented or failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiff and Class Members regarding the obsolete and harmful nature of its DG-branded motor oil;
- l) Whether Defendant's conduct and scheme to defraud Plaintiff and Class Members is unfair, misleading, deceitful, and/or unlawful;
- m) Whether the acts of Defendant violated, *inter alia*, applicable state, common and statutory law;
- n) Whether Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged;
- o) The proper method for calculating the damages suffered by Plaintiff and Class Members nationwide; and
- p) Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to declaratory, injunctive and/or other equitable relief.

45. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy for at least the following reasons:

- a) Given the size of the claims of individual Class Members, as well as the resources of Dollar General, few Class Members, if any, could afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs alleged herein;
- b) This action will permit an orderly and expeditious administration of the claims of Class Members, will foster economies of time, effort and expense and will ensure uniformity of decisions;
- c) Any interest of Class Members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions is not practical, creates the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would create a burden on the court system;
- d) Without a class action, Class Members will continue to suffer damages, Defendant's violations of law will proceed without remedy, and Defendant will continue to reap and retain the substantial proceeds derived from its wrongful and unlawful conduct. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered damages as a result of Defendant's unlawful and unfair conduct. This action presents no difficulties that will impede its management by the Court as a class action.

46. Certification is also warranted under Rule 23(b)(2) of the because Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief and declaratory relief appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole.

47. The claims asserted herein are applicable to all individuals throughout the United States who purchased obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed motor oil from Dollar General.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

48. Based on the foregoing allegations, Plaintiff's claims for relief include the following:

COUNT I
VIOLATIONS OF THE VERMONT CONSUMER FRAUD ACT
(VT. STAT. ANN. § 2451, et seq.)

49. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

50. The Vermont Consumer Fraud Act ("VCPA") makes unlawful to commit "Unfair methods of competition in commerce, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce." VT. STAT. ANN. § 2453(a). The VCPA provides a private right of action for "[a]ny consumer who contracts for goods or services in reliance upon false or fraudulent representations or practices ... or who sustains damages or injury as a result of any false or fraudulent representations or practices" prohibited by the VCPA. VT. STAT. ANN. § 2461(b).

51. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by VT. STAT. ANN. § 2451a(a). The Defendants' products are "goods" under VT. STAT. ANN. § 2451a(b).

52. In the course of the Defendants' business, Defendant willfully failed to disclose and actively concealed the true facts about the actual product that they were marketing. Defendants engaged in conduct which created and continues to create, a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding for the Plaintiffs, the Class Members and the consuming public.

53. The Defendants' actions as set forth above occurred in the conduct of trade or commerce, and constitute unfair or deceptive trade practices under the VCPA.

54. Plaintiff and the Class relied upon and were deceived by the Defendants' unfair and deceptive misrepresentations of material fact in deciding whether to purchase the Defendants' products.

55. Plaintiff and the Class were injured as a result of the Defendants' conduct, and suffered ascertainable monetary loss. Plaintiffs overpaid for the products they purchased from Defendants and did not receive the benefit of their bargain.

56. Plaintiff seeks an award of actual damages, treble damages, attorney's fees and costs as permitted by the VCPA. VT. STAT. ANN. § 2461(b).

COUNT II

Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability

57. Plaintiff incorporates the above allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

58. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least since four years prior to the filing date of this action, and as set forth above, Defendant represented to consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members, by labeling/packaging and other means, that DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40, and DG SAE 30 are safe and suitable for use in the automobiles driven by Dollar General's customers. Plaintiff and Class Members bought those goods from the Defendant.

59. Defendant was a merchant with respect to goods of the kind which were sold to Plaintiff and Class Members, and there was in the sale to Plaintiff and Class Members an implied warranty that those goods were merchantable.

60. However, Defendant breached that warranty implied in the contract for the sale of goods in that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil is in fact not suitable for use in the vehicles

driven by the vast majority, if any, of Dollar General's customers, as set forth in greater detail above.

61. As a result thereof Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive goods as impliedly warranted by Defendant to be merchantable.

62. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT III

Breach of Implied Warranty of Fitness for a Particular Purpose

63. Plaintiff incorporates the above allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

64. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least since four years prior to the filing date of this action, and as set forth above, Defendant sold its DG-branded motor oils to Plaintiff and Class Members, who bought those goods from Defendant in reliance on Defendant's skill and judgment.

65. At the time of sale, Defendant had reason to know the particular purpose for which the goods were required, and that Plaintiff and Class Members were relying on Defendant's skill and judgment to select and furnish suitable goods so that there was an implied warranty that the goods were fit for this purpose.

66. However, Defendant breached the warranty implied at the time of sale in that Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive suitable goods, and the goods were not fit for the particular purpose for which they were required in that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oils are not safe or suitable for use in the vast majority, if any, of vehicles driven by Dollar General's customers, as set forth in detail above.

67. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT IV

Unjust Enrichment

68. Plaintiff incorporates the above allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

69. A benefit has been conferred upon Dollar General by Plaintiff and Class Members in their purchase of Defendant's DG-branded motor oil.

70. If Plaintiff and Class Members had been aware that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil was not suitable for use in their vehicles, they would not have purchased the product.

71. Under principles of equity and good conscience, Dollar General should not be permitted to retain revenue that they acquired by virtue of their unlawful conduct. All funds, revenue, and benefits received by Dollar General rightfully belong to Plaintiff and Class Members, which Dollar General has unjustly received as a result of its actions.

DEMAND/PRAAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff on behalf of himself and members of the Class defined herein, prays for judgment and relief as follows:

- A. An order certifying that this action may be maintained as a class action;
- B. An award to Plaintiff and Class Members of full restitution;
- C. An order enjoining Defendant from engaging in the unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices, as set forth in this Complaint;

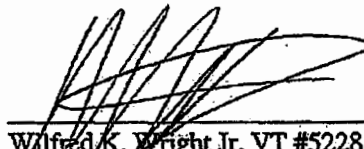
- D. Compensatory damages;
- E. Punitive Damages;
- F. Restitution and disgorgement of the unlawful profits collected by the Defendant;
- G. An order providing for declaratory and/or injunctive relief:
 - 1. Declaring that Defendant must provide accurate representations of the quality of the motor oil sold at its stores;
 - 2. Enjoining Defendant from continuing the deceptive practices alleged herein; and
 - 3. Granting other extraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief as permitted by law, including specific performance, reformation and imposition of a constructive trust;
- H. Prejudgment and post-judgment interest at the prevailing legal rate;
- I. Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and
- J. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem necessary and appropriate.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff and Class Members hereby demand trial by jury.

Dated: December 21, 2015

Respectfully submitted,



Wilfred K. Wright Jr. VT #5228
WRIGHT LAW PLC
P.O. BOX 982
Claremore Oklahoma 74018
(918) 341-1923 tele/facsimile

Allan Kanner, Esq.
Conlee Whiteley Esq.

Cindy St. Amant, Esq.
KANNER & WHITELEY, LLC
701 Camp Street
New Orleans, LA 70130
(504) 524-5777
(504) 524-5763 - Facsimile

Attorneys for Plaintiff and those similarly situated



January 25, 2016

Matthew S. Borick
mborick@drm.com

Ms. Tina de la Bruere, Superior Court Clerk
Vermont Superior Court
Orleans Civil Unit
247 Main St.
Newport VT 05855

Re: Chuck Hill v. Dolgencorp, LLC
Docket No. 335-12-15 Oscv

Dear Ms. de la Bruere:

Enclosed for filing with the Court is a Stipulated Motion for Extension of Time for Defendant to Respond to the Complaint, along with a Proposed Order and a Certificate of Service.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "M" followed by a long, sweeping horizontal line that extends to the right.

Matthew S. Borick

Enclosures

cc: Wilfred K. Wright Jr., Esq. (w/ encls.)
Allan Kanner, Esq. (w/ encls.)
Conlee Whiteley, Esq. (w/ encls.)
Cindy St. Amant, Esq. (w/encls.)
R. Trent Taylor, Esq. (w/encls.)

STATE OF VERMONT

SUPERIOR COURT
Orleans County

CIVIL DIVISION
Docket No. 335-12-15-OSCV

CHUCK HILL, Individually and on Behalf)
of All Others Similarly Situated,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

DOLGENCORP, LLC (d/b/a DOLLAR)
GENERAL, CORPORATION),)

Defendant.)

Case No. 335-12-15-OSCV

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on January 25, 2016, I have delivered the Stipulated Motion for Extension of Time for Defendant to Respond to the Complaint, and Proposed Order, to all other parties to this case by first-class mail to counsel of record as follows:

Wilfred K. Wright Jr. VT #5228
WRIGHT LAW PLC
P.O. BOX 982
Claremore Oklahoma 74018
Tel: (918) 341-1923
Fax: (918) 341-1923

and

Allan Kanner, Esq.
Conlee Whiteley, Esq.
Cindy St. Amant, Esq.
KANNER & WHITELEY, LLC
701 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
Tel: (504) 524-5777
Fax: (504) 524-5763

Attorneys for Plaintiff and those similarly situated

/s/ Matthew S. Borick

Matthew S. Borick

STATE OF VERMONT

SUPERIOR COURT
Orleans County

CIVIL DIVISION
Docket No. 335-12-15-OSCV

CHUCK HILL, Individually and on Behalf)
of All Others Similarly Situated,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

DOLGENCORP, LLC (d/b/a DOLLAR)
GENERAL, CORPORATION),)

Defendant.)

Case No. 335-12-15-OSCV

**STIPULATED MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR
DEFENDANT TO RESPOND TO THE COMPLAINT**

In accordance with V.R.C.P. 6(b), Plaintiff Chuck Hill and Defendant Dolgencorp, LLC, by and through their respective counsel, jointly move for a stipulated extension of time for Defendant to file a response to Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial and in support state as follows:

1. Plaintiff filed the Complaint on December 22, 2015.
2. Defendant was served on January 12, 2016. The deadline for Defendant's responsive pleadings to the Complaint is currently February 1, 2016.
3. The undersigned counsel for Defendant was recently retained in this matter, and has not yet had an opportunity to adequately investigate the claims and allegations raised in the Complaint and to draft a response.
4. The parties' respective counsel have met and conferred about an appropriate extension of time to allow Defendant to file a response to the Complaint. The parties agree that a

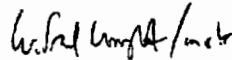
30-day extension is appropriate upon consideration of the facts of the case, the legal issues presented, and the timing of Defendant's counsel being retained.

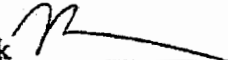
5. Additionally, the parties have agreed upon a 30-day extension in light of related litigation before other courts, whereby Defendant's responses to similar claims made in initial Complaints will be due within a similar timeframe.

6. This request for extension is not sought for the purpose of delay and will not prejudice any party. Neither party objects to the requested relief.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and Defendant respectfully request this Court enter an Order granting a 30-day extension of time for Defendant to respond to the Complaint up through and including March 2, 2016, and such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper. A proposed order granting such relief has been filed alongside this Stipulated Motion.

Dated: January 25, 2016

/s/ Wilfred K. Wright, Jr. 
Wilfred K. Wright Jr. VT #5228
WRIGHT LAW PLC
P.O. BOX 982
Claremore, Oklahoma 74018
Tel: (918) 341-1923
Fax: (918) 341-1923

/s/ Matthew S. Borick 
Matthew S. Borick VT #4064
DOWNS RACHLIN MARTIN PLLC
199 Main Street
Burlington, Vermont 05401
Tel: (802) 863-2375
Fax: (802) 862-7512

and

Attorney for Defendant Dolgencorp, LLC

Allan Kanner, Esq.
Conlee Whiteley, Esq.
Cindy St. Amant, Esq.
KANNER & WHITELEY, LLC
701 Camp Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
Tel: (504) 524-5777
Fax: (504) 524-5763

Attorneys for Plaintiff and those similarly situated

STATE OF VERMONT

SUPERIOR COURT
Orleans County

CIVIL DIVISION
Docket No. 335-12-15-OSCV

CHUCK HILL, Individually and on Behalf)
of All Others Similarly Situated,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

DOLGENCORP, LLC (d/b/a DOLLAR)
GENERAL, CORPORATION))

Defendant.)

ORDER

Based upon the parties' Stipulated Motion for the Extension of Time for Defendant to Respond to the Complaint under V.R.C.P. 6(b), signed by the parties of record and filed with this Court on January ___, 2016, it is hereby ORDERED that

1. the parties' Stipulated Motion for the Extension of Time is GRANTED; and
2. the date for Defendant Dolgencorp, LLC to file a response to Plaintiff's Class Action Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial is March 2, 2016.

SO ORDERED.

Date

Presiding Judge

STATE OF VERMONT

SUPERIOR COURT
Orleans County

CIVIL DIVISION
Docket No. 335-12-15-OSCV

CHUCK HILL, Individually and on Behalf)
of All Others Similarly Situated,)

Plaintiff,)

v.)

DOLGENCORP, LLC (d/b/a DOLLAR)
GENERAL, CORPORATION),)

Defendant.)

Case No. 335-12-15-OSCV

NOTICE OF FILING OF NOTICE OF REMOVAL
[28 U.S.C. § 1446(d)]

To: Wilfred K. Wright, Jr.
Wright Law PLC
P.O. Box 982
Claremore, Oklahoma 74018

Cindy St. Amant, Esq.
Kanner & Whiteley, LLC
701 Camp Street
New Orleans, LA 70130

Attorneys for the Plaintiff in the above-captioned matter:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT, on February 1, 2016, Defendant Dolgencorp, LLC, d/b/a Dollar General Corporation ("Dolgencorp") filed a Notice of Removal in the above-entitled action in the United States District Court for the District of Vermont. A true and correct copy of the Notice of Removal is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

YOU ARE ALSO ADVISED THAT, Defendant, on filing such Notice of Removal in the Office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Vermont, also filed a

copy of this Notice of Filing of Notice of Removal with the Clerk of the Vermont Superior Court, Civil Division, Orleans Unit on February 1, 2016 to effect removal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1446. Pursuant to such filing, said Court “shall proceed no further unless and until the case is remanded.” 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d).

Dated: February 1, 2016

Respectfully Submitted:

DOLGENCORP, LLC

By: 

Matthew S. Borick

DOWNES RACHLIN MARTIN PLLC

199 Main St, P.O. Box 190

Burlington, VT 05402-0190

Telephone: (802) 863-2375

Facsimile: (802) 862-7512

mborick@drm.com

16474898.1

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Southern District of Florida

BRADFORD BARFOOT and LEONARD
KARPEICHUK, on behalf of themselves and all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff(s)

v.

DOLGENCORP, LLC
(d/b/a DOLLAR GENERAL),
a Kentucky Corporation

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 15-24662-CV-ALTONAGA

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

Date: 12/22/15
Time: 10:01
By: CML 101

To: (Defendant's name and address) DOLGENCORP, LLC
By Serving Registered Agent:
Corporation Service Company
1201 Hays Street
Tallahassee, FL 32301-2525

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Brian T. Ku, Esq.
Ku & Mussman, P.A.
6001 NW 153 Street, Suite 100
Miami Lakes, FL 33014
Tel: (305) 891-1322
Fax: (305) 891-4512

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

Date: December 18, 2015



Steven M. Larimore
Clerk of Court

SUMMONS

s/Ahlai Israel
Deputy Clerk
U.S. District Courts

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))*

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
 was received by me on *(date)* _____.

☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
 _____ on *(date)* _____; or

☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
 _____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
 on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

☐ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
 designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
 _____ on *(date)* _____; or

☐ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____; or

☐ Other *(specify)*: _____

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address



Steven M. Larimore
 Clerk of Court

SUMMONS

s/Ahlai Israel
 Deputy Clerk
 U.S. District Courts

etc:

December 18, 2015

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

BRADFORD BARFOOT and LEONARD)	
KARPEICHUK, on behalf of themselves)	
and all others similarly situated,)	
)	Case No:
Plaintiffs,)	
)	Class Action
vs.)	
)	
DOLGENCORP, LLC (d/b/a DOLLAR,)	
GENERAL), a Kentucky corporation,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
_____)	

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs, Bradford Barfoot and Leonard Karpeichuk ("Plaintiffs"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, make the following allegations based on their personal knowledge of their own acts and, otherwise, upon information and belief based on investigation of counsel:

NATURE AND SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiffs, by and through undersigned counsel, bring this action both on their own behalf and on behalf of the class defined below, comprised of all individuals similarly situated within the State of Florida, to redress the deceptive and/or unfair trade practices, acts, and/or omissions employed by Defendant, DOLGENCORP, LLC (hereinafter "Dollar General" or "Defendant"), in connection with its marketing and sale of its company-branded motor oil sold in its stores.

2. Dollar General sells an entire line of company-branded motor oils (labeled "DG") that are obsolete and potentially harmful to its customers' automobiles by using deceptive, misleading and/or unfair sales and marketing tactics including: (a) representations and/or

omissions made on the product; (b) the positioning of its DG line of obsolete motor oils immediately adjacent to the more expensive standard- and premium-quality motor oils manufactured by its competitors; and (c) failing to adequately warn its customers that its DG motor oil is unsuitable for use by the vast majority, if not all, of its customers.

3. Dollar General deceptive and/or unfair business practices violate Florida's Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat. § 501.201 *et seq.* ("FDUTPA"); Florida's Misleading Advertising Law, Fla. § Stat. 817.41); and (forthcoming) constitute a breach of the Implied Warranty of Merchantability, Fla. Stat. § 672.317.

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff Bradford Barfoot is a Florida citizen residing in Miami-Dade County, Florida in the Southern District of Florida. During the class period, Plaintiff Barfoot purchased Dollar General's DG 10w-30 motor oil from Dollar General's store in Miami, Florida on or around the Spring or Summer of 2015.

5. Plaintiff Leonard Karpeichik is a Florida citizen residing in Palm Beach County, Florida in the Southern District of Florida. During the class period, Plaintiff Karpeichik purchased Dollar General's DG 10w-40 motor oil from Dollar General's store in West Palm Beach, Florida on or around the Summer of 2015.

6. Defendant DOLGENCORP, LLC, d/b/a Dollar General Corporation, is incorporated under the laws of the State of Kentucky, with its headquarters located at 100 Mission Ridge, Goodlettsville, Tennessee.

7. At all relevant times, Defendant has advertised, marketed, provided, offered, distributed, and/or sold its obsolete DG-branded motor oil in its stores throughout the United States, including to individuals in Florida such as Plaintiffs and the Class.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendant since at all relevant times Defendant has regularly and systematically transacted business within the State of Florida through the marketing, providing, offering, distributing, and selling of the obsolete DG-branded motor oil. Defendant maintains over five-hundred (500) stores throughout the State of Florida and derives substantial revenue from Florida residents.

9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this class action under the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA") because there are more than one-hundred class members, all of the members of the class are citizens of a state (Florida) different from that of Defendant (Tennessee), and the aggregate of class members' claims is more than \$5 million. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). Notably, in addition to FDUTPA claims (which in and of themselves likely reach the \$5 million threshold), Plaintiffs seek punitive damages for violations of Florida's Misleading Advertising Law.

10. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this district and a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated in this district. Plaintiffs are resident of this district; the sales of the motor oil products occurred in this district; and Defendant has received substantial compensation from sales in this district.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

11. Dollar General operates a chain of variety stores headquartered in Goodlettsville, Tennessee. As of January 2015, Dollar General operated over 12,198 stores in 43 states, with close to five-hundred (500) stores located in the State of Florida.

12. Dollar General is a discount retailer focused on low and fixed income consumers in small markets. Dollar General's business model includes locating its stores in rural, suburban communities, and in its more densely populated markets, Dollar General's customers are generally from the neighborhoods surrounding the stores. Dollar General's stores are located with the needs of its core customers (low and fixed income households) in mind.

13. Dollar General offers basic everyday and household goods, along with a variety of general merchandise at low prices to provide its customers with one-stop shopping opportunities generally in their own neighborhoods.

14. In addition to offering name brand and generic merchandise, Dollar General distributes and markets its own lines of inexpensive household products, which bear the designation "DG." DG lines include "DG Auto," "DG Hardware" "DG Health" and "DG Office."

15. Dollar General's DG Auto line consists of three types of obsolete motor oil: DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE-30 (hereafter, "Motor Oil Products") that fail to protect and can actively damage, modern-day automobiles.

16. Motor oils lubricate the engines of the automobiles driven by individuals. Their main function is to reduce wear on an engine's moving parts. Motor oils also inhibit corrosion, improve sealing and keep engines properly cooled.

17. Motor oils have evolved in parallel with the automobiles they are meant to protect. Institutions like the Society of Automotive Engineers ("SAE") employ rigorous tests to ensure that motor oils meet evolving standards relating to, among other criteria, sludge buildup, temperature volatility, resistance to rust, resistance to foaming, resistance to oil consumption, homogeneity and miscibility.

18. Motor oils designed to protect engines from earlier eras do not protect, and can harm, modern-day engines. Thus, motor oil that would be suitable to use in an engine manufactured in the 1980's or earlier is not suitable for use in modern-day engines.

19. Dollar General engages in the deceptive and/or unfair trade practices, acts, and/or omissions relating to the marketing, selling and causing to be manufactured obsolete Motor Oil Products without adequate warning that its product is unsuitable for, and can harm, the vehicles driven by the overwhelming majority of Dollar General's customers (and the public at large)

20. Dollar General also engages in the unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent practices of concealing the obsolete and harmful nature of its Motor Oil Products from its customers through deceitful product placement tactics and misleading product labels which obscure a critical fact from Dollar General's customers: Dollar General's Motor Oil Products are unfit for, and can harm, the vehicles driven by the vast majority, if not all, of its customers.

21. Dollar General's in-house Motor Oil Products use the same or similar SAE nomenclature on the front of its labels (*e.g.*, 10W-30, 10W-40, SAE 30) as do the other mainstream, non-harmful, and actually useful brands of motor oil sold by Dollar General.

22. Dollar General places its DG brand Motor Oil Products next to these useful brand motor oil products on its shelves.

23. Additionally, the front label of DG's SAE 10w-30 and 10w-40 motor oil says, "Lubricates and protects your engine."

24. However, among the small print on the back label of Dollar General's Motor Oil Products is the statement that DG SAE 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 are admittedly "not suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive engines built after 1988" and "may not provide adequate protection against the build-up of engine sludge" and that DG SAE 30 is

admittedly “not suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive engines built after 1930,” and its “use in modern engines may cause unsatisfactory engine performance or equipment harm.”

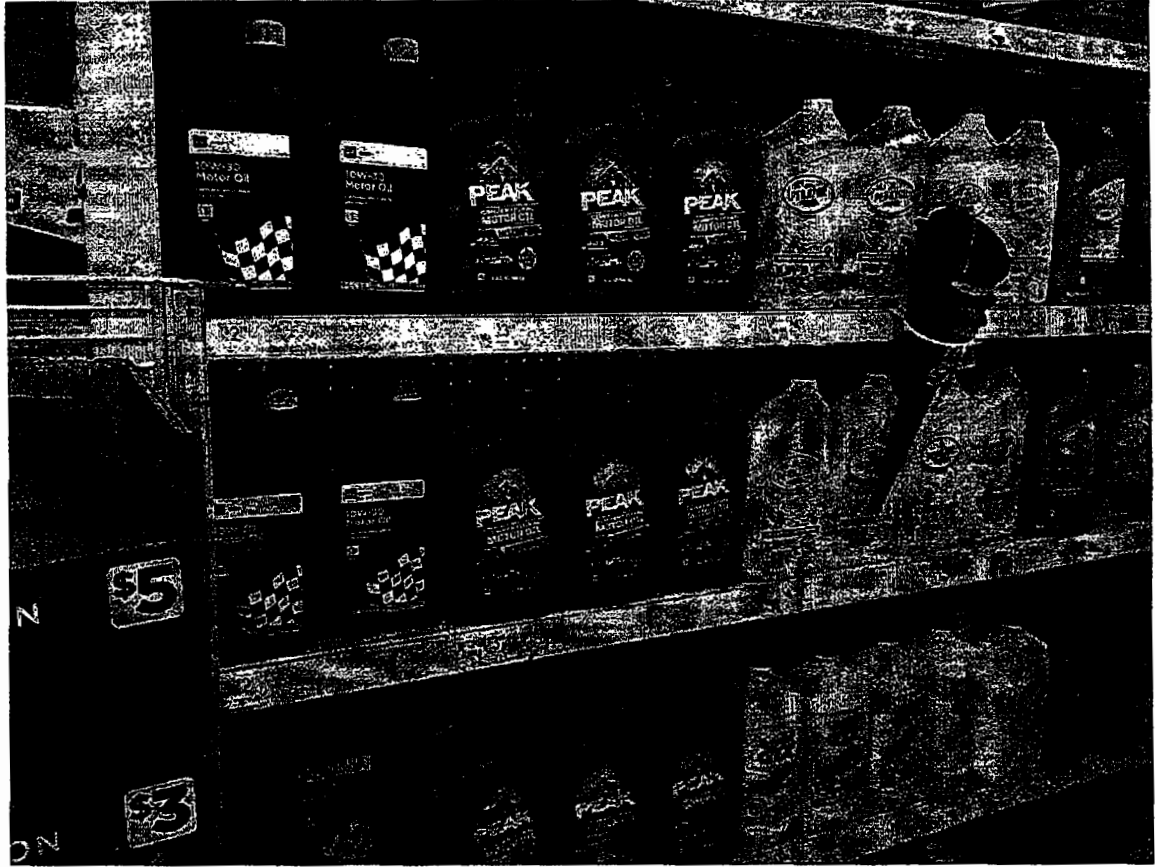
25. Dollar General conceals this language by rendering it in small font and confining it to the Motor Oil Products’ back label, which is not visible when the products are on the store shelves.

26. Dollar General further conceals this language by placing it below a misleading and contradictory message regarding the product. For the DG SAE 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 products, that message reads, “SAE 10W-30 motor oil is an all-season, multi-viscosity, heavy duty detergent motor oil recommended for gasoline engines in older model cars and trucks. This oil provides oxidation stability, antiwear performance, and protection against deposits, rust and corrosion.” For the DG SAE 30 product, that message reads: “DG Quality SAE 30 is a non-detergent motor oil designed for use in older engines where consumption may be high and economical lubricants are preferred.”

27. Few, if any, Dollar General customers drive vehicles for which these products are safe, and the use of the term “older” is a relative term that does not inform a reasonable consumer that these motor oils are not safe for cars manufactured within the past 27 years, or in the case of Dollar General’s DG SAE 30, the past 85 years.

28. Dollar General further disguises the obsolete and harmful nature of its motor oils with its positioning of these motor oils on its shelves in a misleading manner. Specifically, Dollar General places similar quantities of its in-house brand motor oils, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30, none of which are suitable for modern-day automobiles, adjacent

to an array of other motor oils which are suitable for modern-day vehicles. The photograph below illustrates how Dollar General effects this deception:



29. Dollar General places its in-house brand motor oils on the same shelves, in the same or similar quantities, as PEAK, Pennzoil, Castrol and/or other legitimate motor oils that are suitable for modern-day automobiles. Each type of motor oil uses the SAE nomenclature on the front, e.g., 10W-40. The only apparent difference is the price, as Dollar General's motor oils are less expensive than the others.

30. Defendant's product display conceals the fact that the Motor Oil Products have an extremely obscure and limited use and are likely to cause damage to the engines of most of its

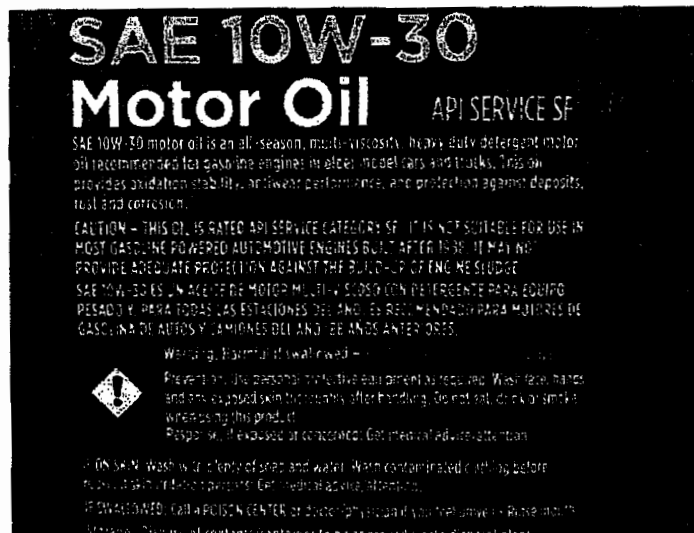
customers' cars. Defendant's product positioning and the deceptive label on the Motor Oil Products are likely to deceive reasonable customers.

31. Dollar General also fails to warn its customers adequately of the obsolete nature and dangers the Motor Oil Products pose to the very automobiles its customers are trying to protect by purchasing the Motor Oil Products. An adequate warning for Dollar General's obsolete Motor Oil Products would be displayed conspicuously and would inform Dollar General's customers of the appropriate uses, if any, of the various types of Dollar General motor oils. But Dollar General provides its customers with no such conspicuous warnings. Instead, the company buries the aforementioned statements on the back of its Motor Oil Products in small type where customers are unlikely to encounter them.

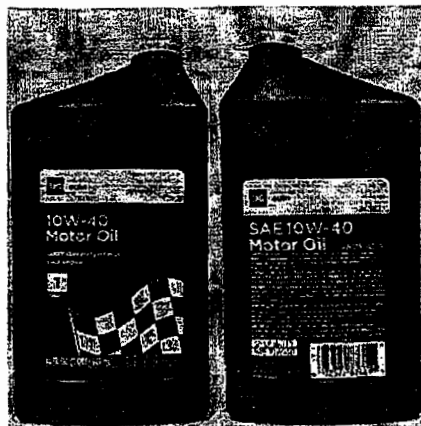
32. DG SAE 10W-30 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back (right):



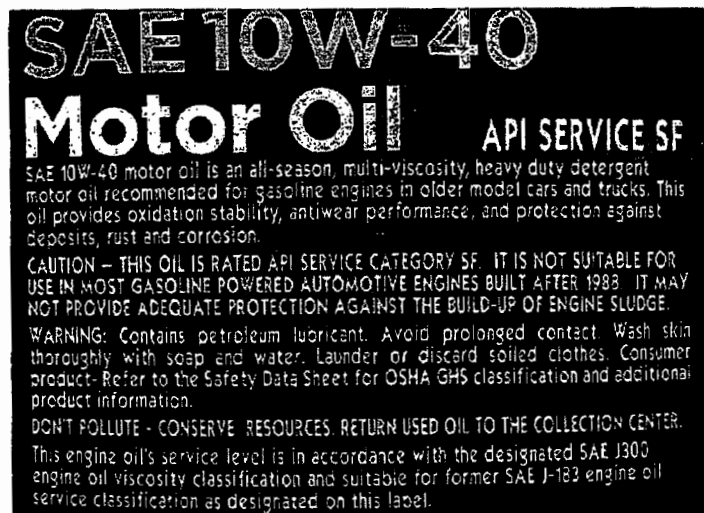
The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-30's back label, which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE SLUDGE":



33. DG SAE 10W-40 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back (right):



The following photograph is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-40's back label, which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE SLUDGE":



34. DG SAE 30 bears the following the labels on its front (left) and back (right):



The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 30's back label which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1930" and "USE IN MODERN ENGINES MAY CAUSE UNSATISFACTORY ENGINE PERFORMANCE OR EQUIPMENT HARM":



35. Dollar General's Motor Oil Products are unsuitable for the modern-day vehicles driven by its customers and have no business being sold, except that Dollar General is successfully deceiving a sufficient number of customers to make this fraudulent practice worthwhile. It is unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent for Dollar General to distribute, market, and sell an entire line of motor oil that is unfit for, and presents concrete dangers to, the automobiles driven by the vast majority of its customers.

36. Dollar General knew or should have known that its customers are being deceived by its marketing strategy based on the quantity of its obsolete DG motor oil sold compared to the limited number of automobiles for which these oils are appropriate.

37. Florida's consumer protection laws are designed to protect consumers from this type of false advertising and unfair and deceptive conduct.

38. Defendant's unfair and deceptive course of conduct victimized purchasers of Dollar General's motor oil from Dollar General, throughout the country.

39. As a direct and proximate result of Dollar General's deceptive and fraudulent practices, Plaintiffs and the Class Members suffered a loss of money and suffered actual

damages in the amount of the purchase price (if not damage to their automobiles). Indeed, the Motor Oil Products are worthless.

40. Plaintiffs therefore bring the statutory and common law claims alleged herein to halt Dollar General's unfair and deceptive practices and to obtain compensation for the losses suffered by Plaintiffs and all Class Members.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

41. Plaintiffs bring this class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of himself and all members of the following Class:

All natural persons residing in the State of Florida who after December 18, 2011, purchased Defendant's DG-branded motor oil, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and/or DG SAE 30 ("Motor Oil Products") for personal use and not for re-sale.

42. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class may be expanded or narrowed by amendment or amended complaint.

43. Specifically excluded from the proposed Class are Dollar General, its officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children, corporations, trusts, representatives, employees, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities related to or affiliated with Dollar General and/or its officers and/or directors, or any of them. Also excluded from the proposed Class are the Court, the Court's immediate family, and Court staff.

FRCP 23(a) Factors

44. **Numerosity:** Membership in the Class is so numerous that separate joinder of each member is impracticable. The precise number of Class Members is unknown at this time but can be readily determined from Defendant's records. Plaintiffs reasonably estimate that there are thousands if not tens of thousands of persons in the Class.

45. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiffs have retained counsel highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation and intend to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiffs are members of the Class described herein and do not have interests antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the other members of the Class.

46. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class purchased obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed Motor Oil Products from Dollar General and were subjected to Defendant's common course of conduct. Defendant engages in a pervasive advertising scheme, including most importantly the use of common and uniform product packaging, resulting in substantially uniform misrepresentation and/or omissions regarding the suitability of Defendant's DG-branded Motor Oil Products (misrepresentation), and the failure to adequately disclose the true nature and purpose of Defendant's DG-branded Motor Oil Products (omission).

47. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact:** There are numerous and substantial questions of law and fact common to all Class Members sufficient to satisfy Rule 23(a), and that control this litigation and predominate over any individual issues for purposes of Rule 23(b)(3). Included within the common questions are:

- a) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to the other brands of motor oil on its shelves;
- b) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to the limited number of automobiles for which these motor oils are appropriate;
- c) Whether Defendant studied the effect of its product placement of the Motor Oil Products on its shelves;

- d) Whether Defendant studied or tested its label and the effect of its labels on consumers' perceptions;
- e) Whether Defendant studied the susceptibility of consumers;
- f) The cost to Defendant to manufacture, distribute, market and sell its DG-branded motor oil compared to the revenue it received from its sales;
- g) Whether Defendant's representations regarding the safety and suitability of its DG-branded motor oils are true;
- h) Whether the shelf placement of DG's obsolete motor oil is unfair and/or deceptive in violation of FDUTPA;
- i) Whether the warnings provided on the labels of Dollar General's motor oil were adequate;
- j) Whether Defendant's deceptive conduct regarding its DG-branded motor oils would deceive an objective consumer acting reasonably in the circumstances;
- k) Whether Defendant's uniform representations and omissions constituted deceptive acts in violation of FDUTPA;
- l) Whether Defendant's sale and marketing of its DG-branded motor oils constituted an unfair practice in violation of FDUTPA;
- m) Whether Defendant's uniform advertisements (*i.e.*, product packaging) violated Florida's Misleading Advertising Law, Fla. Stat. 817.41;
- n) Whether Defendant's purported violation of Florida's Misleading Advertising Law constitutes a *per se* violation of FDUTPA;
- o) Whether Defendant's products are worthless;

- p) Whether Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to damages, and what is the proper measure of Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' loss;
- q) Whether Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to an award of punitive damages;
- r) Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to attorneys' fees and expenses, and in what amount; and
- s) Whether Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to declaratory, injunctive, and/or other equitable relief.

FRCP 23(b)(2) Factors

48. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class and Sub-Class, thereby making final injunctive relief and/or corresponding declaratory relief appropriate with respect to the Classes as a whole. The prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual member of the Classes that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant.

49. Injunctive relief is necessary to prevent further fraudulent and unfair business practices by Defendant. Money damages alone will not afford adequate and complete relief, and injunctive relief is necessary to restrain Defendant from continuing to commit its deceptive, fraudulent and unfair policies.

FRCP 23(b)(3) Factors

50. **Common Issues Predominate:** As set forth in detail herein above, common issues of fact and law predominate because all of Plaintiffs' FDUTPA, Misleading Advertising, and forthcoming warranty claim are based on a deceptive and/or unfair common course of conduct. Whether Dollar General's conduct is likely to deceive an objective consumer acting

reasonably in the circumstances and breaches the implied warranty of merchantability is common to all members of the Classes and are the predominate issues, and Plaintiffs can prove the elements of their claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims.

51. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy for at least the following reasons:

- a) Given the size of the claims of individual Class Members, as well as the resources of Dollar General, few Class Members, if any, could afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs alleged herein;
- b) This action will permit an orderly and expeditious administration of the claims of Class Members, will foster economies of time, effort and expense and will ensure uniformity of decisions;
- c) Any interest of Class Members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions is not practical, creates the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would create a burden on the court system;
- d) Without a class action, Class Members will continue to suffer damages, Defendant's violations of law will proceed without remedy, and Defendant will continue to reap and retain the substantial proceeds derived from its wrongful and unlawful conduct. Plaintiffs and Class Members have suffered damages as a result of Defendant's unlawful and unfair conduct. This action presents no difficulties that will impede its management by the Court as a class action.

52. **Notice to the Class:** Notice can be accomplished by publication for most Class Members, and direct notice may be possible for those who are members of Dollar General's rewards program (if any). Further, publication notice can be easily targeted to Dollar General's customers because Defendant only sells the subject Motor Oil Products in its own stores.

53. The claims asserted herein are applicable to all individuals throughout the State of Florida who purchased obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed motor oil from Dollar General.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

54. Based on the foregoing allegations, Plaintiffs' claims for relief include the following:

COUNT I

**Violations of the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act
Fla. Stat. § 501.201, *et seq.*
(deceptive acts or practices)**

55. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

56. Plaintiffs and the Class are "consumers" within the meaning of Part II of Chapter 501, Florida Statutes, relating to Florida's Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act ("FDUTPA").

57. Defendant is a "person" or "entity" as used in FDUTPA.

58. Pursuant to FDUTPA, unfair methods of competition, unconscionable acts or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce are unlawful.

59. Within four years prior to the filing of this complaint and continuing to the present, Defendant, in the course of trade and commerce, engaged in unconscionable, unfair, and/or deceptive acts or practices harming Plaintiffs and the Class, as described herein.

60. Plaintiffs and the Class Members purchased Defendant's DG-branded Motor Oil Products as part of a consumer transaction.

61. Defendant engaged in deceptive conduct in violation of FDUTPA when it made representations and/or omissions regarding the usability of the DG-branded Motor Oil Products that it markets and sells that are likely to mislead consumers acting reasonably under the circumstances, to the consumer's detriment.

62. Defendant further engaged in deceptive conduct by placing the unsuitable motor oil products next to suitable motor oil products on its store shelves.

63. Dollar General had a duty to disclose the material characteristics of its motor oil because it (i) knew about these characteristics at the time that Plaintiffs and other Sub-Class Members purchased Dollar General's motor oil; (ii) had exclusive knowledge of material facts that were not known to Plaintiffs; and (iii) made representations regarding the quality its motor oil without adequately disclosing that its motor oil was not suitable for the vehicles driven by most of its customers.

64. Clearly, reasonable consumers would, as a result of Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions, be misled and believe that the DG-branded motor oils were suitable for use in their automobiles.

65. It is highly probable that these representations and omissions are likely to cause injury to a reasonable consumer, and Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions are likely to mislead consumers.

66. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's deceptive conduct, Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered damages.

67. Plaintiffs and the Class Members have been injured in their property by reason of Defendant's deceptive acts alleged herein. The injury consists of purchasing a worthless product that they would not have paid for in the absence of these deceptive acts. This injury is of the type Fla. Stat. § 501.201, *et seq.*, was designed to prevent and directly results from Defendant's deceptive and unlawful conduct.

68. In addition to actual damages, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief as well as reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to Fla. Stat. § 501.201, *et seq.*

COUNT II
Violations of the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act
Fla. Stat. § 501.201, *et seq.*
(unfair acts or practices)

69. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

70. Defendant further violated FDUTPA by engaging in unfair practices against Plaintiffs and the Class.

71. Given the unsuitability of Defendant's DG-branded Motor Oil Products for use in automobiles manufactured after 1988, Defendant's sale of the product, especially accompanied by the misrepresentations, omissions, and misleading shelf placement described herein, is a practice that is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or substantially injurious to consumers. Defendant has been preying upon individuals with limited income, deceiving them into paying for an unsuitable product.

72. The practices described herein also offend established public policy regarding the protection of consumers against companies, like Defendant, who engage in unfair methods of competition.

73. Defendant's conduct, which caused substantial injury to Plaintiffs and the Class could have been avoided, and is not outweighed by countervailing benefits to any consumers or competition.

74. Dollar General's business acts and practices are also unfair because they have caused harm and injury-in-fact to Plaintiffs and Class Members and for which Dollar General has no justification other than to increase, beyond what Dollar General would have otherwise realized, its market share and revenue from sale of the motor oil.

75. Dollar General's conduct lacks reasonable and legitimate justification. Dollar General has benefited from such conduct and practices while Plaintiffs and Class Members have been misled as to the nature and integrity of the motor oil and have lost money, including the purchase price of the motor oil.

76. In addition, Dollar General's *modus operandi* constitutes an unfair practice in that Dollar General knew and should have known that consumers care about maintaining their vehicles and the performance of the vehicles, but are unlikely to be aware of and/or able to detect the means by which Dollar General was conducting itself in a manner adverse to its commitments and its customers' interests.

77. While Dollar General conveyed the impression to reasonable consumers that its Motor Oil Products were safe to use in their automobiles, in actuality, its motor oil is not suitable for use in the vehicles driven by the vast majority of its customers.

78. The practices complained of herein are not limited to a single instance but is rather done pervasively and uniformly at all times as against Plaintiffs and the Class.

79. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unfair conduct, Plaintiffs and the Class Members have suffered damages.

80. Plaintiffs and the Class Members have been injured in their property by reason of Defendant's unfair acts alleged herein. The injury consists of purchasing a worthless product that they would not have paid for in the absence of these unfair acts. This injury is of the type Fla. Stat. § 501.201, *et seq.*, was designed to prevent and directly results from Defendant's unfair and unlawful conduct.

81. In addition to actual damages, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief as well as reasonable attorney's fees and costs pursuant to Fla. Stat. § 501.201, *et seq.*

COUNT III
Violations of the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act
Fla. Stat. § 501.201, *et seq.*
(misleading advertising)

82. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference each of the proceeding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

83. Defendant further violated FDUTPA by violating a "statute...which proscribes unfair methods of competition, or unfair, deceptive, or unconscionable acts or practices." Fla. Stat. 501.203(3)(c). Here, Defendant violated Florida's Misleading Advertising Law (Fla. Stat. 817.41), as described in Count IV of this Complaint.

84. Defendant's misrepresentations, omissions, deceptive acts, unfair practices, and/or violations of other rules or statutes, as described herein as violating FDUTPA, would deceive an objectively reasonable consumer.

85. As a result of Defendant's misrepresentations, omissions, deceptive acts, unfair practices, and/or violations of other rules or statutes, Plaintiffs and the Class Members suffered actual damages by losing money. Defendant's product was worthless and thus the Plaintiffs and Class Members' damages are the purchase price of the product.

86. As a result of these FDUTPA violations, Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to actual damages, attorney's fees, costs, declaratory relief, and injunctive relief.

COUNT IV
Violations of the Florida Misleading Advertising Law
Fla. Stat. § 817.41, *et seq.*

87. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference each of the proceeding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

88. Through the misrepresentations and omissions made in Defendant's product regarding the suitability of DG-branded motor oils for use in automobiles, Defendant unlawfully disseminated or caused to be made misleading advertisements in Florida, in violation of Fla. Stat. 817.41.

89. Though described above, Plaintiffs reiterate the specific circumstances surrounding Defendant's misleading advertising:

- a. ***Who.*** Defendant made (or caused to be made) the material misrepresentations and omissions described herein. Plaintiffs are unaware, and therefore unable to identify, the true names and identities of those individuals at Dollar General who are responsible for drafting the language comprising the false and/or misleading advertisements.
- b. ***What.*** Defendant's product packaging made material misrepresentations, such as:

- i. the front of the packaging, which represents that the Motor Oil Product “[l]ubricates and protects your engine”;
 - ii. the back of the packaging, which represents that the Motor Oil Product “is an all-season, multi-viscosity, heavy duty detergent motor oil recommended for gasoline engines in older model cars and trucks”; and
 - iii. the back of the 10w-30 and/or 10w-40 packaging, which represents that the Motor Oil Product “provides oxidation stability, antiwear performance, and protection against deposits, rust and corrosion”;
 - iv. the back of the SAE 20 packaging, which represents that “DG Quality SAE 30 is a non-detergent motor oil designed for use in older engines where consumption may be high and economical lubricants are preferred”; and
 - v. the placement of the Motor Oil Products next to products that are actually suitable for use in Plaintiffs’ and the Class Members’ automobiles.
- c. **Where.** The false advertising occurred on Defendant’s product packaging and/or product placement which were transmitted, displayed, and/or occurred throughout the State of Florida.
- d. **When.** Upon information and belief, Defendant engaged in the false advertising detailed herein continuously during the Class Period.
- e. **Why.** Defendant made the false advertisements with the intent to induce Plaintiffs to rely upon them and purchase the product.

90. The misrepresentations and omissions as to the suitability of the Motor Oil Products for use in automobiles are material to Plaintiffs, the Class Members, and the average consumers.

91. Defendant knew or should have known (through the exercise of reasonable care or investigation) that the advertisements were false, untrue, or misleading.

92. Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions were designed and intended, either directly or indirectly, for obtaining money from Plaintiffs and the Class Members under false pretenses by inducing them to purchase Defendant's product. Defendant intended that the representations would induce Plaintiffs and the Class Members to rely upon it and purchase Defendant's product.

93. Plaintiffs and the Class Members relied to their detriment on Defendant's false advertising, by purchasing a motor oil product that they would not otherwise have purchased.

94. Plaintiffs and the Class Members suffered injury in justifiable reliance on Defendant's false advertising; namely they lost money by purchasing a product that they would not otherwise (but for the false advertising) have purchased.

95. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. 817.41, Plaintiffs and the Class Members are entitled to costs, reasonable attorney's fees, actual damages, and punitive damages

96. Punitive damages are appropriate here, given that Defendant knowingly misled consumers including Plaintiffs and the Class and engaged in the willful, wanton, and/or reckless conduct described herein. Here, Defendant engaged in intentional misconduct (or alternatively, gross negligence) as to the misrepresentations and omissions concerning the suitability the Motor Oil Products for use in automobiles that form the heart of Plaintiffs' claims.

NOTICE OF BRACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY

Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability

Fla. Stat. § 672.317

97. Plaintiffs incorporate the above allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

98. Given Defendants' concealment, Plaintiffs were unaware of any potential claims against Defendant for breaches of the implied warranty of merchantability.

99. Plaintiffs have only recently become aware of the legal situation.

100. This filing and service of this lawsuit serves as notice complying with notice provisions of Florida's Uniform Commercial Code, and Plaintiffs will amend their complaint accordingly to add this cause of action.

DEMAND/PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and Members of the Class defined herein, pray for judgment and relief as follows:

- A. An order certifying that this action may be maintained as a class action;
- B. The acts and/or omissions alleged herein be adjudged and decreed to be an unfair, deceptive, and/or fraudulent business practice violating FDUTPA;
- C. That judgment be entered against Defendant and in favor of Plaintiffs and the Class on the Plaintiffs' FDUTPA and (forthcoming) implied warranty claim, for actual and consequential damages and equitable relief (including restitution and/or restitutionary disgorgement);
- D. That judgment be entered against Defendant and in favor of Plaintiffs and the Class on Plaintiffs' Misleading Advertising claim, for actual and punitive damages;

- E. An order enjoining Defendant from engaging in the unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices, as set forth in this Complaint;
- F. Compensatory damages;
- G. Punitive Damages;
- H. Restitution and disgorgement of the unlawful profits collected by the Defendant;
- I. Prejudgment and post-judgment interest at the prevailing legal rate;
- J. Plaintiffs' attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and
- K. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem necessary and appropriate.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

December 18, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

KU & MUSSMAN, PA

By: /s/ Brian T. Ku

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19 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
20 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

21 **MILTON M. COOKE, JR.,**
22 individually and on behalf of all others
23 similarly situated,

24 Plaintiff,

25 V.

26 **DOLLAR GENERAL**
27 **CORPORATION** (d/b/a Dolgencorp of
28 Texas, Inc.), a Tennessee corporation,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 15-CV-03680

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR
JURY TRIAL**

1. Deceptive Trade Practices, *Texas Business and Commerce Code Sec. 17.41, et seq.*
2. Breach of Warranty and Unconscionable Conduct, *Texas Business and Commerce Code Sec. 17.41, et seq.*
3. Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability
4. Breach of Implied Warranty of Fitness for a Particular Purpose
5. Unjust Enrichment

Plaintiff Milton M. Cooke, Jr. ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, makes the following allegations based on his personal

1 knowledge of his own acts and, otherwise, upon information and belief based on
2 investigation of counsel.
3

4 **NATURE AND SUMMARY OF THE ACTION**

5 1. Plaintiff, by and through undersigned counsel, brings this action both on his
6 own behalf and on behalf of the class defined below, comprised of all individuals
7 similarly situated within the State of Texas, to redress the unlawful and deceptive
8 practices employed by Defendant Dollar General Corporation, a Tennessee
9 corporation doing business in Texas as Dolgencorp of Texas, Inc. (hereinafter
10 "Dollar General" or "Defendant") in connection with its marketing and sale of its
11 company-branded motor oil sold in its stores.
12
13

14 2. Dollar General sells an entire line of company-branded motor oils (labeled
15 "DG") that are obsolete and potentially harmful to its customers' automobiles by
16 using deceptive and misleading tactics including the positioning of its line of
17 obsolete motor oils immediately adjacent to the more expensive standard- and
18 premium-quality motor oils manufactured by its competitors and failing to
19 adequately warn its customers that its DG motor oil is unsuitable for use by the vast
20 majority, if any, of its customers.
21
22
23

24 3. Dollar General's unlawful and deceptive business practices violate the
25 Deceptive Trade Practices – Consumer Protection Act, *Texas Business and*
26 *Commerce Code Sec. 17.41, et seq.* ("DTPA") and the contractual rights of
27 consumers.
28

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff Milton M. Cooke, Jr. is an individual adult resident citizen of Houston, Harris County, Texas and is a member of the Class alleged herein.

9. Plaintiff purchased Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil from a Dollar General store in Houston, Texas in December 2015.

10. Defendant Dollar General Corporation is incorporated under the laws of the State of Tennessee, with its corporate headquarters located at 100 Mission Ridge, Goodlettsville, Tennessee.

11. At all relevant times, Defendant produced, marketed, distributed and sold its obsolete DG-branded motor oil in its stores throughout the United States, including in the State of Texas, utilizing deceptive and misleading marketing and sales practices to induce Plaintiff and Class Members into purchasing its obsolete motor oil for use in their modern-day vehicles knowing that its motor oil is obsolete and likely to cause damage to any such vehicle.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

12. Dollar General operates a chain of variety stores headquartered in Goodlettsville, Tennessee. As of January 2015, Dollar General operated over 12,198 stores in 43 states. Dollar General does business in Texas through 1246 retail stores located throughout the State of Texas.

1 13. Dollar General is a discount retailer focused on low and fixed income
2 consumers in small markets. Dollar General's business model includes locating its
3 stores in rural, suburban communities, and in its more densely populated markets,
4 Dollar General's customers are generally from the neighborhoods surrounding the
5 stores. Dollar General's stores are located with the needs of its core customers (low
6 and fixed income households) in mind.
7

9 14. Dollar General offers basic every day and household goods, along with a
10 variety of general merchandise at low prices to provide its customers with one-stop
11 shopping opportunities generally in their own neighborhoods.
12

13 15. In addition to offering name brand and generic merchandise, Dollar General
14 manufactures and markets its own lines of inexpensive household products, which
15 bear the designation "DG." DG lines include "DG Auto," "DG Hardware" "DG
16 Health" and "DG Office."
17

18 16. Dollar General's DG Auto line consists of three types of obsolete motor oil:
19 DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE-30 that fail to protect and can
20 actively damage, modern-day automobiles.
21

22 17. Motor oils lubricate the engines of the automobiles driven by individuals.
23 Their main function is to reduce wear on an engine's moving parts. Motor oils also
24 inhibit corrosion, improve sealing and keep engines properly cooled.
25

26 18. Motor oils have evolved in parallel with the automobiles they are meant to
27 protect. Institutions like the Society of Automotive Engineers ("SAE") employ
28

1 rigorous tests to ensure that motor oils meet evolving standards relating to, among
2 other criteria, sludge buildup, temperature volatility, resistance to rust, resistance to
3 foaming, resistance to oil consumption, homogeneity and miscibility.

4
5 19. Motor oils designed to protect engines from earlier eras do not protect, and
6 can harm, modern-day engines. Thus, motor oil that would be suitable to use in an
7 engine manufactured in the 1980's or earlier is not suitable for use in modern-day
8 engines.
9

10 20. Dollar General engages in the unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent
11 practice of marketing, selling and causing to be manufactured, obsolete motor oil
12 without adequately warning that its product is unsuitable for, and can harm, the
13 vehicles driven by the overwhelming majority of Dollar General's customers (and
14 the public at large)
15
16

17 21. Dollar General misleads customers using product placement tactics and
18 misleading product labels which obscure a critical fact from Dollar General's
19 customers: Dollar General's motor oil is unfit for, and can harm, the vehicles driven
20 by the vast majority, if not all, of its customers.
21

22 22. Dollar General's in-house motor oils use the same or similar SAE
23 nomenclature on the front of its labels (e.g., 10W-30, 10W-40, SAE 30) as do the
24 other mainstream, non-harmful, and actually useful brands of motor oil sold by
25 Dollar General and beside which Dollar General places its DG brand motor oil on
26 its shelves.
27
28

1 23. Additionally, the front label of DG's SAE 10W-30 and SAE 10W-40 motor
2 oils says, "Lubricates and protects your engine."

3
4 24. However, among the small print on the back label of Dollar General's motor
5 oils is the statement that DG SAE 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 are admittedly "not
6 suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive engines built after 1988" and
7 "may not provide adequate protection against the build-up of engine sludge" and that
8 DG SAE 30 is admittedly "not suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive
9 engines built after 1930," and its "use in modern engines may cause unsatisfactory
10 engine performance or equipment harm."

11
12
13 25. Dollar General conceals this language by rendering it in small font and
14 confining it to the product's back label.

15
16 26. Dollar General further conceals this language by placing it below a message
17 that presents a misleading impression of the product. For the DG SAE 10W-30 and
18 DG SAE 10W-40 products, that message reads, "SAE 10W-30 motor oil is an all-
19 season, multi-viscosity, heavy duty detergent motor oil recommended for gasoline
20 engines in older model cars and trucks. This oil provides oxidation stability, anti-
21 wear performance, and protection against deposits, rust and corrosion." For the DG
22 SAE 30 product, that message reads: "DG Quality SAE 30 is a non-detergent motor
23 oil designed for use in older engines where consumption may be high and
24 economical lubricants are preferred."

1 27. Few, if any, Dollar General customers drive vehicles for which these
2 products are safe, and the use of the term "older" is a relative term that does not
3 inform a reasonable consumer that these motor oils are not safe for cars
4 manufactured within the past 27 years, or in the case of Dollar General's DG SAE
5 30, the past 85 years.
6

7
8 28. Dollar General further disguises the obsolete and harmful nature of its motor
9 oils with its positioning of these motor oils on its shelves in a misleading manner.
10 Specifically, Dollar General places similar quantities of its in-house brand motor
11 oils, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30, none of which are
12 suitable for modern-day automobiles, adjacent to an array of other motor oils which
13 are suitable for modern-day vehicles. The photograph below illustrates how Dollar
14 General effects this deception:
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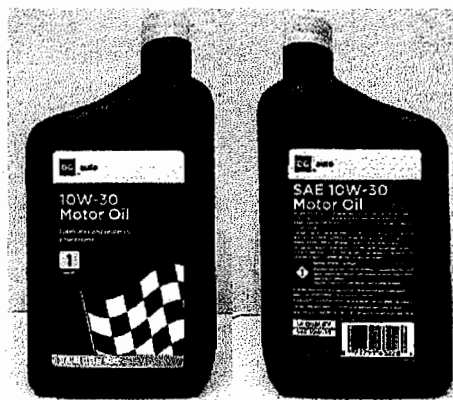
29. As the photograph above illustrates, Dollar General places its in-house brand motor oils on the same shelves, in the same or similar quantities, as PEAK, Pennzoil, Castrol and other legitimate motor oils that are suitable for modern-day automobiles. Each type of motor oil uses the SAE nomenclature on the front, *e.g.*, 10W-40. The only apparent difference is the price, as Dollar General's motor oils are less expensive than the others.

30. Defendant's product display conceals the fact that its DG-brand motor oils have an extremely obscure and limited use and are likely to cause damage to the

1 engines of most of their customer's cars. Defendant's product positioning and the
2 deceptive label on the motor oil are likely to deceive reasonable consumers.

3
4 31. Dollar General also fails to warn its customers adequately of the obsolete
5 nature of DG-branded motor oils or of the dangers DG-branded motor oils pose to
6 the very automobiles its customers are trying to protect by purchasing Dollar
7 General's motor oil. An adequate warning for Dollar General's obsolete motor oils
8 would be displayed conspicuously and would inform Dollar General's customers of
9 the appropriate uses, if any, of the various types of Dollar General motor oils. But
10 Dollar General provides its customers with no such conspicuous warnings. Instead,
11 the company buries the aforementioned statements on the back of its products in
12 small type where customers are unlikely to encounter them.

13
14
15
16 32. DG SAE 10W-30 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back
17 (right):

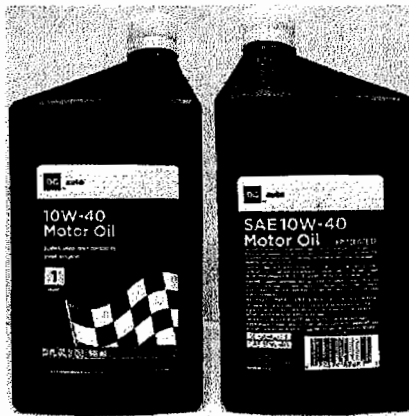


26 The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-30's back label, which
27 includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE
28

1 POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988” and “IT MAY NOT
2 PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE
3 SLUDGE”:

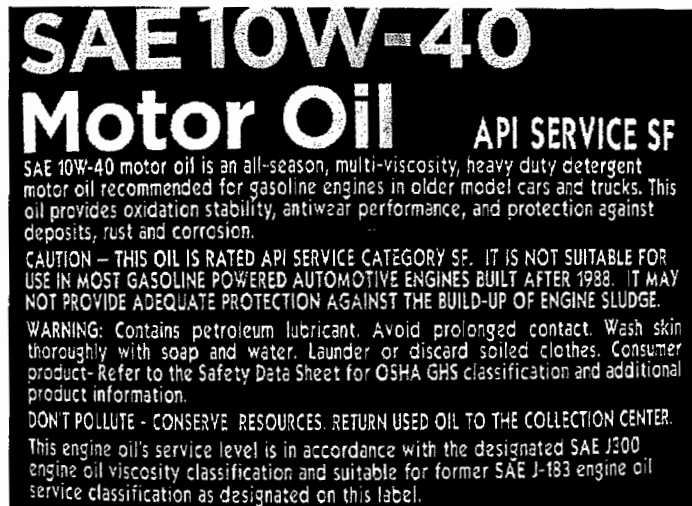


15 33. DG SAE 10W-40 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back
16 (right):



25 The following photograph is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-40's back label, which
26 includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE
27 POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY NOT
28

1 PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE
2 SLUDGE”:



13 34. DG SAE 30 bears the following the labels on its front (left) and back (right):



21 The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 30's back label which includes the
22 warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED
23 AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1930" and "USE IN MODERN
24 ENGINES MAY CAUSE UNSATISFACTORY ENGINE PERFORMANCE OR
25 EQUIPMENT HARM":
26
27
28



35. Dollar General's entire line of low-cost motor oil is unsuitable for the modern-day vehicles driven by its customers and has no business being sold, except that Dollar General is successfully deceiving a sufficient number of customers to make this fraudulent practice worthwhile. It is unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent for Dollar General to distribute, market, and sell an entire line of motor oil that is unfit for, and presents concrete dangers to, the automobiles driven by the vast majority of its customers.

36. Dollar General knew or should have known that its customers are being or will, in reasonable probability, be deceived by its marketing strategy based on the quantity of its obsolete DG motor oil sold compared to the limited number of automobiles for which these oils are appropriate.

37. The Texas DTPA is designed to protect consumers from this type of false, deceptive, misleading and predatory unconscionable conduct.

1 38. Defendant's unfair and deceptive course of conduct victimized all
2 purchasers of Dollar General's motor oil from Dollar General, throughout the
3 country and in the State of Texas.
4

5 39. As a direct and proximate result of Dollar General's deceptive and
6 fraudulent practices, Plaintiff and the Class Members purchased a product they
7 would not have otherwise purchased and have suffered and will continue to suffer
8 economic damages.
9

10 40. In addition, many Class Members have sustained damage to their
11 automobiles as a result of the use of Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil and
12 have suffered and will continue to suffer economic damage as a result.
13

14 41. Plaintiff therefore brings the statutory and common law claims alleged
15 herein to halt Dollar General's deceptive practices and to obtain compensation for
16 the losses suffered by Plaintiff and all Class Members.
17

18 **Unjust Enrichment**
19

20 42. Plaintiff and Class Members have conferred substantial benefits on the
21 Defendant by purchasing its useless and harmful motor oil, and Dollar General has
22 consciously and willingly accepted and enjoyed these benefits.
23

24 43. Defendant knew or should have known that consumers' payments for its
25 obsolete and harmful motor oil were given and received with the expectation that
26 the motor oil would lubricate and protect consumers' engines and would not be
27 harmful to their vehicles.
28

1 44. Because of the fraudulent misrepresentations, concealments, and other
2 wrongful activities described herein, Defendant has been unjustly enriched by its
3 wrongful receipt of Plaintiff's and Class Members' monies.
4

5 45. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct and
6 unjust enrichment, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered damages in an
7 amount to be determined at trial.
8

9 46. Defendant should be required to account for and disgorge all monies,
10 profits and gains which they have obtained or will unjustly obtain in the future at
11 the expense of consumers.
12

13 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

14 47. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) of
15 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of himself and all members of the
16 following Class:
17

18 **All persons in the State of Texas who purchased Defendant's DG-**
19 **branded motor oil, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and/or DG SAE**
20 **30, for personal use and not for re-sale, since December 2011.**

21 48. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation
22 and discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class may be expanded or narrowed
23 by amendment or amended complaint.
24

25 49. Specifically excluded from the proposed Class are Dollar General, its
26 officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children, corporations, trusts,
27 representatives, employees, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities related
28

1 to or affiliated with Dollar General and/or its officers and/or directors, or any of
2 them. Also excluded from the proposed Class are the Court, the Court's immediate
3 family and Court staff.
4

5 **FRCP 23(a) Factors**

6 50. **Numerosity.** Membership in the Class is so numerous that separate joinder
7 of each member is impracticable. The precise number of Class Members is unknown
8 at this time but can be readily determined from Defendant's records. Plaintiff
9 reasonably estimates that there are tens of thousands of persons in the Class.
10

11 51. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent
12 and protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel
13 highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation and intends to
14 prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff is a member of the Class described herein
15 and does not have interests antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the other members of
16 the Class.
17

18 52. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the
19 Class and Sub-Class. Plaintiff and all members of the Class and Sub-Class
20 purchased obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed motor
21 oil from Dollar General and were subjected to Defendant's common course of
22 conduct.
23

24 53. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact.**
25 There are numerous and substantial questions of law and fact common to all Class
26
27
28

1 Members sufficient to satisfy Rule 23(a), and that control this litigation and
2 predominate over any individual issues for purposes of Rule 23(b)(3). Included
3 within the common questions are:
4

- 5 a) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to
6 the other brands of oil on its shelves;
7
8 b) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to
9 the limited number of automobiles for which these motor oils are
10 appropriate;
11
12 c) Whether Defendant studied the effect of its product placement on its
13 shelves;
14
15 d) Whether Defendant studied or tested its label and the effect of its labels
16 on consumers' perceptions;
17
18 e) Whether Defendant studied the susceptibility of consumers;
19
20 f) The cost to Defendant to manufacture, distribute, market and sell its
21 DG-branded motor oil compared to the revenue it received from its
22 sales;
23
24 g) Whether Defendant misrepresented the safety and suitability of its DG-
25 branded motor oil sold at its stores nationwide;
26
27 h) Whether Defendant's conduct of placing the obsolete Dollar General
28 motor oil next to legitimate, useful motor oil is likely to deceive
reasonable consumers;

- 1 i) Whether the warnings provided on the labels of Dollar General's motor
2 oil were adequate;
- 3
4 j) Whether Defendant's conduct of hiding the warnings on the back label
5 is likely to deceive reasonable consumers;
- 6
7 k) Whether Defendant deliberately misrepresented or failed to disclose
8 material facts to Plaintiff and Class Members regarding the obsolete
9 and harmful nature of its DG-branded motor oil;
- 10
11 l) Whether Dollar General's conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes a
12 false, misleading or deceptive act or practice in the conduct of any trade
13 or commerce under the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices – Consumer
14 Protection Act, Texas Business and Commerce Code §17.41, *et seq.*;
- 15
16 m) Whether Dollar General's conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes an
17 unconscionable act or practice actionable under the Texas Deceptive
18 Trade Practices – Consumer Protection Act, Texas Business and
19 Commerce Code §17.50(a)(3), *et seq.*;
- 20
21 n) Whether Dollar General's conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes a
22 breach of an express or implied warranty actionable under the Texas
23 Deceptive Trade Practices – Consumer Protection Act, Texas Business
24 and Commerce Code §17.50(a)(2), *et seq.*;
- 25
26
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28

- 1 o) Whether the Class is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting the
2 wrongful practices alleged herein and enjoining such practices in the
3 future;
4
5 p) Whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to restitution;
6
7 q) Whether compensatory, consequential and punitive damages ought
8 to be awarded to Plaintiff and Class Members;
9
10 r) Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to attorneys' fees and
11 expenses, and in what amount;
12
13 s) The proper method for calculating damages and restitution classwide;
14 and
15 t) Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to declaratory and/or
16 other equitable relief.

17 **FRCP 23(b)(2)**
18

19 54. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class,
20 thereby making final injunctive relief and/or corresponding declaratory relief
21 appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole. The prosecution of separate
22 actions by individual Class Members would create the risk of inconsistent or
23 varying adjudications with respect to individual member of the Class that would
24 establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant.
25
26

27 55. Injunctive relief is necessary to prevent further fraudulent and unfair
28

1 business practices by Defendant. Money damages alone will not afford adequate
2 and complete relief, and injunctive relief is necessary to restrain Defendant from
3 continuing to commit its deceptive, fraudulent and unfair policies.
4

5
6 **FRCP 23(b)(3)**

7 **56. Common Issues Predominate:** As set forth in detail herein above, common
8 issues of fact and law predominate because all of Plaintiff's DTPA and warranty
9 claims are based on a deceptive common course of conduct. Whether Dollar
10 General's conduct is likely to deceive reasonable consumers and breaches the
11 implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose is common
12 to all members of the Class and are the predominate issues, and Plaintiff can prove
13 the elements of his claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence as would
14 be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims
15
16
17

18 **57. Superiority.** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair
19 and efficient adjudication of this controversy for at least the following reasons:
20

- 21 a) Given the size of the claims of individual Class Members, as well as
22 the resources of Dollar General, few Class Members, if any, could
23 afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs alleged herein;
24
25 b) This action will permit an orderly and expeditious administration of the
26 claims of Class Members, will foster economies of time, effort and
27 expense and will ensure uniformity of decisions;
28

1 c) Any interest of Class Members in individually controlling the
2 prosecution of separate actions is not practical, creates the potential for
3 inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would create a burden on
4 the court system;
5

6 d) Without a class action, Class Members will continue to suffer damages,
7 Defendant's violations of law will proceed without remedy, and
8 Defendant will continue to reap and retain the substantial proceeds
9 derived from its wrongful and unlawful conduct. Plaintiff and Class
10 Members have suffered damages as a result of Defendant's unlawful
11 and unfair conduct. This action presents no difficulties that will impede
12 its management by the Court as a class action.
13
14
15

16 **58. Notice to the Class:** Notice can be accomplished by publication for most
17 Class Members, and direct notice may be possible for those who are members of a
18 Dollar General's rewards program or for whom Dollar General has specific
19 information. Further, publication notice can be easily targeted to Dollar General
20 customers because Defendant only sells the subject motor oil in its own stores.
21

22 **59.** The Class members have been monetarily damaged and suffered injury in
23 fact as a result of Dollar General's misconduct, in that each member purchased
24 Dollar General's useless and harmful motor oil.
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CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

60. Based on the foregoing allegations, Plaintiff's claims for relief include the following:

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF TEXAS DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES –
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT SEC'S 17.46(b)(5), 17.46(b)(7) and
17.46(b)(9)
***Texas Business and Commerce Code*§17.46(b)(5), 17.46(b)(7) and 17.46(b)(9)**

61. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

62. Plaintiff brings this claim under DTPA Sec.'s 17.46(b)(5), 17.46(b)(7) and 17.46(b)(9) on behalf of himself and the Class, who were subject to Defendant's above-described false, deceptive or misleading conduct.

63. As alleged hereinabove, Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered actual economic damages as a proximate result of Defendant's actions as set forth herein.

64. Plaintiff and members of the Class are consumers as defined by DTPA Sec. 17.45(4). The DG-branded motor oils are goods within the meaning of DTPA Sec. 17.45(1).

65. This cause of action is asserted on behalf of a subclass of the putative Class, comprised of those members who purchased DG-branded motor oil within three (3) years of the commencement of this action.

1 66. Specifically, as described herein, Dollar General made the following
2 representations, expressly or by implication to Plaintiff and Class Members about
3 the deceptively labeled motor oil: (i) that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil
4 was suitable for use in its customers' automobiles; (ii) that Dollar General's DG-
5 branded motor oil was safe to use in its customers' automobiles; and (iii) that Dollar
6 General's DG-branded motor oil was of similar quality as the other motor oils beside
7 which Dollar General's DG-branded motor oils were positioned on the shelves in
8 Defendant's stores.
9

10
11
12 67. These representations were materially misleading and deceptive, and were a
13 producing cause of economic damages to consumers.
14

15 68. Defendant violated and continues to violate the DTPA by engaging in the
16 following practices proscribed by DTPA Sec's. 17.46(b)(5), 17.46(b)(7) and
17 17.46(b)(9) in transactions with Plaintiff and members of the Sub-Class, which
18 were intended to result in, and did result in, the sale of DG-branded motor oils:
19

- 20 a. By representing that DG branded motor oil "Lubricates and protects
21 your engine," placing the DG-branded motor oils on shelves next to
22 legitimate motor oils intended for use in modern day vehicles, and
23 failing to adequately warn consumers of the harm their products can
24 cause, Defendant is representing that DG-branded motor oils have
25 characteristics, uses and benefits which they do not have, in
26 violation of DTPA Sec. 17.46(b)(5);
27
28

1 b. By representing that DG branded motor oil "Lubricates and protects
2 your engine," and placing the DG-branded motor oils on shelves next
3 to legitimate motor oils intended for use in modern day vehicles, and
4 failing to adequately warn consumers of the harm their products can
5 cause, Defendant is representing that DG-branded motor oils are of
6 a particular standard, quality, or grade, when they are of another, in
7 violation of DTPA Sec. 17.46(b)(7);

10 c. By representing that DG branded motor oil "Lubricates and protects
11 your engine," and placing the DG-branded motor oils on shelves next
12 to legitimate motor oils intended for use in modern day vehicles, and
13 failing to adequately warn consumers of the harm their products can
14 cause, Defendant is advertising goods with intent not to sell them as
15 advertised in violation of DTPA Sec. 17.46(b)(9).

18 69. Defendant violated the DTPA by failing to adequately warn Plaintiff and
19 members of the Class that DG-branded motor oils are not suitable for, and can harm,
20 most vehicles on the road.

22 70. Defendant's actions as described herein were done knowingly with
23 conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights, and Defendant was wanton and malicious
24 in its concealment of the same.

26 71. Defendant's false, deceptive and misleading business practices constituted,
27 and constitute, a continuing course of conduct in violation of the DTPA because
28

1 Defendant continues to sell the obsolete oil without adequate warnings and
2 represent that the DG-branded motor oils have characteristics, uses and benefits
3 which the products do not have, and has thus caused economic damage and
4 continues to cause economic damage to Plaintiff and the Class.
5

6 72. Neither Plaintiff nor any reasonable consumer would have purchased the
7 DG-branded motor oil if they were informed it was obsolete and not suitable for
8 their vehicles, was not capable of protecting or lubricating their vehicles' engines,
9 and could harm their vehicles.
10

11 73. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief pursuant to DTPA Sec. 17.50(b)(2) in the
12 form of enjoining Defendant from (1) selling obsolete oil; (2) expressly or impliedly
13 representing to current and potential purchasers of the DG-branded motor oils that
14 the product is suitable for use in modern day vehicles manufactured after 1988, or
15 in the case of SAE-30, after 1930; (3) providing inadequate warnings as to the harm
16 the oil can cause. Plaintiff also seeks injunctive relief in the form of corrective
17 advertising requiring Defendant to disseminate truthful, adequate disclosures and
18 warnings about the actual uses (to the extent there are any) of the DG-branded motor
19 oils.
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21 74. Plaintiff and members of the Class shall be irreparably harmed if such an
22 order is not granted.
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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

**VIOLATION OF TEXAS DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES –
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT SEC'S 17.50(a)(2) and 17.50(a)(3)
*Texas Business and Commerce Code Sec.'s 17.50(a)(2) and 17.50(a)(3)***

75. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

76. Plaintiff brings this claim under DTPA Sec.'s 17.50(a)(2) and 17.50(a)(3) on behalf of himself and the Class, who were subject to Defendant's above-described unconscionable, unfair and deceptive conduct.

77. The actions of Defendant set forth above constitute breach of an express or implied warranty which was the producing cause of economic damages to Plaintiff and Class Members which is actionable under DTPA Sec. 17.50 (a)(2).

78. The actions of Defendant set forth above constitute an unconscionable action or course of action which was committed knowingly, and which was the producing cause of economic damages to Plaintiff and Class Members actionable under DTPA Sec. 17.50(a)(3).

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability

79. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

80. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least since four years prior to the filing date of this action, and as set forth above, Defendant represented

1 to consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members, by labeling/packaging and
2 other means, that DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40, and DG SAE 30 are safe and
3 suitable for use in the automobiles driven by Dollar General's customers. Plaintiff
4 and Class Members bought those goods from the Defendant.
5

6 81. Defendant was a merchant with respect to goods of the kind which were sold
7 to Plaintiff and Class Members, and there was in the sale to Plaintiff and Class
8 Members an implied warranty that those goods were merchantable.
9

10 82. However, Defendant breached that warranty implied in the contract for the
11 sale of goods in that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil is in fact not suitable
12 for use in the vehicles driven by the vast majority, if any, of Dollar General's
13 customers, as set forth in greater detail above.
14

15 83. As a result thereof Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive goods as
16 impliedly warranted by Defendant to be merchantable.
17

18 84. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff and
19 Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.
20

21 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
22 **Breach of Implied Warranty of Fitness for a Particular Purpose**

23 85. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the
24 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
25

26 86. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least since four
27 years prior to the filing date of this action, and as set forth above, Defendant sold its
28

1 DG-branded motor oils to Plaintiff and Class Members, who bought those goods
2 from Defendant in reliance on Defendant's skill and judgment.
3

4 87. At the time of sale, Defendant had reason to know the particular purpose for
5 which the goods were required, and that Plaintiff and Class Members were relying
6 on Defendant's skill and judgment to select and furnish suitable goods so that there
7 was an implied warranty that the goods were fit for this purpose.
8

9 88. However, Defendant breached the warranty implied at the time of sale in that
10 Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive suitable goods, and the goods were not
11 fit for the particular purpose for which they were required in that Dollar General's
12 DG-branded motor oils are not safe or suitable for use in the vast majority, if any, of
13 vehicles driven by Dollar General's customers, as set forth in detail above.
14
15

16 89. This breach of warranty by Defendant has been the producing cause of
17 economic damages to Plaintiff and Class Members in an amount to be determined at
18 trial.
19

20 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
21 **Unjust Enrichment**

22 90. Plaintiff and Class Members have conferred substantial benefits on the
23 Defendant by purchasing its useless and harmful motor oil, and Dollar General has
24 consciously and willingly accepted and enjoyed these benefits.
25

26 91. Defendant knew or should have known that consumers' payments for its
27 obsolete and harmful motor oil were given and received with the expectation that
28

1 the motor oil would lubricate and protect consumers' engines and would not be
2 harmful to their vehicles.

3
4 92. Because of the fraudulent misrepresentations, concealments, and other
5 wrongful activities described herein, Defendant has been unjustly enriched by its
6 wrongful receipt of Plaintiff's and Class Members' monies.

7
8 93. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct and unjust
9 enrichment, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered damages in an amount to be
10 determined at trial.

11
12 94. Defendant should be required to account for and disgorge all monies, profits
13 and gains which they have obtained or will unjustly obtain in the future at the
14 expense of consumers.

15
16 **DEMAND/PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

17 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff on behalf of himself and members of the Class
18 defined herein, prays for judgment and relief as follows:

- 19
20 A. An order certifying that this action may be maintained as a class action;
21 B. An award to Plaintiff and Class Members of full restitution;
22 C. An order pursuant to DTPA Sec. 17.50(b)(2) enjoining Defendant from
23 engaging in the unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices, as set forth in this
24 Complaint, and requiring Defendant to disseminate corrective advertising;
25 D. Compensatory economic damages;
26
27
28

1 E. Punitive Damages and/or additional damages provided in DTPA Sec.
2 17.50(b)(1) for violations of the DTPA set forth above which were
3 committed knowingly;
4

5 F. Restitution and equitable disgorgement of the unlawful profits collected by
6 the Defendant;
7

8 G. An order providing for declaratory and/or injunctive relief:

- 9 1. Declaring that Defendant must provide accurate representations of
10 the quality of the motor oil sold at its stores;
11
12 2. Enjoining Defendant from continuing the deceptive practices
13 alleged herein; and
14
15 3. Granting other extraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief as
16 permitted by law, including specific performance, reformation and
17 imposition of a constructive trust;
18

19 H. Prejudgment and post-judgment interest at the prevailing legal rate;

20 I. Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and

21 J. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem necessary and
22 appropriate.
23

24 **JURY DEMAND**

25 Plaintiff and Class Members, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), hereby demand
26 trial by jury on all issues so triable.
27
28

1 DATED: December 23, 2015

2 s/ David W. Pace

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

**WILL SISEMORE, Individually and on
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**DOLGENCORP, LLC, (d/b/a DOLLAR
GENERAL, CORPORATION)**

Defendant.

Case No. 15-cv-724-GKF-TLW

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, Will Sisemore ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, makes the following allegations based on his personal knowledge of his own acts and, otherwise, upon information and belief based on investigation of counsel.

NATURE AND SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff brings this action both on his own behalf and on behalf of the class comprised of all individuals similarly situated within the State of Oklahoma, to redress the unlawful and deceptive practices employed by Defendant, DOLGENCORP, LLC, (d/b/a Dollar

General, Corporation), (hereinafter “Dollar General” or “Defendant”) in connection with its marketing and sale of its company-branded motor oil sold in its Oklahoma stores.

2. Dollar General sells an entire line of company-branded motor oils (labeled “DG”) that are obsolete and potentially harmful to its customers’ automobiles by using deceptive and misleading visual representations including the positioning of its line of obsolete motor oils immediately adjacent to the more expensive standard- and premium-quality motor oils manufactured by its competitors and failing to adequately warn its customers that its DG motor oil is unsuitable for use by the vast majority, if any, of its customers.

3. Plaintiff alleges that Dollar General engaged in these unlawful and deceptive business practices in violation the consumer protection and unfair trade practices statutes of Oklahoma, the common law theories of fraud, concealment, implied warranties and the contractual rights of consumers.

PARTIES

4. Plaintiff, Will Sisemore, is an individual adult resident citizen of Mayes County, Oklahoma and is a member of the Oklahoma Class.

5. Plaintiff purchased Dollar General’s motor oil from Dollar General’s store in Langley, Oklahoma.

6. Defendant DOLGENCORP, LLC, d/b/a Dollar General Corporation, is incorporated under the laws of the State of Kentucky, with its headquarters located at 100 Mission Ridge, Goodlettsville, Tennessee.

7. At all relevant times, Defendant produced, marketed, distributed and sold its obsolete DG-branded motor oil in its stores throughout the United States, including in the State of Oklahoma, utilizing deceptive and misleading marketing and sales practices intended to

deceive Plaintiff and Oklahoma consumers into purchasing its obsolete motor oil for use in their modern-day vehicles knowing that its motor oil is obsolete and likely to cause damage to any such vehicle.

8. Defendant maintains over 50 stores throughout the State of Oklahoma. As such, Oklahoma courts maintain a significant interest in regulating Defendant's conduct within Oklahoma.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. §§1332(d), because the Oklahoma Class is made up of Oklahoma consumers and citizens of Oklahoma not from Defendant's home State, there are more than 100 Class Members, and the amount-in-controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs.

10. This Court has jurisdiction over the Defendant named herein because Defendant is a foreign corporation or association authorized to do business in Oklahoma and registered with the Oklahoma Secretary of State, does sufficient business in Oklahoma, and has sufficient minimum contacts with Oklahoma or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the laws and markets of Oklahoma, through the promotion, sale, marketing and distribution of its merchandise in Oklahoma, to render the exercise of jurisdiction by the Oklahoma courts permissible.

11. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because Defendant's improper conduct alleged in this complaint occurred in, was directed from, and/or emanated from this judicial district, because Defendant has caused harm to Class Members residing in this district, and/or because the Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this district.

12. In addition, Defendant operates over 50 stores in Oklahoma and has received substantial compensation from Oklahoma consumers who purchase goods from Defendant.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

13. Dollar General operates a chain of variety stores headquartered in Goodlettsville, Tennessee. As of January 2015, Dollar General operated over 12,198 stores in 43 states, with over 50 stores located in the State of Oklahoma.

14. Dollar General is a discount retailer focused on low and fixed income consumers in small markets. Dollar General's business model includes locating its stores in rural, suburban communities, and in its more densely populated markets, Dollar General's customers are generally from the neighborhoods surrounding the stores. Dollar General's stores are generally located with the needs of its core customers (low and fixed income households) in mind.

15. Dollar General offers basic everyday and household needs, along with a variety of general merchandise at low prices to provide its customers with one-stop shopping opportunities generally in their own neighborhoods.

16. In addition to offering name brand and generic merchandise, Dollar General manufactures and markets its own lines of inexpensive household products, which bear the designation "DG." DG lines include "DG Auto," "DG Hardware" "DG Health" and "DG Office."

17. Dollar General's DG Auto line consists of three types of obsolete motor oil: DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE-30 that either fail to protect, or can actively damage, modern-day automobiles.

18. Motor oils lubricate the engines of the automobiles driven by individuals. Their main function is to reduce wear on an engine's moving parts. Motor oils also inhibit corrosion, improve sealing and keep engines properly cooled.

19. Motor oils have evolved in parallel with the automobiles they are meant to protect. Institutions like the Society of Automotive Engineers (“SAE”) employ rigorous tests to ensure that motor oils meet evolving standards relating to, among other criteria, sludge buildup, temperature volatility, resistance to rust, resistance to foaming, resistance to oil consumption, homogeneity and miscibility.

20. Motor oils designed to protect engines from earlier eras do not protect, and can harm, modern-day engines. Thus, motor oil that would be suitable to use in an engine manufactured in the 1980’s or earlier is not suitable for use in modern-day engines.

21. Plaintiff asserts that Dollar General engages in the unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent practice of marketing, selling and causing to be manufactured less expensive, obsolete motor oil that is unsuitable for, and can harm, the vehicles driven by the overwhelming majority of Dollar General’s customers. Dollar General also engages in the unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent practices of concealing the obsolete and harmful nature of its motor oil from its customers through deceitful product placement tactics and misleading labels which obscure a critical fact from Dollar General’s customers: Dollar General’s motor oil is unfit for, and can harm, the vehicles driven by the vast majority, if any, of its customers.

22. Dollar General’s in-house motor oils use the same or similar SAE nomenclature on the front of its labels (*e.g.*, 10W-30, 10W-40, SAE 30) as do the other brands of motor oil sold by Dollar General and beside which Dollar General places its DG brand motor oil on its shelves.

23. However, among the small print on the back label of Dollar General’s motor oils is the statement that DG SAE 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 are admittedly “not suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive engines built after 1988” and “may not provide adequate

protection against the build-up of engine sludge” and that DG SAE 30 is admittedly “not suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive engines built after 1930,” and its “use in modern engines may cause unsatisfactory engine performance or equipment harm.”

24. Dollar General conceals this language by rendering it in small font and confining it to the product’s back label.

25. Dollar General further conceals this language by placing it below a message that presents a misleading impression of the product and is likely the only message customers encounter, if they examine the back label at all. For the DG SAE 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 products, that message reads, “SAE 10W-30 motor oil is an all-season, multi-viscosity, heavy duty detergent motor oil recommended for gasoline engines in older model cars and trucks. This oil provides oxidation stability, antiwear performance, and protection against deposits, rust and corrosion.” For the DG SAE 30 product, that message reads: “DG Quality SAE 30 is a non-detergent motor oil designed for use in older engines where consumption may be high and economical lubricants are preferred.”

26. Few, if any, Dollar General customers drive vehicles for which these products are safe, and the use of the term “older” is a relative term that does not inform a reasonable consumer that these motor oils are not safe for cars manufactured within the past 27 years, or in the case of Dollar General’s DG SAE 30, the past 85 years.

27. Dollar General further disguises the obsolete and harmful nature of its motor oils with its positioning of these motor oils on its shelves in a misleading manner. Specifically, Dollar General places similar quantities of its in-house brand motor oils, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30, none of which are suitable for modern-day automobiles, adjacent

to an array of other motor oils which are suitable for modern-day vehicles. The photograph below illustrates how Dollar General effects this deception:



28. As the photograph above illustrates, Dollar General places its in-house brand motor oils on the same shelves, in the same or similar quantities, as PEAK, Pennzoil, Castrol and other legitimate motor oils that are suitable for modern-day automobiles. Each type of motor oil uses the SAE nomenclature on the front, *e.g.*, 10W-40. The only apparent difference is the price, as Dollar General's motor oils are less expensive than the others.

29. Defendant's product display conceals the fact that these Dollar General-brand motor oils have an extremely obscure and limited use and are likely to cause damage to the engines of most of the consumers purchasing motor oil. Instead, by using this deceptive method of product positioning, along with its deceptive label, Dollar General misleads consumers into thinking that the quality of the Dollar General-brand motor oils are the same type of oil and are

comparable to that of the other motors oils sold by Dollar General. This impression is false and misleading. Dollar General's motor oils are of a much lower quality than non-Dollar General motor oils, and they are only fit for a negligible fraction of the vehicles on the road today. Arguably, Dollar General's motor oils do not belong anywhere on Dollar General's shelves, let alone adjacent to standard- or premium-quality motor oils.

30. Dollar General also fails to warn its customers adequately of the obsolete nature of DG-branded motor oils or of the dangers DG-branded motor oils pose to the very automobiles its customers are trying to protect by purchasing Dollar General's motor oil. An adequate warning for Dollar General's obsolete motor oils would be displayed conspicuously and would inform Dollar General's customers of the appropriate uses, if any, of the various types of Dollar General motor oils. But Dollar General provides its customers with no such conspicuous warnings. Instead, the company buries the aforementioned statements on the backs of its products in small type where customers are unlikely to encounter them.

31. DG SAE 10W-30 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back (right):

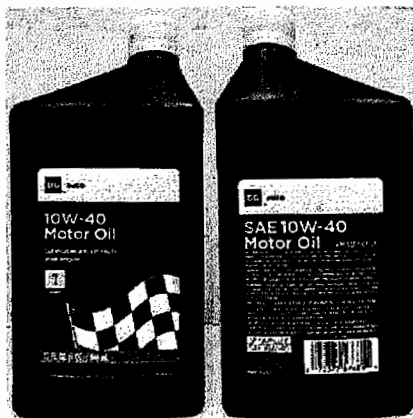


The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-30's back label, which includes the following small print language, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE

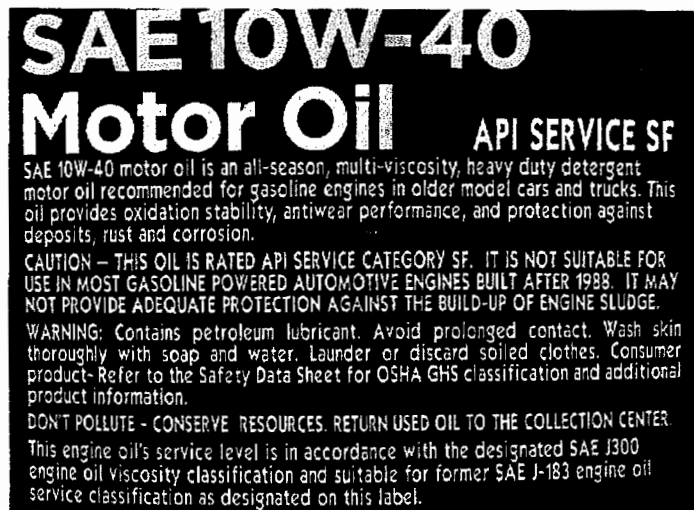
ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE SLUDGE":



32. DG SAE 10W-40 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back (right):



The following photograph is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-40's back label, which includes the following small print language, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE SLUDGE":



33. DG SAE 30 bears the following the labels on its front (left) and back (right):



The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 30's back label which includes the following small print language, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1930" and "USE IN MODERN ENGINES MAY CAUSE UNSATISFACTORY ENGINE PERFORMANCE OR EQUIPMENT HARM":



34. Dollar General's entire line of low-cost motor oil is unsuitable for the modern-day vehicles driven by its customers and has no business being sold by Dollar General, except that it is successfully deceiving a sufficient number of customers to make this fraudulent practice worthwhile. It is unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent for Dollar General to manufacture, distribute, market, and sell an entire line of motor oil that is unfit for, and presents concrete dangers to, the automobiles driven by the vast majority of its customers.

35. Dollar General knew or should have known that its customers are being deceived by its marketing strategy based on the quantity of its obsolete DG motor oil sold compared to the limited number of automobiles for which these oils are appropriate.

36. Oklahoma's consumer protection laws, and the consumer protection laws of every other State and the District of Columbia, are designed to protect consumers from this type of false advertising and predatory conduct.

37. Defendant's unfair and deceptive course of conduct victimized all purchasers of Dollar General's motor oil from Dollar General, throughout the country.

38. As a direct and proximate result of Dollar General's deceptive and unfair practices, Plaintiff and the Class Members purchased a product and have suffered and will continue to suffer economic damages.

39. In addition, many Class Members may have sustained damage to their automobiles as a result of the use of Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil and may have suffered and will continue to suffer economic damage as a result.

40. Plaintiff therefore brings the statutory and common law claims alleged herein to halt Dollar General's deceptive practices and to obtain compensation for the losses suffered by Plaintiff and all Class Members.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

41. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of himself and all members of the following Class:

All persons in the State of Oklahoma who purchased Defendant's DG-branded motor oil, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and/or DG SAE 30, from at least 2010 to present.

42. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class may be expanded or narrowed by amendment or amended complaint.

43. Specifically excluded from the proposed Class are Dollar General, its officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children, corporations, trusts, representatives, employees, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities related to or affiliated with Dollar General and/or its officers and/or directors, or any of them. Also excluded from the proposed Class are the Court, the Court's immediate family and Court staff.

44. **Numerosity.** Membership in the Class is so numerous that separate joinder of each member is impracticable. The precise number of Class Members is unknown at this time but can be readily determined from Defendant's records. Plaintiff reasonably estimates that there tens of thousands of persons in the Class.

45. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation and intends to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff is a member of the Class described herein and does not have interests antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the other members of the Class.

46. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class. Plaintiff and all members of the Class purchased obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed motor oil from Dollar General and were subjected to Defendant's common course of conduct.

47. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact.** There are numerous and substantial questions of law and fact common to all Class Members that control this litigation and predominate over any individual issues. Included within the common questions are:

- a) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to the other brands of oil on its shelves;
- b) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to the limited number of automobiles for which these motor oils are appropriate;
- c) Whether Defendant studied the effect of its product placement on its shelves;

- d) Whether Defendant studied or tested its label and the effect of its labels on consumers' perceptions;
- e) Whether Defendant studied the susceptibility of consumers;
- f) The cost to Defendant to manufacture, distribute, market and sell its DG-branded motor oil compared to the revenue it received from its sales;
- g) Whether Defendant misrepresented the safety and suitability of its DG-branded motor oil sold at its stores nationwide;
- h) Whether Defendant maintained a corporate policy of producing and selling obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed motor oil;
- i) Whether the placement of the obsolete Dollar General motor oil was unfair or deceptive;
- j) Whether the warnings provided on the labels of Dollar General's motor oil were conspicuous;
- k) Whether Defendant deliberately misrepresented or failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiff and Class Members regarding the obsolete and harmful nature of its DG-branded motor oil;
- l) Whether Defendant's conduct and scheme to defraud Plaintiff and Class Members is unfair, misleading, deceitful, and/or unlawful;
- m) Whether the acts of Defendant violated, Oklahoma common and statutory law;
- n) Whether Plaintiff and the Classes have been damaged;
- o) The proper method for calculating the damages suffered by Plaintiff and Class Members; and

- p) Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to declaratory, injunctive and/or other equitable relief.

48. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy for at least the following reasons:

- a) Given the size of the claims of individual Class Members, as well as the resources of Dollar General, few Class Members, if any, could afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs alleged herein;
- b) This action will permit an orderly and expeditious administration of the claims of Class Members, will foster economies of time, effort and expense and will ensure uniformity of decisions;
- c) Any interest of Class Members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions is not practical, creates the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would create a burden on the court system;
- d) Without a class action, Class Members will continue to suffer damages, Defendant's violations of law will proceed without remedy, and Defendant will continue to reap and retain the substantial proceeds derived from its wrongful and unlawful conduct. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered damages as a result of Defendant's unlawful and unfair conduct. This action presents no difficulties that will impede its management by the Court as a class action.

49. Certification is also warranted under Rule 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief and declaratory relief appropriate with respect to the Classes as a whole.

50. The claims asserted herein are applicable to all individuals throughout the United States who purchased obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed motor oil from Dollar General.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

51. Based on the foregoing allegations, Plaintiff's claims for relief include the following:

COUNT I
UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE ACTS IN
VIOLATION OF THE OKLAHOMA CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT
(15 O.S. § 752 et seq.)

52. Plaintiff incorporates by reference, as though fully set forth herein, each and every allegation and statement in the foregoing paragraphs.

53. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of himself and the Oklahoma Class.

54. The Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act prohibits unlawful practices, 15 O.S. § 753(20), that are unfair or deceptive as defined in Section 752.

55. Section 752(13) provides: "'Deceptive trade practice' means a misrepresentation, omission or other practice that has deceived or could reasonably be expected to deceive or mislead a person to the detriment of that person. Such a practice may occur before, during or after a consumer transaction is entered into and may be written or oral." Section 752(14) provides: "'Unfair trade practice' means any practice which offends established public policy or if the practice is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to consumers."

56. As Plaintiff alleges in the preceding paragraphs, Defendant has violated the Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act by engaging in unconscionable commercial practices, using deception and fraud, false pretenses, false promises, misrepresentations, and knowingly concealing, suppressing, and omitting material facts, intending that others rely upon the concealment, suppression and omission of such facts, in connection with the sale of its DG brand motor oil.

57. In its advertising for the obsolete DG-branded motor oil, Defendant makes false and misleading statements the product will “lubricate and protect your engine,” deceptively places the products next to legitimate motor oils, and fails to conspicuously or adequately warn consumers that the DG-branded motor oil is not suitable for most vehicles and can harm vehicles manufactured after 1988 (or 1930).

58. Defendant is aware that its conduct is likely to deceive reasonable consumers. The misrepresentations, misleading labeling, misleading marketing and placement of its product, conduct and inadequate disclosures and warnings by Defendant are material and constitute an unfair and deceptive business practice.

59. Defendant’s business practices as alleged herein are likely to deceive customers into believing that DG-branded motor oil is actually useful for the purpose for which it is sold (to protect and lubricate the Class members’ motor vehicle engines), and it knows the warnings in small print on the back of products underneath misleading information about the product characteristics will deceive consumers into purchasing oil that has no use to them, is worthless, and which can actually harm their vehicles.

60. Defendant’s use of various forms of advertising media to advertise, call attention to or give publicity to the sale of goods or merchandise which are not as represented constitutes

unfair competition, unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising, and an unlawful business practice.

61. Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions were likely to deceive a reasonable consumer, and the information would be material to a reasonable consumer.

62. All of the wrongful conduct alleged herein occurred, and continues to occur, in the conduct of Dollar General's business. Dollar General's wrongful conduct is a part of a pattern of generalized course of conduct that is still perpetuated and repeated, in the State of Oklahoma.

63. Plaintiff and the members of the Class seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendant from engaging in the unfair competition alleged herein and corrective advertising in connection with the sale of DG-motor oil. Additionally, Plaintiff requests an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class restitution of the money wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of the unfair and deceptive acts alleged herein. Plaintiff and other members of the Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money as a result of Defendant's unfair and deceptive conduct.

64. Plaintiff and the Class request that the Court award punitive as well as attorney's fees, costs, and expenses, pursuant to Oklahoma law as well as any and all such additional legal and/or equitable relief to which Plaintiff and the Oklahoma Class Members may be entitled.

COUNT II

BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY (12A O.S. § 2-314)

65. Plaintiff incorporates the above allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

66. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least since four years prior to the filing date of this action, and as set forth above, Defendant represented to consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members, by labeling/packaging and other means, that DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40, and DG SAE 30 are safe and suitable for use in the automobiles driven by Dollar General's customers. Plaintiff and Class Members bought those goods from the Defendant.

67. Defendant was a merchant with respect to goods of the kind which were sold to Plaintiff and Class Members, and there was in the sale to Plaintiff and Class Members an implied warranty that those goods were merchantable.

68. However, Defendant breached that warranty implied in the contract for the sale of goods in that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil is in fact not suitable for use in the vehicles driven by the vast majority, if any, of Dollar General's customers, as set forth in greater detail above.

69. As a result thereof Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive goods as impliedly warranted by Defendant to be merchantable.

70. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT III

Breach of Implied Warranty of Fitness for a Particular Purpose (12 O.S. § 2-315)

71. Plaintiff incorporates the above allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

72. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least since four years prior to the filing date of this action, and as set forth above, Defendant sold its DG-branded motor oils

to Plaintiff and Class Members, who bought those goods from Defendant in reliance on Defendant's skill and judgment.

73. At the time of sale, Defendant had reason to know the particular purpose for which the goods were required, and that Plaintiff and Class Members were relying on Defendant's skill and judgment to select and furnish suitable goods so that there was an implied warranty that the goods were fit for this purpose.

74. However, Defendant breached the warranty implied at the time of sale in that Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive suitable goods, and the goods were not fit for the particular purpose for which they were required in that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oils are not safe or suitable for use in the vast majority, if any, of vehicles driven by Dollar General's customers, as set forth in detail above.

75. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT IV

Unjust Enrichment

76. Plaintiff incorporates the above allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

77. A benefit has been conferred upon Dollar General by Plaintiff and Class Members in their purchase of Defendant's DG-branded motor oil.

78. If Plaintiff and Class Members had been aware that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil was not suitable for use in their vehicles, they would not have purchased the product.

79. Under principles of equity and good conscience, Dollar General should not be permitted to retain revenue that they acquired by virtue of their unlawful conduct. All funds,

revenue, and benefits received by Dollar General rightfully belong to Plaintiff and Class Members, which Dollar General has unjustly received as a result of its actions.

DEMAND/PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff on behalf of himself and members of the Class and Sub-Class defined herein, prays for judgment and relief as follows:

- A. An order certifying that this action may be maintained as a class action;
- B. An award to Plaintiff and Class Members of full restitution;
- C. An order enjoining Defendant from engaging in the unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices, as set forth in this Complaint;
- D. Compensatory damages;
- E. Punitive Damages;
- F. Restitution and disgorgement of the unlawful profits collected by the Defendant;
- G. An order providing for declaratory and/or injunctive relief:
 - 1. Declaring that Defendant must provide accurate representations of the quality of the motor oil sold at its stores;
 - 2. Enjoining Defendant from continuing the deceptive practices alleged herein;
and
 - 3. Granting other extraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief as permitted by law, including specific performance, reformation and imposition of a constructive trust;
- H. Prejudgment and post-judgment interest at the prevailing legal rate;
- I. Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and
- J. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem necessary and appropriate.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff and Class Members, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), hereby demand trial by jury.

Dated: December 21, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Wilfred K. Wright Jr.
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Case 2:15-cv-09730 Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 1 of 41 Page ID #:1

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12 Attorneys for Plaintiff

13 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
14 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

15 DAVID SANCHEZ, individually and
16 on behalf of all others similarly
situated,

17 Plaintiff,

18 v.

19 DOLGENCORP, LLC, (d/b/a
20 DOLLAR GENERAL
CORPORATION), a Kentucky limited
liability company,

21 Defendant.
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

Case No. 2:15-cv-9730

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1. Violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, *California Civil Code* §1750, *et seq.*
2. Violations of False and Misleading Advertising Law, *California Business and Professions Code* §17500, *et seq.*
3. Violations of Unfair Competition Law, *California Business and Professions Code* §17200, *et seq.* (unfair and fraudulent prongs)
4. Violations of Unfair Competition Law, *California Business and Professions Code* §17200, *et seq.* (unlawful conduct prong)

5. Violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, *California Civil Code* §§1792 & 1791.1(a).
6. Violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, *California Civil Code* §§1792.1 & 1791.1(b).
7. Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability
8. Breach of Implied Warranty of Fitness for a Particular Purpose

Plaintiff David Sanchez ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, makes the following allegations based on his personal knowledge of his own acts and, otherwise, upon information and belief based on investigation of counsel.

NATURE AND SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff, by and through undersigned counsel, brings this action both on his own behalf and on behalf of the class and sub-class defined below, comprised of all individuals similarly situated nationwide and within the State of California, to redress the unlawful and deceptive practices employed by Defendant, DOLGENCORP, LLC, (d/b/a Dollar General, Corporation), (hereinafter "Dollar General" or "Defendant") in connection with its marketing and sale of its company-branded motor oil sold in its stores.

3. Dollar General's unlawful and deceptive business practices violate California's Unfair Competition Law, *Business & Professions Code* §17200, *et seq.* ("UCL"); California's False Advertising Law, *Business & Professions Code* §17500, *et seq.* ("FAL"); California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act, *Civil Code* §1750, *et seq.* ("CLRA"); the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, *Civil Code* §§ 1792 and 1791, *et seq.*; and the contractual rights of consumers.

4. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. §§1332(d), because members of the proposed Class and Sub-Class are citizens of States different from Defendant's home states of Kentucky and Tennessee, there are more than 100 Class Members, and the amount-in-controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs.

3

1 with the California Secretary of State, does sufficient business in California, and
2 has sufficient minimum contacts with California or otherwise intentionally avails
3 itself of the laws and markets of California, through the promotion, sale, marketing
4 and distribution of its merchandise in California, to render the exercise of
5 jurisdiction by the California courts permissible.
6

7
8 6. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) and (c) because
9 Defendant's improper conduct alleged in this complaint occurred in, was directed
10 from, and/or emanated from this judicial district, because Defendant has caused
11 harm to Class Members residing in this district, and/or because the Defendant is
12 subject to personal jurisdiction in this district.
13

14
15 7. In addition, Defendant operates over 100 stores in California and has
16 received substantial compensation from California consumers who purchase goods
17 from Defendant.
18

19 PARTIES

20 8. Plaintiff David Sanchez is an individual adult resident of Norwalk in Los
21 Angeles County, California and is a member of the Class and Sub-Class alleged
22 herein.
23

24 9. Plaintiff purchased Dollar General's DG SAE 10W-30 motor oil from Dollar
25 General's store in Norwalk, California, on three separate occasions in 2014 for his
26 1999 Honda Accord.
27
28

1 10. Defendant DOLGENCORP, LLC, d/b/a Dollar General Corporation, is
2 incorporated under the laws of the State of Kentucky, with its headquarters located
3 at 100 Mission Ridge, Goodlettsville, Tennessee. Dollar General maintains over
4 100 stores throughout the state of California.
5

6 11. At all relevant times, Defendant produced, marketed, distributed and sold
7 its obsolete DG-branded motor oil in its stores throughout the United States,
8 including in the State of California, utilizing deceptive and misleading marketing
9 and sales practices to induce Plaintiff and Class Members into purchasing its
10 obsolete motor oil for use in their modern-day vehicles knowing that its motor oil
11 is obsolete and likely to cause damage to any such vehicle.
12
13

14 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**
15

16 12. Dollar General operates a chain of variety stores headquartered in
17 Goodlettsville, Tennessee. As of January 2015, Dollar General operated over
18 12,198 stores in 43 states, with close to 150 stores located in the State of
19 California.
20

21 13. Dollar General is a discount retailer focused on low and fixed income
22 consumers in small markets. Dollar General's business model includes locating its
23 stores in rural, suburban communities, and in its more densely populated markets,
24 Dollar General's customers are generally from the neighborhoods surrounding the
25 stores. Dollar General's stores are located with the needs of its core customers
26 (low and fixed income households) in mind.
27
28

1 14. Dollar General offers basic every day and household goods, along with a
2 variety of general merchandise at low prices to provide its customers with one-stop
3 shopping opportunities generally in their own neighborhoods.
4

5 15. In addition to offering name brand and generic merchandise, Dollar
6 General distributes and markets its own lines of inexpensive household products,
7 which bear the designation "DG." DG lines include "DG Auto," "DG Hardware"
8 "DG Health" and "DG Office."
9

10 16. Dollar General's DG Auto line consists of three types of obsolete motor
11 oil: DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE-30 that fail to protect and
12 can actively damage, modern-day automobiles.
13

14 17. Motor oils lubricate the engines of the automobiles driven by individuals.
15 Their main function is to reduce wear on an engine's moving parts. Motor oils
16 also inhibit corrosion, improve sealing and keep engines properly cooled.
17

18 18. Motor oils have evolved in parallel with the automobiles they are meant to
19 protect. Institutions like the Society of Automotive Engineers ("SAE") employ
20 rigorous tests to ensure that motor oils meet evolving standards relating to, among
21 other criteria, sludge buildup, temperature volatility, resistance to rust, resistance to
22 foaming, resistance to oil consumption, homogeneity and miscibility.
23

24 19. Motor oils designed to protect engines from earlier eras do not protect, and
25 can harm, modern-day engines. Thus, motor oil that would be suitable to use in an
26
27
28

1 engine manufactured in the 1980's or earlier is not suitable for use in modern-day
2 engines.

3
4 20. Dollar General engages in the unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent
5 practice of marketing, selling and causing to be manufactured, obsolete motor oil
6 without adequately warning that its product is unsuitable for, and can harm, the
7 vehicles driven by the overwhelming majority of Dollar General's customers (and
8 the public at large).

9
10 21. Dollar General misleads customers by using product placement tactics and
11 misleading product labels which obscure a critical fact from Dollar General's
12 customers: Dollar General's motor oil is unfit for, and can harm, the vehicles
13 driven by the vast majority, if not all, of its customers.

14
15 22. Dollar General's in-house motor oils use the same or similar SAE
16 nomenclature on the front of its labels (*e.g.*, 10W-30, 10W-40, SAE 30) as do the
17 other mainstream, non-harmful, and actually useful brands of motor oil sold by
18 Dollar General. Dollar General places its DG brand motor oil next to these brand
19 motor oil products on its shelves.

20
21 23. Additionally, the front label of DG's SAE 10W-30 and SAE 10W-40
22 motor oils says, "Lubricates and protects your engine."

23
24 24. However, among the small print on the back label of Dollar General's
25 motor oils is the statement that DG SAE 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 are
26 admittedly "not suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive engines built
27
28

1 after 1988” and “may not provide adequate protection against the build-up of
2 engine sludge” and that DG SAE 30 is admittedly “not suitable for use in most
3 gasoline powered automotive engines built after 1930,” and its “use in modern
4 engines may cause unsatisfactory engine performance or equipment harm.”
5

6 25. Dollar General conceals this language by rendering it in small font and
7 confining it to the product’s back label, which is not visible when the products are
8 on the store shelves.
9

10 26. Dollar General further conceals this language by placing it below a
11 misleading and contradictory message regarding the product. For the DG SAE
12 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 products, that message reads: “SAE 10W-30 motor
13 oil is an all-season, multi-viscosity, heavy duty detergent motor oil recommended
14 for gasoline engines in older model cars and trucks. This oil provides oxidation
15 stability, antiwear performance, and protection against deposits, rust and
16 corrosion.” For the DG SAE 30 product, that message reads: “DG Quality SAE
17 30 is a non-detergent motor oil designed for use in older engines where
18 consumption may be high and economical lubricants are preferred.”
19

20 27. Few, if any, Dollar General customers drive vehicles for which these
21 products are safe, and the use of the term “older” is a relative term that does not
22 inform a reasonable consumer that these motor oils are not safe for cars
23 manufactured within the past 27 years, or in the case of Dollar General’s DG SAE
24 30, the past 85 years.
25
26
27
28

Case 2:15-cv-09730 Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 9 of 41 Page ID #:9

1 28. Dollar General further disguises the obsolete and harmful nature of its
2 motor oils with its positioning of these motor oils on its shelves in a misleading
3 manner. Specifically, Dollar General places similar quantities of its in-house brand
4 motor oils, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30, none of which is
5 suitable for modern-day automobiles, adjacent to an array of other motor oils
6 which are suitable for modern-day vehicles.
7

8
9 29. Dollar General places its in-house brand motor oils on the same shelves, in
10 the same or similar quantities, as PEAK, Pennzoil, Castrol and other legitimate
11 motor oils that are suitable for modern-day automobiles. Each type of motor oil
12 uses the SAE nomenclature on the front, *e.g.*, 10W-40. The only apparent
13 difference is the price, as Dollar General's motor oils are less expensive than the
14 others.
15

16
17 30. Defendant's product display conceals the fact that its DG-brand motor oils
18 have an extremely obscure and limited use and are likely to cause damage to the
19 engines of most of its customers' cars. Defendant's product positioning and the
20 deceptive label on the motor oil are likely to deceive reasonable consumers.
21

22 31. Dollar General also fails to warn its customers adequately of the obsolete
23 nature of DG-branded motor oils or of the dangers DG-branded motor oils pose to
24 the very automobiles its customers are trying to protect by purchasing Dollar
25 General's motor oil. An adequate warning for Dollar General's obsolete motor oils
26 would be displayed conspicuously and would inform Dollar General's customers
27
28

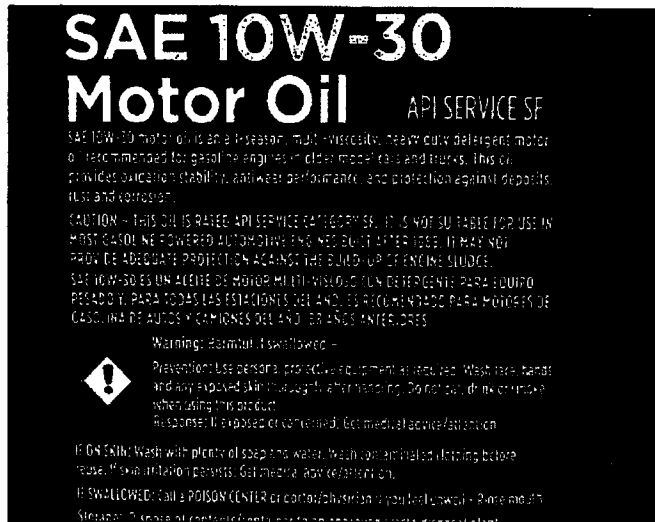
Case 2:15-cv-09730 Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 10 of 41 Page ID #:10

1 of the appropriate uses, if any, of the various types of Dollar General motor oils.
2 But Dollar General provides its customers with no such conspicuous warnings.
3 Instead, the company buries the aforementioned statements on the back of its
4 products in small type where customers are unlikely to encounter them.
5

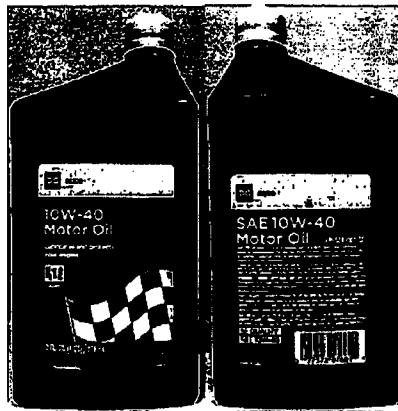
6 32. DG SAE 10W-30 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back
7 (right):
8



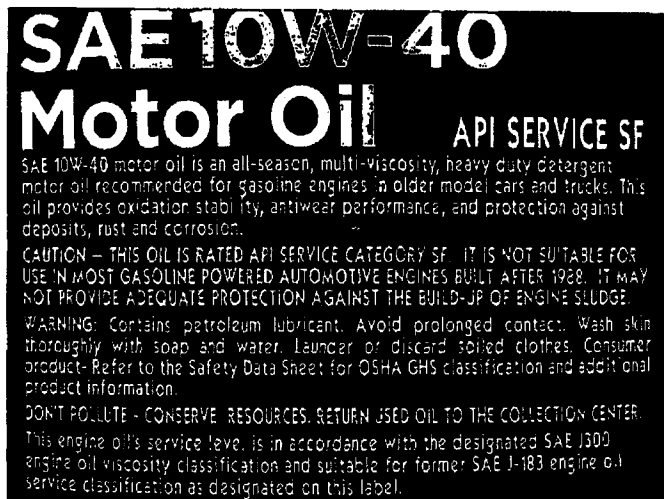
16 The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-30's back label, which
17 includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE
18 POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY
19 NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF
20 ENGINE SLUDGE":
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28



33. DG SAE 10W-40 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back (right):



The following photograph is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-40's back label, which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE SLUDGE":



34. DG SAE 30 bears the following the labels on its front (left) and back (right):



The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 30's back label which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1930" and "USE IN MODERN ENGINES MAY CAUSE UNSATISFACTORY ENGINE PERFORMANCE OR EQUIPMENT HARM":



35. Dollar General's entire line of low-cost motor oil is unsuitable for the modern-day vehicles driven by its customers and has no business being sold by, except that Dollar General is successfully deceiving a sufficient number of customers to make this fraudulent practice worthwhile. It is unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent for Dollar General to distribute, market, and sell an entire line of motor oil that is unfit for, and presents concrete dangers to, the automobiles driven by the vast majority of its customers.

36. Dollar General knew or should have known that its customers are being deceived by its marketing strategy based on the quantity of its obsolete DG motor oil sold compared to the limited number of automobiles for which these oils are appropriate.

37. California's consumer protection laws, and the consumer protection laws of every other State and the District of Columbia, are designed to protect consumers from this type of false advertising and predatory conduct.

1 38. Defendant's unfair and deceptive course of conduct victimized all
2 purchasers of Dollar General's motor oil from Dollar General, throughout the
3 country.
4

5 39. As a direct and proximate result of Dollar General's deceptive and
6 fraudulent practices, Plaintiff and the Class Members purchased a product they
7 would not have otherwise purchased and have suffered and will continue to suffer
8 economic damages. Indeed, the products are worthless.
9

10 40. In addition, many Class Members have sustained damage to their
11 automobiles as a result of the use of Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil and
12 have suffered and will continue to suffer economic damage as a result.
13

14 41. Plaintiff therefore brings the statutory and common law claims alleged
15 herein to halt Dollar General's deceptive practices and to obtain compensation for
16 the losses suffered by Plaintiff and all Class Members.
17

18 **Unjust Enrichment**
19

20 42. Plaintiff and Class Members have conferred substantial benefits on the
21 Defendant by purchasing its useless and harmful motor oil, and Dollar General
22 has consciously and willingly accepted and enjoyed these benefits.
23

24 43. Defendant knew or should have known that consumers' payments for its
25 obsolete and harmful motor oil were given and received with the expectation that
26 the motor oil would lubricate and protect consumers' engines and would not be
27 harmful to their vehicles.
28

1 44. Because of the fraudulent misrepresentations, concealments, and other
2 wrongful activities described herein, Defendant has been unjustly enriched by its
3 wrongful receipt of Plaintiff's and Class Members' monies.
4

5 45. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct and
6 unjust enrichment, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered damages in an
7 amount to be determined at trial.
8

9 46. Defendant should be required to account for and disgorge all monies,
10 profits and gains which it has obtained or will unjustly obtain in the future at the
11 expense of consumers.
12

13 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**
14

15 47. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) of
16 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of himself and all members of the
17 following Class:
18

19 **All persons in the United States who purchased Defendant's DG-**
20 **branded motor oil, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and/or DG SAE**
21 **30, for personal use and not for re-sale, since December 2011.**

22 48. Plaintiff also brings this class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and
23 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of himself and all
24 members of the following Sub-Class:

25 **All persons in the State of California who purchased Defendant's DG-**
26 **branded motor oil, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and/or DG SAE**
27 **30, for personal use and not for re-sale, since December 2011.**
28

1 49. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation
2 and discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class and Sub-Class may be
3 expanded or narrowed by amendment or amended complaint.
4

5 50. Specifically excluded from the proposed Class and Sub-Class are Dollar
6 General, its officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children, corporations,
7 trusts, representatives, employees, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities
8 related to or affiliated with Dollar General and/or its officers and/or directors, or
9 any of them. Also excluded from the proposed Class and Sub-Class are the Court,
10 the Court's immediate family and Court staff.
11

12
13 **FRCP 23(a) Factors**
14

15 51. **Numerosity.** Membership in the Class and Sub-Class is so numerous that
16 separate joinder of each member is impracticable. The precise number of Class
17 Members is unknown at this time but can be readily determined from Defendant's
18 records. Plaintiff reasonably estimates that there are hundreds of thousands of
19 persons in the Class and tens of thousands of persons in the Sub-Class.
20

21 52. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately
22 represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class and Sub-Class.
23 Plaintiff has retained counsel highly experienced in complex consumer class action
24 litigation and intends to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff is a member of
25 the Class and Sub-Class described herein and does not have interests antagonistic
26 to, or in conflict with, the other members of the Class and Sub-Class.
27
28

1 **53. Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of
2 the Class and Sub-Class. Plaintiff and all members of the Class and Sub-Class
3 purchased obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed motor
4 oil from Dollar General and were subjected to Defendant's common course of
5 conduct.
6

7 **54. Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact.**
8
9 There are numerous and substantial questions of law and fact common to all Class
10 Members sufficient to satisfy Rule 23(a), and that control this litigation and
11 predominate over any individual issues for purposes of Rule 23(b)(3). Included
12 within the common questions are:
13

- 14 a) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to
15 the other brands of oil on its shelves;
16
17 b) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to
18 the limited number of automobiles for which these motor oils are
19 appropriate;
20
21 c) Whether Defendant studied the effect of its product placement on its
22 shelves;
23
24 d) Whether Defendant studied or tested its label and the effect of its
25 labels on consumers' perceptions;
26
27 e) Whether Defendant studied the susceptibility of consumers;
28

- 1 f) The cost to Defendant to manufacture, distribute, market and sell its
2 DG-branded motor oil compared to the revenue it received from its
3 sales;
4
5 g) Whether Defendant misrepresented the safety and suitability of its
6 DG-branded motor oil sold at its stores nationwide;
7
8 h) Whether Defendant's conduct of placing the obsolete Dollar General
9 motor oil next to legitimate, useful motor oil is likely to deceive
10 reasonable consumers;
11
12 i) Whether the warnings provided on the labels of Dollar General's
13 motor oil were adequate;
14
15 j) Whether Defendant's conduct of hiding the warnings on the back
16 label is likely to deceive reasonable consumers;
17
18 k) Whether Defendant deliberately misrepresented or failed to disclose
19 material facts to Plaintiff and Class Members regarding the obsolete
20 and harmful nature of its DG-branded motor oil;
21
22 l) Whether Dollar General's conduct, as alleged herein, is unlawful,
23 unfair, or fraudulent under California's Unfair Competition Law,
24 California Business & Professions Code §17200, *et seq.*;
25
26 m) Whether Dollar General's conduct, as alleged herein, violates
27 California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code §
28 1750, *et seq.*;

- 1 n) Whether Dollar General's conduct, as alleged herein, violates
2 California's False Advertising Law, California Business and
3 Professions Code § 17500, *et. seq.*;
4
5 o) Whether the Class is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting the
6 wrongful practices alleged herein and enjoining such practices in the
7 future;
8
9 p) Whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to restitution;
10
11 q) Whether compensatory, consequential and punitive damages ought
12 to be awarded to Plaintiff and Class Members;
13
14 r) Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to attorneys' fees
15 and expenses, and in what amount;
16
17 s) The proper method for calculating damages and restitution classwide;
18 and
19
20 t) Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to declaratory
21 and/or other equitable relief.

22 **FRCP 23(b)(2)**

23 55. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class
24 and Sub-Class, thereby making final injunctive relief and/or corresponding
25 declaratory relief appropriate with respect to the Classes as a whole. The
26 prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create the risk
27
28

1 of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual member of the
2 Classes that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant.

3
4 56. Injunctive relief is necessary to prevent further fraudulent and unfair
5 business practices by Defendant. Money damages alone will not afford adequate
6 and complete relief, and injunctive relief is necessary to restrain Defendant from
7 continuing to commit its deceptive, fraudulent and unfair policies.
8

9
10 **FRCP 23(b)(3)**

11 57. **Common Issues Predominate:** As set forth in detail herein above, common
12 issues of fact and law predominate because all of Plaintiff's UCL, FAL CLRA, and
13 warranty claims are based on a deceptive common course of conduct. Whether
14 Dollar General's conduct is likely to deceive reasonable consumers and breaches
15 the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose is
16 common to all members of the Classes and are the predominate issues, and
17 Plaintiff can prove the elements of his claims on a class-wide basis using the same
18 evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging
19 the same claims
20
21

22 58. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to other available methods for the
23 fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy for at least the following reasons:
24

- 25 a) Given the size of the claims of individual Class Members, as well as
26 the resources of Dollar General, few Class Members, if any, could
27 afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs alleged herein;
28

- 1 b) This action will permit an orderly and expeditious administration of
2 the claims of Class Members, will foster economies of time, effort and
3 expense and will ensure uniformity of decisions;
4
5 c) Any interest of Class Members in individually controlling the
6 prosecution of separate actions is not practical, creates the potential
7 for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would create a burden
8 on the court system;
9
10 d) Without a class action, Class Members will continue to suffer
11 damages, Defendant's violations of law will proceed without remedy,
12 and Defendant will continue to reap and retain the substantial
13 proceeds derived from its wrongful and unlawful conduct. Plaintiff
14 and Class Members have suffered damages as a result of Defendant's
15 unlawful and unfair conduct. This action presents no difficulties that
16 will impede its management by the Court as a class action.
17
18
19

20 **59. Notice to the Class:** Notice can be accomplished by publication for most
21 Class Members, and direct notice may be possible for those who are members of a
22 Dollar General rewards program or for whom Dollar General has specific
23 information. Further, publication notice can be easily targeted to Dollar General
24 customers because Defendant only sells the subject motor oil in its own stores.
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1 60. The Class members have suffered economic harm and suffered injury in
2 fact as a result of Dollar General's misconduct, in that each member purchased
3 Dollar General's useless and harmful motor oil.
4

5 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

6 61. Based on the foregoing allegations, Plaintiff's claims for relief include the
7 following:
8

9 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
10 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE § 1750, *et seq.***
11 ***California Civil Code §1750, et seq.***
12 **(on behalf of the California Sub-Class)**

13 62. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the
14 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

15 63. Plaintiff brings this claim under *Civil Code § 1750, et seq.*, the CLRA, on
16 behalf of himself and the Class, who were subject to Defendant's above-described
17 unfair and deceptive conduct.
18

19 64. As alleged hereinabove, Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as
20 Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of
21 Defendant's actions as set forth herein.
22

23 65. Plaintiff and members of the California Sub-Class are consumers as
24 defined by California Civil Code section 1761(d). The DG-branded motor oils are
25 goods within the meaning of California Civil Code section 1761(a).
26
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1 66. Plaintiff is concurrently filing the declaration of venue required by *Civil*
2 *Code* § 1780(d) with this complaint. This cause of action is asserted on behalf of
3 a subclass of the putative California Sub-Class, comprised of those members who
4 purchased DG-branded motor oil within three (3) years of the commencement of
5 this action. Plaintiff and members of the Sub-Class are individuals who have
6 purchased the goods (the DG-branded motor oil) for personal use.
7

9 67. Specifically, as described herein, Dollar General made the following
10 representations, expressly or by implication to Plaintiff and Sub-Class Members
11 about the deceptively labeled motor oil: (i) that Dollar General's DG-branded
12 motor oil was suitable for use in its customers' automobiles; (ii) that Dollar
13 General's DG-branded motor oil was safe to use in its customers' automobiles; and
14 (iii) that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil was of similar quality as the other
15 motor oils beside which Dollar General's DG-branded motor oils were positioned
16 on the shelves in Defendant's stores.
17

18
19
20 68. These representations were materially misleading.

21 69. Defendant violated and continues to violate the CLRA by engaging in the
22 following practices proscribed by California Civil Code section 1770(a) in
23 transactions with Plaintiff and members of the Sub-Class, which were intended to
24 result in, and did result in, the sale of DG-branded motor oils:
25

- 26 a. By representing that DG-branded motor oils "lubricate[] and
27 protect[] your engine," placing the DG-branded motor oils on
28

1 shelves next to legitimate motor oils intended for use in modern
2 day vehicles, and failing to adequately warn consumers of the harm
3 their products can cause, Defendant is representing that DG-
4 branded motor oils have characteristics, uses or benefits which they
5 do not have, in violation of Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5);
6
7

8 b. By representing that DG-branded motor oils “lubricate[] and
9 protect[] your engine,” and placing the DG-branded motor oils on
10 shelves next to legitimate motor oils intended for use in modern
11 day vehicles, and failing to adequately warn consumers of the harm
12 their products can cause, Defendant is representing that DG-
13 branded motor oils are of a particular standard, quality, or grade,
14 when they are of another, in violation of Civ. Code § 1770(a)(7);
15
16

17 c. By representing that DG-branded motor oils “lubricate[] and
18 protect[] your engine,” and placing the DG-branded motor oils on
19 shelves next to legitimate motor oils intended for use in modern
20 day vehicles, and failing to adequately warn consumers of the harm
21 their products can cause, Defendant is “[a]dvertising goods... with
22 intent not to sell them as advertised,” in violation of Civ. C.
23 1770(a)(9); and,
24
25

26 d. By representing that DG-branded motor oils “lubricate[] and
27 protect[] your engine,” and placing the DG-branded motor oils on
28

1 shelves next to legitimate motor oils intended for use in modern
2 day vehicles, and failing to adequately warn consumers of the harm
3 their products can cause, Defendant has represented that the
4 products have "been supplied in accordance with a previous
5 representation when it has not," in violation of Civ. C. 1770(a)(16).
6
7

8 70. Defendant violated the CRLA by failing to adequately warn Plaintiff and
9 members of the Sub-Class that DG-branded motor oils are not suitable for, and can
10 harm, most vehicles on the road.
11

12 71. Defendant's actions as described herein were done with conscious
13 disregard of Plaintiff's rights, and Defendant was wanton and malicious in its
14 concealment of the same.
15

16 72. Defendant's wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a
17 continuing course of conduct in violation of the CLRA because Defendant
18 continues to sell the obsolete oil without adequate warnings and represent the DG-
19 branded motor oils have characteristics and abilities which the products do not
20 have, and has thus injured and continues to injure Plaintiff and the Sub-Class.
21

22 73. Plaintiff and other members of the putative Sub-Class have suffered
23 injury in fact and have lost money as a result of Defendant's deceptive conduct.
24 Plaintiff would not have purchased the DG-branded motor oil if he had known it
25 was obsolete and not suitable for his vehicle, was not capable of protecting or
26 lubricating his vehicle's engine, and could harm his vehicle.
27
28

1 74. Pursuant to *Civil Code* § 1780(a), Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief in the
2 form of enjoining Defendant from (1) selling obsolete oil; (2) expressly or
3 impliedly representing to current and potential purchasers of the DG-branded
4 motor oils that the product is suitable for use in modern day vehicles manufactured
5 after 1988, or in the case of SAE-30, after 1930; (3) providing inadequate warnings
6 as to the harm the oil can cause. Plaintiff also seeks injunctive relief in the form of
7 corrective advertising requiring Defendant to disseminate truthful, adequate
8 disclosures and warnings about the actual uses (to the extent there are any) of the
9 DG-branded motor oils.
10
11

12
13 75. Plaintiff and members of the Sub-Class shall be irreparably harmed if such
14 an order is not granted.
15

16 76. On December 17, 2015, Plaintiff sent Defendant notice advising
17 Defendant it violated and continues to violate, Section 1770 of the CLRA (the
18 "Notice") concurrently with the filing of this complaint. The Notice complies in
19 all respects with Section 1782 of the CLRA. Plaintiff sent the Notice by Certified
20 U.S. Mail, return-receipt requested to Defendant at Defendant's principal place of
21 business. Plaintiff's Notice advised Defendant they must correct, repair, replace or
22 otherwise rectify its conduct and the product alleged to be in violation of Section
23 1770, including that Defendant cease falsely and misleadingly advertising its DG
24 brand motor oil, provide corrective advertising and provide restitution to its
25 customers who paid money to Defendant for said products. However, Plaintiff
26
27
28

1 advised Defendant that if it fails to respond to Plaintiff's demand within thirty
2 (30) days of receipt of this notice, pursuant to Sections 1782(a) and (d) of the
3 CLRA, Plaintiff will amend this complaint to seek restitution, actual damages and
4 punitive damages.
5

6
7 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

8 **Violations of False and Misleading Advertising Law (FAL)**
9 ***California Business and Professions Code §17500, et seq.***
10 **(on behalf of the California Sub-Class)**

11 77. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each of the proceeding
12 allegations as if fully set forth herein.

13 78. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant was a "person" as that term is
14 defined in *California Business and Professions Code §17506*.

15 79. *California Business and Professions Code §17500* provides that "[i]t is
16 unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association with intent directly or
17 indirectly to dispose of . . . personal property . . . to induce the public to enter into
18 any obligation relating thereto, to make or disseminate or cause to be made or
19 disseminated before the public in this state . . . any statement . . . which is untrue or
20 misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care
21 should be known, to be untrue or misleading"

22 80. In its advertising for the obsolete DG-branded motor oil, Defendant
23 makes false and misleading statements the product will "lubricate and protect
24 your engine," deceptively places the products next to legitimate motor oils, and
25
26
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1 fails to conspicuously or adequately warn consumers that the DG-branded motor
2 oil is not suitable for most vehicles and can harm vehicles manufactured after
3 1988 (or 1930).
4

5 81. Defendant engaged in the deceptive conduct alleged hereinabove, which
6 included deceptive and untrue representations regarding DG-branded motor oil
7 made to induce the public to purchase the products.
8

9 82. Defendant's act of untrue and misleading advertising presents a continuing
10 threat to members of the public because their advertisements induce consumers to
11 purchase its motor oil, which are unsafe and not suitable for use in their
12 automobiles, instead of other motor oils.
13

14 83. By its actions, Dollar General is disseminating uniform advertising
15 concerning its products and services, which by its nature is unfair, deceptive,
16 untrue, or misleading within the meaning of the *California Business and*
17 *Professions Code §17500, et seq.* Such advertisements are likely to deceive, and
18 continue to deceive, the consuming public for the reasons detailed above.
19

20 84. Defendant is aware that its advertising is false in that Defendant knows
21 DG-branded motor oil is not suitable for most vehicles on the road today, is not
22 capable of protecting or lubricating the engines of modern day vehicles and that it
23 does not adequately warn consumers about the harmful effects of the product.
24

25 85. As a result of the violations of California law described above, Defendant
26 has been, and will be, unjustly enriched by receipt of millions of dollars in monies
27
28

1 received from customers who have purchased and will continue to purchase
2 obsolete and harmful motor oil from its stores which advertise and/or otherwise
3 market in this State and this Country, and which materially misrepresent the
4 quality of its motor oils.
5

6 86. These misrepresentations and non-disclosures by Dollar General of the
7 material facts detailed above constitute false and misleading advertising and
8 therefore constitute a violation of *California Business and Professions Code*
9 §17500, *et seq.*
10

11 87. Plaintiff and other members of the putative Sub-Class have suffered injury
12 in fact and have lost money as a result of Defendant's deceptive conduct. Plaintiff
13 would not have purchased the DG-branded motor oil if he had known it was
14 obsolete and not suitable for his vehicle, was not capable of protecting or
15 lubricating his vehicle's engine, and could harm his vehicle.
16

17 88. Pursuant to *Business & Professions Code* §§ 17203 and 17535, Plaintiff
18 and the members of the Sub-Class seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendant
19 from engaging in the false advertising alleged herein in connection with the
20 marketing and sale of DG-branded motor oil. Additionally, Plaintiff requests the
21 money wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of the unfair competition and
22 false advertising alleged herein, and will request, in an amended complaint, an
23 order awarding Plaintiff and the Sub-Class restitution.
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THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

**Violations of the Unfair Competition Law (UCL)
Unfair and Fraudulent Prongs
California Business and Profession Code §17200, et seq.
(on behalf of the California Sub-Class)**

89. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

90. As alleged hereinabove, Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of Defendant's actions as set forth herein. Specifically, prior to the filing of this action, Plaintiff purchased DG-branded motor oil for his own personal use. In so doing, he relied upon the false representations referenced above and believed the DG-branded motor oil was legitimate and suitable for use in his vehicle, and was not aware that it could actually harm his vehicle.

91. Defendant is aware that its conduct is likely to deceive reasonable consumers.

92. The misrepresentations, conduct and inadequate disclosures by Defendant are material and constitute an unfair and fraudulent business practice within the meaning of *Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.*

93. Defendant's business practices, as alleged herein, are unfair because: (1) the injury to the consumer is substantial; (2) the injury is not outweighed by any countervailing benefits to consumers or competition; and (3) consumers could not

1 reasonably have avoided the information because Defendant intentionally mislead
2 the consuming public by means of the claims, inadequate warnings and conduct
3 with respect to DG-branded motor oil as set forth herein.
4

5 94. Defendant's business practices as alleged herein are fraudulent because
6 they are likely to deceive customers into believing that DG-branded motor oil is
7 actually useful for the purpose for which it is sold (to protect and lubricate vehicle
8 engines), and it knows the warnings in small print on the back of products
9 underneath misleading information about the product characteristics will deceive
10 consumers into purchasing oil that has no use to them, is worthless, and which can
11 actually harm their vehicles.
12
13

14 95. In addition, Defendant's use of various forms of advertising media to
15 advertise, call attention to or give publicity to the sale of goods or merchandise
16 which are not as represented constitutes unfair competition, unfair, deceptive,
17 untrue or misleading advertising, and an unlawful business practice within the
18 meaning of *Business & Professions Code* § 17200, *et seq.*
19
20

21 96. Defendant's wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a
22 continuing course of conduct of unfair competition since Defendant is marketing
23 and selling DG-motor oil in a manner likely to deceive the public.
24

25 97. Defendant has peddled, and continues to peddle, its misrepresentations
26 through a nationwide advertising campaign.
27
28

Case 2:15-cv-09730 Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 32 of 41 Page ID #:32

1 98. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's
2 legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.
3

4 99. Plaintiff and the putative class members were misled into purchasing DG-
5 motor oil by Defendant's deceptive and fraudulent conduct as alleged
6 hereinabove.
7

8 100. Plaintiff and other putative Sub-Class Members were misled, and,
9 because the misrepresentations and omissions were uniform and material,
10 presumably believed that DG-motor oil was capable of lubricating and protecting
11 modern day vehicle engines and would not harm them.
12

13 101. Pursuant to *Business & Professions Code* § 17203, Plaintiff and the
14 members of the Sub-Class seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendant from
15 engaging in the unfair competition alleged herein and ordering corrective
16 advertising in connection with the sale of DG-motor oil. Additionally, Plaintiff
17 will amend this complaint to request an order awarding Plaintiff and the Sub-Class
18 restitution of the money wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of the unfair
19 competition alleged herein.
20

21 102. Plaintiff and other members of the putative Sub-Class have suffered
22 injury in fact and have lost money as a result of Defendant's deceptive conduct.
23 Plaintiff would not have purchased the DG-branded motor oil if he had known it
24 was obsolete and not suitable for his vehicle, was not capable of protecting or
25 lubricating his vehicle's engine, and could harm his vehicle.
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FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of the Unfair Competition Law (UCL)

Unlawful Conduct Prong

California Business and Profession Code §17200, et seq.
(on behalf of the California Sub-Class)

103. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

104. The actions of Defendant, as alleged herein, constitute illegal and unlawful practices committed in violation of *Business & Professions Code* § 17200, *et seq.*

105. Defendant has unlawfully marketed, advertised and sold its DG-branded motor oil because: (1) it is violating sections 1770(a)(5), 1770(a)(7), and 1770(a)(9) of the CLRA, *Civil Code* § 1750, *et seq.*; (2) it is violating *Business & Professions Code* § 17500; and it is violating California *Civil Code* sections 1792 & 1791.1(a).

106. Plaintiff and other putative class members were misled, and, because the misrepresentations and omissions were uniform and material, presumably believed that DG-motor oil was capable of lubricating and protecting modern day vehicle engines and would not harm them.

107. Pursuant to *Business & Professions Code* § 17203, Plaintiff and the members of the Sub-Class seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendant from engaging in the unfair competition alleged herein and corrective advertising in

1. connection with the sale of DG-motor oil. Additionally, Plaintiff will amend this
2. complaint to request an order awarding Plaintiff and the Sub-Class restitution of
3. the money wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of the unfair competition
4. alleged herein.

6. 108. Plaintiff and other members of the putative Sub-Class have suffered
7. injury in fact and have lost money as a result of Defendant's deceptive conduct.
8. Plaintiff would not have purchased the DG-branded motor oil if he had known it
9. was obsolete and not suitable for his vehicle, was not capable of protecting or
10. lubricating his vehicle's engine, and could harm his vehicle.

13. **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14. **Violation of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act for Breach of**
15. **Implied Warranty of Merchantability, §§ 1792 and 1791.1(a) of the California**
16. **Civil Code**
(on behalf of the California Sub-Class)

17. 109. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the
18. preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

20. 110. Plaintiff and members of the California Sub-Class are "retail buyers"
21. within the meaning of §1791(b) of the California Civil Code.

22. 111. DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 are each a
23. "consumer good" within the meaning of §1791(a) of the California Civil Code.

25. 112. Dollar General is a "distributor", "manufacturer", and/or "retailer" of DG
26. SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 within the meaning of §1791(e),
27. (j), and (l) of the California Civil Code.

Case 2:15-cv-09730 Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 35 of 41 Page ID #:35

1 113. Dollar General impliedly warranted to Plaintiff Sub-Class
2 Members that DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 were
3 “merchantable” as automotive motor oil within the meaning of §§ 1791.1(a) and
4 1792 of the California Civil Code.
5

6 114. Dollar General breached the implied warranty of merchantability to
7 Plaintiff and Sub- Class Members because DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40
8 and DG SAE 30 (i) are not fit for the ordinary purpose for which they are used; (ii)
9 are not adequately contained, packaged and labeled (*i.e.*, it lacked a sufficiently
10 conspicuous caution label about the risk posed by the motor oil when used
11 according to the directions on the product packaging); and (iii) do not conform to
12 the promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label (*i.e.*, that it was
13 at all suitable to use).
14
15

16 115. Dollar General’s failure to warn Plaintiff and Sub-Class Members
17 adequately about the defective and unsafe quality of the product was willful.
18
19

20 116. As a proximate result of Dollar General’s breach of the implied warranty
21 of merchantability, Plaintiff and Sub-Class Members sustained damages including
22 but not limited to the receipt of goods they would not have otherwise purchased
23 and which have or are likely to cause damage to their automobiles if used in the
24 manner intended.
25

26 117. Pursuant to §§ 1791.1(d) and 1794 of the California Civil Code, Plaintiff
27 and the members of the California Sub-Class are entitled to damages, civil
28

1 penalties and other legal and equitable relief including, a right of reimbursement,
2 as well as costs, expenses and attorneys' fees. Plaintiff will amend this complaint
3 to seek damages.
4

5 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **Violations of Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act for Breach of Implied**
7 **Warranty of Fitness, §§ 1792.1 and 1791.1(b) of the California Civil Code**
8 **(on behalf of the California Sub-Class)**

9 118. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the
10 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

11 119. Plaintiff and members of the California Sub-Class are "retail buyers"
12 within the meaning of §1791(b) of the California Civil Code.
13

14 120. DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 are each a
15 "consumer good" within the meaning of §1791(a) of the California Civil Code.
16

17 121. Dollar General is a "distributor", "manufacturer", and/or "retailer" of DG
18 SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 within the meaning of §1791(e),
19 (j), and (l) of the California Civil Code.
20

21 122. Defendant specifically marketed DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and
22 DG SAE 30 as motor oils that could be used in its customer's automobiles. At the
23 time of the sale of the product, Defendants knew or should have known that
24 Plaintiff and members of the California Sub-Class would (i) use DG SAE 10W-30,
25 DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 as motor oil and be exposed to these products'
26
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Case 2:15-cv-09730 Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 37 of 41 Page ID #:37

1 potentially harmful qualities and (ii) reasonably rely on Dollar General's skill or
2 judgment to select or furnish suitable goods.

3
4 123. Plaintiff and members of the California Sub-Class did in fact purchase DG
5 SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 with the particular purpose of
6 using them as motor oil for their automobiles.

7
8 124. Plaintiff and members of the California Sub-Class did in fact reasonably
9 rely on Dollar General's skill or judgment to furnish suitable goods.

10
11 125. By manufacturing, marketing, and distributing such products without an
12 adequate warning, Dollar General breached its implied warranty of fitness for a
13 particular purpose and is liable to Plaintiff and the California Sub-Class.

14
15 126. Dollar General's failure to warn Plaintiff and members of the California
16 Sub-Class adequately about the defective and unsafe quality of the product was
17 willful.

18
19 127. As a proximate result of Dollar General's breach of the implied warranty
20 of fitness, Plaintiff and members of the California Sub-Class sustained damages,
21 including but not limited to the receipt of goods whose they would not have
22 otherwise purchased and which have or are likely to cause damage to their
23 automobiles if used in the manner intended.

24
25 128. Pursuant to §§ 1791.1(d) and 1794 of the California Civil Code, Plaintiff
26 and members of the California Sub-Class are entitled to and hereby seek damages,
27 civil penalties and other legal and equitable relief including, a right of
28

Case 2:15-cv-09730 Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 38 of 41 Page ID #:38

1 reimbursement, as well as costs, expenses and attorneys' fees under this Cause of
2 Action only.

3
4 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
5 **Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability**
6 **(on behalf of the Class and Sub-Class)**

7 129. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the
8 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

9 130. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least since four
10 years prior to the filing date of this action, and as set forth above, Defendant
11 represented to consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members, by
12 labeling/packaging and other means, that DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40, and
13 DG SAE 30 are safe and suitable for use in the automobiles driven by Dollar
14 General's customers. Plaintiff and Class Members bought those goods from the
15 Defendant.
16 Defendant.

17 131. Defendant was a merchant with respect to goods of the kind which were
18 sold to Plaintiff and Class Members, and there was in the sale to Plaintiff and Class
19 Members an implied warranty that those goods were merchantable.
20

21 132. However, Defendant breached that warranty implied in the contract for
22 the sale of goods in that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil is in fact not
23 suitable for use in the vehicles driven by the vast majority, if any, of Dollar
24 General's customers, as set forth in greater detail above.
25
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1 133. As a result thereof Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive goods as
2 impliedly warranted by Defendant to be merchantable.

3
4 134. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff
5 and Class Members have been damaged. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to
6 seek damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

7
8 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
9 **Breach of Implied Warranty of Fitness for a Particular Purpose**
10 **(on behalf of the Class and Sub-Class)**

11 135. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the
12 preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

13 136. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least since four
14 years prior to the filing date of this action, and as set forth above, Defendant sold
15 its DG-branded motor oils to Plaintiff and Class Members, who bought those
16 goods from Defendant in reliance on Defendant's skill and judgment.

17
18 137. At the time of sale, Defendant had reason to know the particular purpose
19 for which the goods were required, and that Plaintiff and Class Members were
20 relying on Defendant's skill and judgment to select and furnish suitable goods so
21 that there was an implied warranty that the goods were fit for this purpose.

22
23 138. However, Defendant breached the warranty implied at the time of sale in
24 that Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive suitable goods, and the goods
25 were not fit for the particular purpose for which they were required in that Dollar
26 General's DG-branded motor oils are not safe or suitable for use in the vast
27
28

1 majority, if any, of vehicles driven by Dollar General's customers, as set forth in
2 detail above.

3
4 139. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff
5 and Class Members have been damaged. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to
6 seek damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

7
8 **DEMAND/PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

9 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff on behalf of himself and members of the Class and
10 Sub-Class defined herein, prays for judgment and relief as follows:

- 11
12 A. An order certifying that this action may be maintained as a class action;
13
14 B. Compensatory damages as to the Sixth Cause of Action only;
15
16 C. Punitive Damages as to the Sixth Cause of Action only;
17
18 D. Restitution and disgorgement of the unlawful profits collected by the
19 Defendant;
20
21 E. An order providing for declaratory and/or injunctive relief:
22
23 1. Declaring that Defendant must provide accurate representations of
24 the quality of the motor oil sold at its stores;
25
26 2. Enjoining Defendant from continuing the deceptive practices
27 alleged herein; and
28
29 3. Granting other extraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief as
30 permitted by law, including specific performance, reformation and
31 imposition of a constructive trust;

1 F. Prejudgment and post-judgment interest at the prevailing legal rate;

2 G. Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and

3
4 H. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem necessary and
5 appropriate.

6
7 **JURY DEMAND**

8 Plaintiff and Class Members, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), hereby
9 demand trial by jury on all issues so triable.

10
11 DATED: December 17, 2015

MILSTEIN ADELMAN, LLP

12 /s/ Gillian L. Wade

Gillian L. Wade

13 Sara D. Avila

10250 Constellation Boulevard

14 Suite 1400

Los Angeles, CA 90067

15 Telephone: (310) 396-9600

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

2015 DEC 23 PM 1:37

JOHN J. McCORMICK, III,
Individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,
28 Windemere Parkway
Phoenix, Maryland 21131

Plaintiff,

vs.

CIVIL ACTION NO. _____

DOLGENCORP, LLC,
d/b/a DOLLAR GENERAL, CORPORATION,
a Kentucky limited liability company
100 Mission Ridge
Goodlettsville, TN 37072

SERVE ON: RESIDENT AGENT
CSC-Lawyers Incorporating Service Co.
7 St. Paul Street, Suite 820
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Defendant.

* * * * *

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff John J. McCormick, III ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, makes the following allegations based on his personal knowledge of his own acts and, otherwise, upon information and belief based on investigation of counsel.

NATURE AND SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff, by and through undersigned counsel, brings this action both on his own behalf and on behalf of the class defined below, comprised of all individuals similarly situated within the State of Maryland, to redress the unlawful and deceptive practices employed by Defendant, DOLGENCORP, LLC, (d/b/a Dollar General, Corporation), (hereinafter "Dollar General" or "Defendant") in connection with its marketing and sale of its company-branded motor oil sold in its stores.

2. Dollar General sells an entire line of company-branded motor oils (labeled “DG”) that are obsolete and potentially harmful to its customers’ automobiles by using deceptive and misleading tactics including the positioning of its line of obsolete motor oils immediately adjacent to the more expensive standard- and premium-quality motor oils manufactured by its competitors and failing to adequately warn its customers that its DG motor oil is unsuitable for use by the vast majority, if any, of its customers.

3. Dollar General’s unlawful and deceptive business practices violate the Maryland Consumer Protection Act, Md. Code Ann., Commercial Law Article §13-101, *et seq.* (sometimes “MCPA”); and the contractual rights of consumers.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. §1332(d), because members of the proposed Class are citizens of States different from Defendant’s home states of Kentucky and Tennessee, there are more than 100 Class Members, and the amount-in-controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs.

5. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant is a foreign corporation or association authorized to do business in Maryland and registered with the Maryland Secretary of State, does sufficient business in Maryland, and has sufficient minimum contacts with Maryland or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the laws and markets of Maryland, through the promotion, sale, marketing and distribution of its merchandise in Maryland, to render the exercise of jurisdiction by the Maryland courts permissible.

6. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) and (c) because Defendant’s improper conduct alleged in this complaint occurred in, was directed from, and/or emanated

from this judicial district, because Defendant has caused harm to Class Members residing in this district, and/or because the Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this district.

7. In addition, Defendant operates over 12 stores in Maryland and has received substantial compensation from Maryland consumers who purchase goods from Defendant.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff John J. McCormick, III is an individual adult resident citizen of Baltimore County, Maryland and is a member of the Class alleged herein.

9. Plaintiff purchased Dollar General's DG SAE 10W-40 motor oil from Dollar General's store in Cockeysville, Maryland, in 2015 for his 2008 Ford 150 truck.

10. Defendant DOLGENCORP, LLC, d/b/a Dollar General Corporation, is incorporated under the laws of the State of Kentucky, with its headquarters located at 100 Mission Ridge, Goodlettsville, Tennessee. Dollar General maintains over 12 stores throughout the state of Maryland.

11. At all relevant times, Defendant produced, marketed, distributed and sold its obsolete DG-branded motor oil in its stores throughout the United States, including in the State of Maryland, utilizing deceptive and misleading marketing and sales practices to induce Plaintiff and Class Members into purchasing its obsolete motor oil for use in their modern-day vehicles knowing that its motor oil is obsolete and likely to cause damage to any such vehicle.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

12. Dollar General operates a chain of variety stores headquartered in Goodlettsville, Tennessee. As of January 2015, Dollar General operated over 12,198 stores in 43 states, with over 12 stores located in the State of Maryland.

13. Dollar General is a discount retailer focused on low and fixed income consumers in small markets. Dollar General's business model includes locating its stores in rural, suburban communities, and in its more densely populated markets, Dollar General's customers are generally from the neighborhoods surrounding the stores. Dollar General's stores are located with the needs of its core customers (low and fixed income households) in mind.

14. Dollar General offers basic every day and household goods, along with a variety of general merchandise at low prices to provide its customers with one-stop shopping opportunities generally in their own neighborhoods.

15. In addition to offering name brand and generic merchandise, Dollar General manufactures and markets its own lines of inexpensive household products, which bear the designation "DG." DG lines include "DG Auto," "DG Hardware" "DG Health" and "DG Office."

16. Dollar General's DG Auto line consists of three types of obsolete motor oil: DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE-30 that fail to protect and can actively damage, modern-day automobiles.

17. Motor oils lubricate the engines of the automobiles driven by individuals. Their main function is to reduce wear on an engine's moving parts. Motor oils also inhibit corrosion, improve sealing and keep engines properly cooled.

18. Motor oils have evolved in parallel with the automobiles they are meant to protect. Institutions like the Society of Automotive Engineers ("SAE") employ rigorous tests to ensure that motor oils meet evolving standards relating to, among other criteria, sludge buildup, temperature volatility, resistance to rust, resistance to foaming, resistance to oil consumption, homogeneity and miscibility.

19. Motor oils designed to protect engines from earlier eras do not protect, and can harm, modern-day engines. Thus, motor oil that would be suitable to use in an engine manufactured in the 1980's or earlier is not suitable for use in modern-day engines.

20. Dollar General engages in the unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent practice of marketing, selling and causing to be manufactured, obsolete motor oil without adequately warning that its product is unsuitable for, and can harm, the vehicles driven by the overwhelming majority of Dollar General's customers (and the public at large).

21. Dollar General misleads customers using product placement tactics and misleading product labels which obscure a critical fact from Dollar General's customers: Dollar General's motor oil is unfit for, and can harm, the vehicles driven by the vast majority, if not all, of its customers.

22. Dollar General's in-house motor oils use the same or similar SAE nomenclature on the front of its labels (*e.g.*, 10W-30, 10W-40, SAE 30) as do the other mainstream, non-harmful, and actually useful brands of motor oil sold by Dollar General and beside which Dollar General places its DG brand motor oil on its shelves.

23. Additionally, the front label of DG's SAE 10W-30 and SAE 10W-40 motor oils says, "Lubricates and protects your engine."

24. However, among the small print on the back label of Dollar General's motor oils is the statement that DG SAE 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 are admittedly "not suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive engines built after 1988" and "may not provide adequate protection against the build-up of engine sludge" and that DG SAE 30 is admittedly "not suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive engines built after 1930," and its "use in modern engines may cause unsatisfactory engine performance or equipment harm."

25. Dollar General conceals this language by rendering it in small font and confining it to the product's back label.

26. Dollar General further conceals this language by placing it below a message that presents a misleading impression of the product. For the DG SAE 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 products, that message reads, "SAE 10W-30 motor oil is an all-season, multi-viscosity, heavy duty detergent motor oil recommended for gasoline engines in older model cars and trucks. This oil provides oxidation stability, antiwear performance, and protection against deposits, rust and corrosion." For the DG SAE 30 product, that message reads: "DG Quality SAE 30 is a non-detergent motor oil designed for use in older engines where consumption may be high and economical lubricants are preferred."

27. Few, if any, Dollar General customers drive vehicles for which these products are safe, and the use of the term "older" is a relative term that does not inform a reasonable consumer that these motor oils are not safe for cars manufactured within the past *27 years*, or in the case of Dollar General's DG SAE 30, the past *85 years*.

28. Dollar General further disguises the obsolete and harmful nature of its motor oils with its positioning of these motor oils on its shelves in a misleading manner. Specifically, Dollar General places similar quantities of its in-house brand motor oils, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30, none of which are suitable for modern-day automobiles, adjacent to an array of other motor oils which are suitable for modern-day vehicles. The photograph below was taken at Dollar General's Cockeysville, Maryland store and illustrates how Dollar General effects this deception:



29. As the photograph above illustrates, Dollar General places its in-house brand motor oils on the same shelves, in the same or similar quantities, as PEAK, Pennzoil, Castrol and other legitimate motor oils that are suitable for modern-day automobiles. Each type of motor oil uses the SAE nomenclature on the front, *e.g.*, 10W-40. The only apparent difference is the price, as Dollar General's motor oils are less expensive than the others.

30. Defendant's product display conceals the fact that its DG-brand motor oils have an extremely obscure and limited use and are likely to cause damage to the engines of most of their customer's cars. Defendant's product positioning and the deceptive label on the motor oil are likely to deceive reasonable consumers.

31. Dollar General also fails to warn its customers adequately of the obsolete nature of DG-branded motor oils or of the dangers DG-branded motor oils pose to the very automobiles its customers are trying to protect by purchasing Dollar General's motor oil. An adequate warning for Dollar General's obsolete motor oils would be displayed conspicuously and would inform Dollar General's customers of the appropriate uses, if any, of the various types of Dollar General motor oils. But Dollar General provides its customers with no such conspicuous warnings. Instead, the company buries the aforementioned statements on the back of its products in small type where customers are unlikely to encounter them.

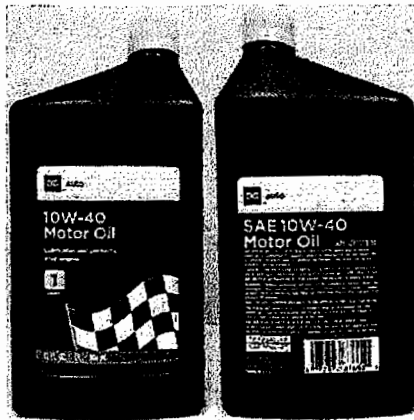
32. DG SAE 10W-30 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back (right):



The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-30's back label, which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE SLUDGE":



33. DG SAE 10W-40 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back (right):



The following photograph is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-40's back label, which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE SLUDGE":



34. DG SAE 30 bears the following the labels on its front (left) and back (right):



The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 30's back label which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1930" and "USE IN MODERN ENGINES MAY CAUSE UNSATISFACTORY ENGINE PERFORMANCE OR EQUIPMENT HARM":



35. Dollar General's entire line of low-cost motor oil is unsuitable for the modern-day vehicles driven by its customers and has no business being sold by, except that Dollar General is successfully deceiving a sufficient number of customers to make this fraudulent practice worthwhile. It is unfair, unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent for Dollar General to distribute, market, and sell an entire line of motor oil that is unfit for, and presents concrete dangers to, the automobiles driven by the vast majority of its customers.

36. Dollar General knew or should have known that its customers are being deceived by its marketing strategy based on the quantity of its obsolete DG motor oil sold compared to the limited number of automobiles for which these oils are appropriate.

37. Maryland's consumer protection laws are designed to protect consumers from this type of false advertising and predatory conduct.

38. Defendant's unfair and deceptive course of conduct victimized all purchasers of Dollar General's motor oil from Dollar General, throughout the country.

39. As a direct and proximate result of Dollar General's deceptive and fraudulent practices, Plaintiff and the Class Members purchased a product they would not have otherwise purchased and have suffered and will continue to suffer economic damages.

40. In addition, many Class Members have sustained damage to their automobiles as a result of the use of Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil and have suffered and will continue to suffer economic damage as a result.

41. Plaintiff therefore brings the statutory and common law claims alleged herein to halt Dollar General's deceptive practices and to obtain compensation for the losses suffered by Plaintiff and all Class Members.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

42. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of himself and all members of the following Class:

All persons in the State of Maryland who purchased Defendant's DG-branded motor oil, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and/or DG SAE 30, for personal use and not for re-sale, since December 2011.

43. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class may be expanded or narrowed by amendment or amended complaint.

44. Specifically excluded from the proposed Class are Dollar General, its officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children, corporations, trusts, representatives, employees, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities related to or affiliated with Dollar General and/or its officers and/or directors, or any of them. Also excluded from the proposed Class are the Court, the Court's immediate family and Court staff.

FRCP 23(a) Factors

45. **Numerosity.** Membership in the Class is so numerous that separate joinder of each member is impracticable. The precise number of Class Members is unknown at this time but can be readily determined from Defendant's records. Plaintiff reasonably estimates that there are thousands of persons in the Class.

46. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation and intends to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff is a member of the Class described herein and does not have interests antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the other members of the Class.

47. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class. Plaintiff and all members of the Class purchased obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed motor oil from Dollar General and were subjected to Defendant's common course of conduct.

48. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact.** There are numerous and substantial questions of law and fact common to all Class Members sufficient to satisfy Rule 23(a), and that control this litigation and predominate over any individual issues for purposes of Rule 23(b)(3). Included within the common questions are:

- a) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to the other brands of oil on its shelves;
- b) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to the limited number of automobiles for which these motor oils are appropriate;
- c) Whether Defendant studied the effect of its product placement on its shelves;
- d) Whether Defendant studied or tested its label and the effect of its labels on consumers' perceptions;
- e) Whether Defendant studied the susceptibility of consumers;
- f) The cost to Defendant to manufacture, distribute, market and sell its DG-branded motor oil compared to the revenue it received from its sales;
- g) Whether Defendant misrepresented the safety and suitability of its DG-branded motor oil sold at its stores nationwide;
- h) Whether Defendant's conduct of placing the obsolete Dollar General motor oil next to legitimate, useful motor oil is likely to deceive reasonable consumers;
- i) Whether the warnings provided on the labels of Dollar General's motor oil were adequate;
- j) Whether Defendant's conduct of hiding the warnings on the back label is likely to deceive reasonable consumers;

- k) Whether Defendant deliberately misrepresented or failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiff and Class Members regarding the obsolete and harmful nature of its DG-branded motor oil;
- l) Whether Dollar General's conduct, as alleged herein, is unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent under the provisions of the Maryland's Consumer Protection Act, Md. Code Ann., §13-101, *et seq.*;
- m) Whether the Class is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting the wrongful practices alleged herein and enjoining such practices in the future;
- n) Whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to restitution;
- o) Whether compensatory and consequential damages ought to be awarded to Plaintiff and Class Members;
- p) Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to attorneys' fees and expenses, and in what amount;
- q) The proper method for calculating damages and restitution classwide; and
- r) Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to declaratory and/or other equitable relief.

FRCP 23(b)(2)

49. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class, thereby making final injunctive relief and/or corresponding declaratory relief appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole. The prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual member of the Class that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant.

50. Injunctive relief is necessary to prevent further fraudulent and unfair business practices

by Defendant. Money damages alone will not afford adequate and complete relief, and injunctive relief is necessary to restrain Defendant from continuing to commit its deceptive, fraudulent and unfair policies.

FRCP 23(b)(3)

51. Common Issues Predominate: As set forth in detail herein above, common issues of fact and law predominate because all of Plaintiff's MCPA and warranty claims are based on a deceptive common course of conduct. Whether Dollar General's conduct is likely to deceive reasonable consumers and breaches the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose is common to all members of the Class and are the predominate issues, and Plaintiff can prove the elements of his claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims

52. Superiority. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy for at least the following reasons:

- a) Given the size of the claims of individual Class Members, as well as the resources of Dollar General, few Class Members, if any, could afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs alleged herein;
- b) This action will permit an orderly and expeditious administration of the claims of Class Members, will foster economies of time, effort and expense and will ensure uniformity of decisions;
- c) Any interest of Class Members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions is not practical, creates the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would create a burden on the court system;

d) Without a class action, Class Members will continue to suffer damages, Defendant's violations of law will proceed without remedy, and Defendant will continue to reap and retain the substantial proceeds derived from its wrongful and unlawful conduct. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered damages as a result of Defendant's unlawful and unfair conduct. This action presents no difficulties that will impede its management by the Court as a class action.

53. **Notice to the Class:** Notice can be accomplished by publication for most Class Members, and direct notice may be possible for those who are members of Dollar General's rewards program (if any). Further, publication notice can be easily targeted to Dollar General customers because Defendant only sells the subject motor oil in its own stores.

54. The Class members have been monetarily damaged and suffered injury in fact as a result of Dollar General's misconduct, in that each member purchased Dollar General's useless and harmful motor oil.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

55. Based on the foregoing allegations, Plaintiff's claims for relief include the following:

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION **VIOLATION OF MARYLAND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT** **Md. Code Ann., Commercial Law Article §13-101, *et seq.***

56. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

57. Plaintiff brings this claim under Md. Code Ann., Commercial Law Article §13-101, *et seq.*, the MCPA, on behalf of himself and members of the Class, who were subject to Defendant's above-described unfair and deceptive conduct.

58. As alleged hereinabove, Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of Defendant's actions as set forth herein.

59. Plaintiff and members of the Class are buyers as defined by Md. Code Ann., Commercial Law Article §2-103(1)(a), *et seq.* The DG-branded motor oils are consumer goods within the meaning of Md. Code Ann., Commercial Law Article §9-102(a)(23).

60. This cause of action is asserted on behalf of a subclass of the putative Class, comprised of those members who purchased DG-branded motor oil within four (4) years of the commencement of this action.

61. Specifically, as described herein, Dollar General made the following representations, expressly or by implication to Plaintiff and Class Members about the deceptively labeled motor oil: (i) that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil was suitable for use in its customers' automobiles; (ii) that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil was safe to use in its customers' automobiles; and (iii) that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil was of similar quality as the other motor oils beside which Dollar General's DG-branded motor oils were positioned on the shelves in Defendant's stores.

62. These representations were materially misleading.

63. Defendant violated and continues to violate the MCPA by engaging in the following practices proscribed by §13-301 of the Commercial Law Article in transactions with Plaintiff and members of the Class, which were intended to result in, and did result in, the sale of DG-branded motor oils:

- a. By representing that DG branded motor oils "lubricate[] and protect[] your engine," placing the DG-branded motor oils on shelves next to legitimate

motor oils intended for use in modern day vehicles, and failing to adequately warn consumers of the harm their products can cause, Defendant is representing that DG-branded motor oils have characteristics and uses which do they not have;

- b. By representing that DG branded motor oils “lubricate[] and protect[] your engine,” and placing the DG-branded motor oils on shelves next to legitimate motor oils intended for use in modern day vehicles, and failing to adequately warn consumers of the harm their products can cause, Defendant is representing that DG-branded motor oils are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, when they are of another;
- c. By representing that DG branded motor oils “lubricate[] and protect[] your engine,” and placing the DG-branded motor oils on shelves next to legitimate motor oils intended for use in modern day vehicles, and failing to adequately warn consumers of the harm their products can cause, Defendant is “[a]dvertising goods... with intent not to sell them as advertised;”
- d. By engaging in false and misleading advertising for its sale of the obsolete DG-branded motor oil. Defendant makes false and misleading statements the product will “lubricate and protect your engine,” deceptively places the products next to legitimate motor oils, and fails to conspicuously or adequately warn consumers that the DG-branded motor oil is not suitable for most vehicles and can harm vehicles manufactured after 1988 (or 1930); and
- e. By engaging in the deceptive conduct alleged hereinabove, Defendant made deceptive and untrue representations regarding DG-branded motor oil for the

purpose of inducing the public to purchase the products.

- f. By engaging in the deceptive conduct alleged hereinabove, Defendant's untrue and misleading advertising presents a continuing threat to members of the public because their advertisements induce consumers to purchase its motor oil, which are unsafe and not suitable for use in their automobiles, instead of other motor oils.

64. Defendant violated the MPCA by failing to adequately warn Plaintiff and members of the Class that DG-branded motor oils are not suitable for, and can harm, most vehicles on the road.

65. Defendant's actions as described herein were done with conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights, and Defendant was wanton and malicious in its concealment of the same.

66. Defendant's wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a continuing course of conduct in violation of the MPCA because Defendant continues to sell the obsolete oil without adequate warnings and represent the DG-branded motor oils have characteristics and abilities which the products do not have, and has thus injured and continues to injure Plaintiff and the Class.

67. Plaintiff and other members of the putative Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money as a result of Defendant's deceptive conduct. Plaintiff would not have purchased the DG-branded motor oil if he had known it was obsolete and not suitable for his vehicle, was not capable of protecting or lubricating his vehicle's engine, and could harm his vehicle.

68. As a result of the violations of Maryland law described above, Defendant has been, and will be, unjustly enriched by receipt of millions of dollars in monies received from customers who have purchased and will continue to purchase obsolete and harmful motor oil from its stores

which advertise and/or otherwise market in this State and this Country, and which materially misrepresent the quality of its motor oils.

69. Plaintiff and other members of the putative Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money as a result of Defendant's deceptive conduct. Plaintiff would not have purchased the DG-branded motor oil if he had known it was obsolete and not suitable for his vehicle, was not capable of protecting or lubricating his vehicle's engine, and could harm his vehicle.

70. Defendant's business practices, as alleged herein, are unfair because: (1) the injury to the consumer is substantial; (2) the injury is not outweighed by any countervailing benefits to consumers or competition; and (3) consumers could not reasonably have avoided the information because Defendant intentionally mislead the consuming public by means of the claims, inadequate warnings and conduct with respect to DG-branded motor oil as set forth herein.

71. Defendant's business practices as alleged herein are fraudulent because they are likely to deceive customers into believing that DG-branded motor oil is actually useful for the purpose for which it is sold (to protect and lubricate vehicle engines), and it knows the warnings in small print on the back of products underneath misleading information about the product characteristics will deceive consumers into purchasing oil that has no use to them, is worthless, and which can actually harm their vehicles.

72. In addition, Defendant's use of various forms of advertising media to advertise, call attention to or give publicity to the sale of goods or merchandise which are not as represented constitutes unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising, and an unlawful trade practice within the meaning of the MPCA.

73. Plaintiff and the putative class members were misled into purchasing DG-motor oil by Defendant's deceptive and fraudulent conduct as alleged hereinabove.

74. Plaintiff and other members of the putative Class have suffered injury in fact and have lost money as a result of Defendant's deceptive conduct. Plaintiff would not have purchased the DG-branded motor oil if he had known it was obsolete and not suitable for his vehicle, was not capable of protecting or lubricating his vehicle's engine, and could harm his vehicle.

75. Plaintiff requests an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class restitution of the money wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of the unfair and deceptive trade practices alleged herein.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability, § 2-314
of the Maryland Uniform Commercial Code

76. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

77. Plaintiff and members of the Class are each a "buyer" within the meaning of §2-103(1)(a) of the Commercial Law Article, Md. Ann. Code.

78. DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 are each a "consumer good" within the meaning of §13-101(d) of the Commercial Law Article.

79. Dollar General is a "seller" of DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 within the meaning of §2-103(1)(d) and a "merchant" within the meaning of §2-104 of the Commercial Law Article.

80. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least since four years prior to the filing date of this action, and as set forth above, Defendant represented to consumers, including Plaintiff and Class Members, by labeling/packaging and other means, that DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40, and DG SAE 30 are safe and suitable for use in the automobiles driven by Dollar General's customers. Plaintiff and Class Members bought those goods from the Defendant.

81. Defendant was a merchant with respect to goods of the kind which were sold to Plaintiff and Class Members, and there was in the sale to Plaintiff and Class Members an implied warranty that those goods were merchantable.

82. However, Defendant breached that warranty implied in the contract for the sale of goods in that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil is in fact not suitable for use in the vehicles driven by the vast majority, if any, of Dollar General's customers, as set forth in greater detail above.

83. As a result thereof Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive goods as impliedly warranted by Defendant to be merchantable.

84. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

85. Pursuant to §§ 2-714 and 2-715 of the Commercial Law Article, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to damages, and other legal and equitable relief including, a right of reimbursement, as well as costs, expenses and attorneys' fees.

86. As required by § 2-607 of the Commercial Law Article, Plaintiff gave written notice to Dollar General of its breach of its implied warranty of merchantability relating to the goods he purchased.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Breach of Implied Warranty of Fitness for a Particular Purpose, § 2-315 of the Maryland Uniform Commercial Code

87. Plaintiff incorporates by this reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

88. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least since four years prior to the filing date of this action, and as set forth above, Defendant sold its DG-branded motor oils to

Plaintiff and Class Members, who bought those goods from Defendant in reliance on Defendant's skill and judgment.

89. At the time of sale, Defendant had reason to know the particular purpose for which the goods were required, and that Plaintiff and Class Members were relying on Defendant's skill and judgment to select and furnish suitable goods so that there was an implied warranty that the goods were fit for this purpose.

90. However, Defendant breached the warranty implied at the time of sale in that Plaintiff and Class Members did not receive suitable goods, and the goods were not fit for the particular purpose for which they were required in that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oils are not safe or suitable for use in the vast majority, if any, of vehicles driven by Dollar General's customers, as set forth in detail above.

91. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

92. As required by § 2-607 of the Commercial Law Article, Plaintiff gave written notice to Dollar General of its breach of its implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose with regard to the goods he purchased.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Unjust Enrichment

93. Plaintiff and Class Members have conferred substantial benefits on the Defendant by purchasing its useless and harmful motor oil, and Dollar General has consciously and willingly accepted and enjoyed these benefits.

94. Defendant knew or should have known that consumers' payments for its obsolete and harmful motor oil were given and received with the expectation that the motor oil would lubricate and protect consumers' engines and would not be harmful to their vehicles.

95. Because of the fraudulent misrepresentations, concealments, and other wrongful activities described herein, Defendant has been unjustly enriched by its wrongful receipt of Plaintiff's and Class Members' monies.

96. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct and unjust enrichment, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

97. Defendant should be required to account for and disgorge all monies, profits and gains which they have obtained or will unjustly obtain in the future at the expense of consumers.

DEMAND/PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff on behalf of himself and members of the Class defined herein, prays for judgment and relief as follows:

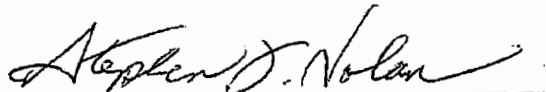
- A. An order certifying that this action may be maintained as a class action;
- B. An award to Plaintiff and Class Members of full restitution;
- C. An order enjoining Defendant from engaging in the unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices, as set forth in this Complaint and requiring Defendant to disseminate corrective advertising;
- D. Compensatory damages;
- E. Restitution and disgorgement of the unlawful profits collected by the Defendant;
- F. An order providing for declaratory and/or injunctive relief:
 - 1. Declaring that Defendant must provide accurate representations of the quality of the motor oil sold at its stores;
 - 2. Enjoining Defendant from continuing the deceptive practices alleged herein;
 - and

3. Granting other extraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief as permitted by law, including specific performance, reformation and imposition of a constructive trust;
- G. Prejudgment and post-judgment interest at the prevailing legal rate;
- H. Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and
- I. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem necessary and appropriate.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff and Class Members, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), hereby demand trial by jury on all issues so triable.

December 23, 2015


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Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 2 Filed 12/17/15 Page 1 of 2 PageID: 34

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

WILLIAM FLINN,
Plaintiff

V.

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL CASE

DOLGENCORP, LLC,
Defendant

CASE
NUMBER: 1:15-CV-08713-RMB-AMD

TO: *(Name and address of Defendant):*

DOLGEN CORP, LLC.
100 Mission Ridge
Goodlettsville, TN, 37072

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States Agency, or an office or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

WILLIAM T. WALSH
CLERK

JAIME KASSELMAN
(By) DEPUTY CLERK



ISSUED ON 2015-12-18 10:34:57, Clerk
USDC NJD

RETURN OF SERVICE		
Service of the Summons and complaint was made by <small>met()</small>	DATE	
NAME OF SERVER (PRINT)	TITLE	
<i>Check one box below to indicate appropriate method of service</i>		
<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Served personally upon the defendant. Place where served: _____ </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Left copies thereof at the defendant's dwelling house or usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein. </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Name of person with whom the summons and complaint were left: _____ </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Returned unexecuted: _____ </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) : _____ </div>		
STATEMENT OF SERVICE FEES		
TRAVEL	SERVICES	TOTAL
DECLARATION OF SERVER		
<p>I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing information contained in the Return of Service and Statement of Service Fees is true and correct.</p>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>Executed on _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>_____ Signature of Server</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>_____ Address of Server</p> </div> </div>		

JS 44 (Rev. 12/12) Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMB Document 1-3 Filed 12/17/15 Page 1 of 2 PageID: 32

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

William Finn, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

DEFENDANTS

Dolgencorp, LLC (d/b/a Dollar General Corporation)

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Gloucester

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Davidson/Sumner

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

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

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

Clark Law Firm

811 Sixteenth Avenue, Belmar, NJ 07719

info@clarklawnj.com; 732-443-0333

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)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

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

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 38 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Real Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Misdemeanors & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609		

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 (specify)
- ☐ 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):

28 U.S.C. 1391(a)

Brief description of cause:

Defendant Dollar General misleading and/or deceiving consumers in purchasing obsolete store brand motor oil

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

12-17-15

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

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.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 1 of 12 PageID: 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NEW JERSEY DISTRICT COURT

WILLIAM FLINN, INDIVIDUALLY AND
ON BEHALF OF ALL OTHERS
SIMILARLY SITUATED,

Plaintiff,

v.

DOLGENCORP, LLC, (d/b/a DOLLAR
GENERAL, CORPORATION)

Defendant.

Case No. _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff William Flinn ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, makes the following allegations based on his personal knowledge of his own acts and, otherwise, upon information and belief including based on investigation of counsel.

NATURE AND SUMMARY OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiff, by and through undersigned counsel, brings this action both on his own behalf and on behalf of the class defined below, comprised of all individuals similarly situated within the State of New Jersey, to redress the unlawful commercial practices employed by Defendant, DOLGENCORP, LLC, (d/b/a Dollar General, Corporation), (hereinafter "Dollar General" and/or "Defendant") at its stores whereby Dollar General: a) sells an entire line of company-branded motor oils (labeled "DG") that are obsolete and potentially harmful to its customers' automobiles; b) positions this line of obsolete motor oils immediately adjacent to the standard- and premium-quality motor oils sold by its competitors; and c) fails to adequately warn its customers that DG motor oil is unsuitable for the vast majority, if not all, of its customers to use in their modern day automobiles.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 2 of 12 PageID: 2

2. Dollar General engaged in these unlawful, unconscionable, misrepresentative, fraudulent and/or deceptive business practices in connection with the sale and/or advertisement of this merchandise in violation of New Jersey's Consumer Fraud Act ("CFA"), *N.J.S.A. 56:8-1 et seq.*, the Uniform Commercial Code and certain common law standards.

PARTIES

3. Plaintiff William Flinn is an individual adult resident citizen of the City of Woodbury, County of Gloucester, State of New Jersey and is a member of the Class alleged herein.

4. Plaintiff purchased Dollar General's 10W-30 store brand motor oil from Dollar General's store in Woodbury, New Jersey, on approximately three occasions over the course of 2014 and 2015 for his 2003 Dodge Ram 2500.

5. Defendant DOLGENCORP, LLC, d/b/a Dollar General, Corporation, is incorporated under the laws of the State of Kentucky, with its headquarters located at 100 Mission Ridge, Goodlettsville, Tennessee.

6. At all relevant times, Defendant produced, marketed, advertised and sold its obsolete DG-branded motor oil in its stores throughout the United States, including in the State of New Jersey, utilizing unconscionable, deceptive, fraudulent, false and/or misrepresentative sales practices in connection with the sale, marketing and/or deceptive placement of this merchandise. These practices were employed with the intent to deceive Plaintiff and Class Members into purchasing its obsolete motor oil for use in their modern-day vehicles, knowing that its motor oil is obsolete and likely to cause damage to any such vehicle.

7. As such, purchasers of DG-branded motor oil have suffered ascertainable losses as a result of Defendant's unconscionable, deceptive, fraudulent, and misrepresentative acts.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 3 of 12 PageID: 3

8. Defendant maintains approximately 76 stores throughout the State of New Jersey. As such, New Jersey courts maintain a significant interest in regulating Defendant's conduct which emanates from New Jersey, yet deceives consumers nationwide.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. §1332(d), because members of the proposed Class are citizens of states different from Defendant's home state, there are more than 100 Class Members, and the amount-in-controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs.

10. This Court has jurisdiction over the Defendant named herein because Defendant is a foreign corporation or association authorized to do business in New Jersey and registered with the New Jersey Secretary of State, does sufficient business in New Jersey, and has sufficient minimum contacts with New Jersey and/or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the laws and markets of New Jersey, through the promotion, sale, marketing and distribution of its merchandise in New Jersey, to render the exercise of jurisdiction by the New Jersey courts permissible.

11. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because Defendant's improper conduct alleged in this complaint occurred in, was directed from, and/or emanated from this judicial district, because Defendant has caused harm to Class Members residing in this district, and/or because the Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this district

12. In addition, Defendant operates approximately 76 stores in New Jersey and has received substantial compensation from New Jersey consumers who purchase goods from Defendant.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

13. Dollar General operates a chain of variety stores headquartered in Goodlettsville, Tennessee. As of January 2015, Dollar General operated over 12,198 stores in 43 states, including 76 stores in the State of New Jersey.

14. Dollar General is a discount retailer focused on low and fixed income consumers in small markets. Dollar General's business model includes locating its stores in rural, suburban communities, and in its more densely populated markets. Dollar General's customers are generally from the neighborhoods surrounding the stores. Dollar General's stores are located with the needs of its core customers (low and fixed income households) in mind.

15. Dollar General offers basic, every day and household goods, along with a variety of general merchandise at low prices to provide its customers with one-stop shopping opportunities, generally in their own neighborhoods.

16. In addition to offering name brand and generic merchandise, Dollar General manufactures and markets its own lines of inexpensive household products, which bear the designation "DG." DG lines include "DG Auto," "DG Hardware" "DG Health" and "DG Office."

17. Dollar General's DG Auto line consists of three types of obsolete motor oils: DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE-30 that fail to protect and can actively damage, modern day automobiles.

18. Motor oils are supposed to properly lubricate the engines of the automobiles driven by individuals. Their main function is to reduce wear on an engine's moving parts. Motor oils also inhibit corrosion, improve sealing and keep engines properly cooled.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 5 of 12 PageID: 5

19. Motor oils have evolved in parallel with the automobiles they are meant to protect. Institutions like the Society of Automotive Engineers ("SAE") employ rigorous tests to ensure that motor oils meet evolving standards relating to, among other criteria, sludge buildup, temperature volatility, resistance to rust, resistance to foaming, resistance to oil consumption, homogeneity and miscibility.

20. Motor oils designed to protect engines from earlier eras do not protect, and can harm, modern-day engines. Thus, motor oil that would be suitable to use in an engine manufactured in the 1980's or earlier is not suitable for use in modern-day engines.¹

21. Defendant engaged in unconscionable, unlawful, deceptive, sharp and/or fraudulent acts and/or omissions in connection with the sale of less expensive obsolete motor oil that is unsuitable for, and can harm, the vehicles driven by the overwhelming majority of Dollar General's customers.

22. Dollar General also engages in the unfair, unlawful, deceptive, sharp and/or fraudulent sales practice of concealing the obsolete and harmful nature of its motor oil from its customers through deceitful product placement tactics and misleading labels which obscure a critical fact from Dollar General's customers: Dollar General's motor oil is unfit for and wholly obsolete in the vehicles driven by the vast majority, if not all, of its customers.

23. Dollar General's in-house motor oils use the same or similar SAE nomenclature on the front of its labels (e.g., 10W-30, 10W-40, SAE 30) as do the other mainstream, non-harmful, and actually useful brands of motor oil sold by Dollar General. Dollar General places its DG brand motor oil next to these brand motor oil products on its shelves.

¹ See, e.g. The Petroleum Quality Institute of America, *Some Engine Oils Currently on the Shelves Can Harm Your Engine*, <http://www.pqi-america.com/apiserviceclass.htm>.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 6 of 12 PageID: 6

24. Additionally, the front label of DG's SAE 10W-30 and SAE 10W-40 motor oils says, "Lubricates and protects your engine."

25. The labels of all "DG" brand motor oils also contain a prominent checkered flag on the front, suggestive of auto racing and winning.

26. However, among the small print on the back label of Dollar General's motor oils is the statement that DG SAE 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 are admittedly "not suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive engines built after 1988" and "may not provide adequate protection against the build-up of engine sludge" and that DG SAE 30 is admittedly "not suitable for use in most gasoline powered automotive engines built after 1930," and its "use in modern engines may cause unsatisfactory engine performance or equipment harm."

27. Dollar General conceals this language by rendering it in small font and confining it to the product's back label, which is not visible when the products are on the store shelves.

28. Dollar General further conceals this language by placing it below a misleading and contradictory message regarding the product. For the DG SAE 10W-30 and DG SAE 10W-40 products, that message reads: "SAE 10W-30 motor oil is an all-season, multi-viscosity, heavy duty detergent motor oil recommended for gasoline engines in older model cars and trucks. This oil provides oxidation stability, antiwear performance, and protection against deposits, rust and corrosion." For the DG SAE 30 product, that message reads: "DG Quality SAE 30 is a non-detergent motor oil designed for use in older engines where consumption may be high and economical lubricants are preferred."

29. Few, if any, Dollar General customers drive vehicles for which these products are safe, and the use of the term "older" is a relative term that does not inform a reasonable consumer that

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 7 of 12 PageID: 7

these motor oils are not safe for cars manufactured within the past 27 years, or in the case of Dollar General's DG SAE 30, the past 85 years.

30. Dollar General further disguises the obsolete and harmful nature of its motor oils with its positioning of these motor oils on its shelves in a misleading manner. Specifically, Dollar General places similar quantities of its in-house brand motor oils, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30, none of which is suitable for modern-day automobiles, adjacent to an array of other motor oils which are suitable for modern-day vehicles. The photograph below illustrates how Dollar General effects this deception:



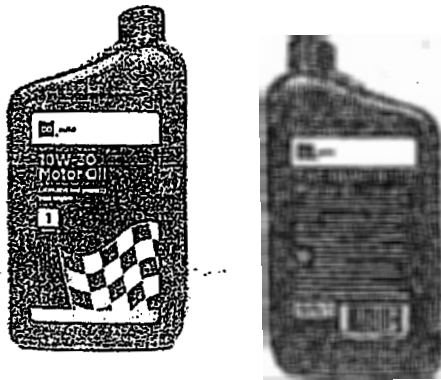
As the photograph above illustrates, Dollar General places its in-house brand motor oils on the same shelves, in the same or similar quantities, as PEAK, Pennzoil, Castrol and other legitimate motor oils that are suitable for modern-day automobiles. Each type of motor oil uses the SAE nomenclature and checkered flag on the front, *e.g.*, 10W-40. The bottle also contains the same kind of shape to allow an easy pour into a car engine. The only apparent difference being the price, as Dollar General's motor oils are less expensive than the others.

31. Defendant's product display and packaging conceals the fact that these DG-brand motor oils have an extremely obscure and limited use and are likely to cause damage to the engines of most of the consumers purchasing motor oil. Instead, by using this deceptive method of product placement, Dollar General misleads consumers into thinking that the quality of the Dollar General-brand motor oils is the same or similar to that of the other motors oils sold by Dollar General.

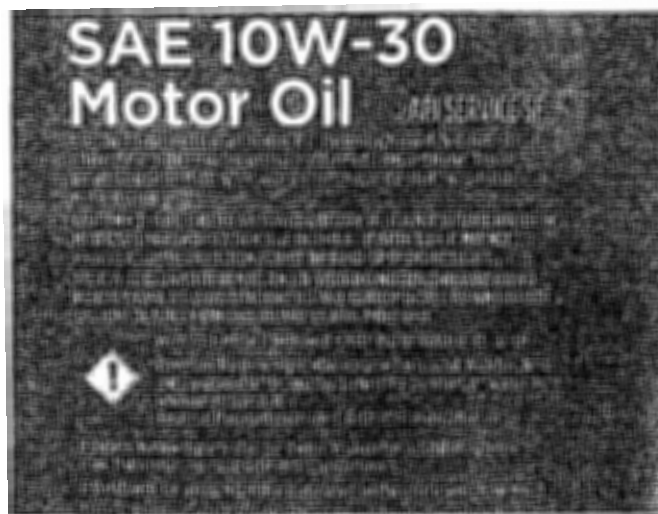
32. Dollar General also fails to warn its customers adequately of the obsolete nature of DG-branded motor oils or of the dangers DG-branded motor oils pose to the very automobiles its customers are trying to protect by purchasing Dollar General's motor oil. An adequate warning for Dollar General's obsolete motor oils would be displayed conspicuously and would inform Dollar General's customers of the appropriate uses, if any, of the various types of Dollar General motor oils. But Dollar General provides its customers with no such conspicuous warnings. Instead, the company buries the aforementioned statements on the back of its products in small type where customers are unlikely to encounter them.

33. DG SAE 10W-30 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back (right):

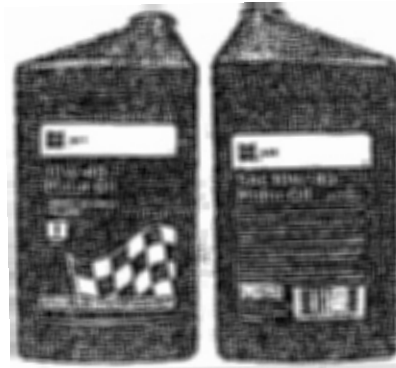
Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 9 of 12 PageID: 9



The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-30's back label, which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE SLUDGE":



34. DG SAE 10W-40 bears the following labels on its front (left) and back (right):

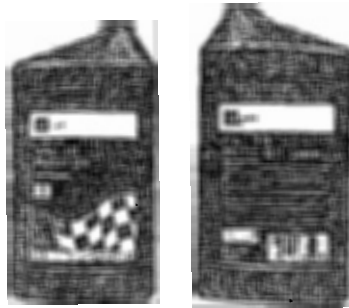


The following photograph is a close-up of DG SAE 10W-40's back label, which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED AUTOMOTIVE ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1988" and "IT MAY NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION AGAINST THE BUILD-UP OF ENGINE SLUDGE":

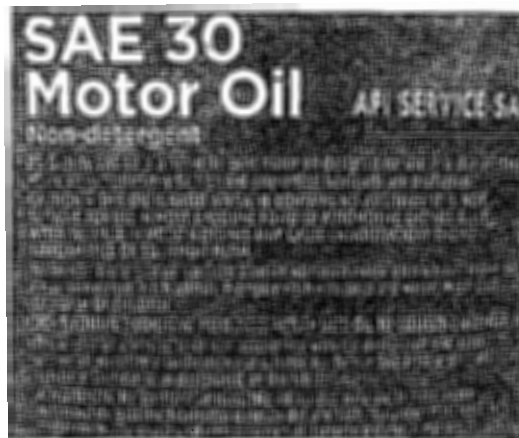


35. DG SAE 30 bears the following the labels on its front (left) and back (right):

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 11 of 12 PageID: 11



The photograph below is a close-up of DG SAE 30's back label which includes the warnings, "IT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE IN MOST GASOLINE POWERED MOTORED ENGINES BUILT AFTER 1930" and "USE IN MODERN ENGINES MAY CAUSE UNSATISFACTORY ENGINE PERFORMANCE OR EQUIPMENT HARM":



36. Dollar General's entire line of low-cost motor oil is unsuitable for the modern-day vehicles driven by its customers and has no business being sold by Dollar General in this deceptive manner, except that Dollar General is successfully deceiving a sufficient number of customers to make this fraudulent practice worthwhile. It is unfair, unlawful, deceptive, sharp and/or fraudulent for Dollar General to distribute, market, and sell an entire line of motor oil in this manner that is unfit for, and presents concrete dangers to, the automobiles driven by the vast majority of its customers.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 12 of 12 PageID: 12

37. Dollar General knew or should have known that its customers are being deceived by its marketing strategy based on the quantity of its obsolete DG motor oil sold compared to the limited number of automobiles for which these oils are appropriate.

38. New Jersey consumer protection laws are designed to protect consumers from this type of deceptive advertising and predatory conduct.

39. Defendant's unfair, unlawful, unconscionable, misleading and deceptive course of conduct victimized all purchasers of Dollar General's motor oil from Dollar General, throughout the country and in the State of New Jersey.

40. Defendant's scheme to deceive and defraud consumers violates the New Jersey's Consumer Fraud Act ("CFA"), *N.J.S.A. 56:8-1, et seq.*, and consumers' contractual rights.

41. As a direct and proximate result of Dollar General's deceptive, unlawful, misleading, fraudulent and unconscionable practices, Plaintiff and the Class Members purchased a product they would not have otherwise purchased and have suffered and will continue to suffer economic damages. Indeed, the products are useless in all but the most outdated automotive engines. Had Plaintiff and Class Members not been deceived by Defendant they would not have purchased this virtually obsolete oil.

42. In addition, many Class Members have sustained damage to their automobiles as a result of the use of Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil and have suffered and will continue to suffer economic damage as a result.

43. Plaintiff therefore brings the statutory and common law claims alleged herein to halt Dollar General's deceptive, unconscionable, unlawful, fraudulent, sharp and misleading practices and to obtain compensation for the losses suffered by Plaintiff and all Class Members.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 1 of 19 PageID: 13

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

44. Plaintiff brings this class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of himself and all members of the following Class:

All persons in the State of New Jersey who purchased Defendant's DG-branded motor oil, DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and/or DG SAE 30, for personal use and not for re-sale, since December 2009.

45. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class may be expanded or narrowed by amendment or amended complaint.

46. Specifically excluded from the proposed Class are Dollar General, its officers, directors, agents, trustees, parents, children, corporations, trusts, representatives, employees, successors, assigns, or other persons or entities related to or affiliated with Dollar General and/or its officers and/or directors, or any of them. Also excluded from the proposed Class are the Court, the Court's immediate family and Court staff.

FRCP 23(a) Factors

47. **Numerosity.** Membership in the Class is so numerous that separate joinder of each member is impracticable. The precise number of Class Members is unknown at this time but can be readily determined from Defendant's records. Plaintiff reasonably estimates that there are tens of thousands of persons in the Class.

48. **Adequacy of Representation.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation and intends to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff is a member of the Class described herein and does not have interests antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the other members of the Class.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 2 of 19 PageID: 14

49. **Typicality.** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class. Plaintiff and all members of the Class purchased obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed motor oil from Dollar General and were subjected to Defendant's common course of conduct.

50. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact.** There are numerous and substantial questions of law and fact common to all Class Members that control this litigation and predominate over any individual issues. Included within the common questions are:

- a) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to the other brands of oil on its shelves;
- b) The amount of Defendant's in-house brand motor oil it sold relative to the limited number of automobiles for which these motor oils are appropriate;
- c) Whether Defendant studied the effect of its product placement on its shelves;
- d) Whether Defendant studied or tested its label and the effect of its labels on consumers' perceptions;
- e) Whether Defendant studied the susceptibility of consumers;
- f) The cost to Defendant to manufacture, distribute, market and sell its DG-branded motor oil compared to the revenue it received from its sales;
- g) Whether Defendant misrepresented the safety and suitability of its DG-branded motor oil sold at its stores nationwide;
- h) Whether Defendant's conduct of placing the obsolete Dollar General motor oil next to legitimate, useful motor oil is likely to deceive reasonable consumers;

- i) Whether the warnings provided on the labels of Dollar General's motor oil were adequate;
- j) Whether Defendant's conduct of hiding the warnings on the back label is likely to deceive reasonable consumers;
- k) Whether Defendant deliberately misrepresented or failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiff and Class Members regarding the obsolete and harmful nature of its DG-branded motor oil;
- l) Whether Defendant knowingly concealed, suppressed, omitted or failed to disclose the harmful and obsolete nature of its company-branded motor oil with the intent Plaintiff and Class Members rely on this concealment, suppression or omission in connection with their purchase of the "DG" brand motor oil;
- m) Whether Defendant's conduct and scheme to defraud Plaintiff and Class Members is unlawful, unfair, fraudulent, misleading and/or deceitful;
- n) Whether the acts of Defendant violated, inter alia, the *New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act*, N.J.S.A. 56:8-1, et seq. and/or any other applicable state, common and statutory law;
- o) Whether the Class is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting the wrongful practices alleged herein and enjoining such practices in the future;
- p) Whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to restitution;
- q) Whether compensatory, consequential and punitive damages ought to be awarded to Plaintiff and Class Members;
- r) Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to treble damages;

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 4 of 19 PageID: 16

- s) Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to attorneys' fees and expenses, and in what amount;
- t) The proper method for calculating damages and restitution classwide; and
- u) Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to declaratory and/or other equitable relief.

FRCP 23(b)(2)

51. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class, thereby making final injunctive relief and/or corresponding declaratory relief appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole. The prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant.

52. Injunctive relief is necessary to prevent further fraudulent and unfair business practices by Defendant. Money damages alone will not afford adequate and complete relief, and injunctive relief is necessary to restrain Defendant from continuing to commit its deceptive, fraudulent and unfair policies.

FRCP 23(b)(3)

53. **Common Issues Predominate:** As set forth in detail herein above, common issues of fact and law predominate because all of Plaintiff's NJCFA and warranty claims are based on a deceptive common course of conduct. Whether Dollar General's conduct is likely to deceive reasonable consumers and breaches the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose is common to all members of the Class and are the predominate issues, and Plaintiff can prove the elements of his claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 5 of 19 PageID: 17

54. Superiority. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy for at least the following reasons:

- a) Given the size of the claims of individual Class Members, as well as the resources of Dollar General, few, if any, could afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs alleged herein;
- b) This action will permit an orderly and expeditious administration of the claims of Class Members, will foster economies of time, effort and expense and will ensure uniformity of decisions;
- c) Any interest of Class Members in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions is not practical, creates the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and would create a burden on the court system;
- d) Without a class action, Class Members will continue to suffer damages, Defendant's violations of law will proceed without remedy, and Defendant will continue to reap and retain the substantial proceeds derived from its wrongful and unlawful conduct. Plaintiff and the Classes have suffered damages as a result of Defendant's unlawful and unfair conduct. This action presents no difficulties that will impede its management by the Court as a class action.

55. Certification is also warranted under Rule 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief and declaratory relief appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole.

56. The claims asserted herein are applicable to all individuals and entities throughout New Jersey who purchased obsolete, harmful, deceptively labeled and deceptively marketed motor oil

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 6 of 19 PageID: 18

from Dollar General. The State of New Jersey has sufficient state interest through a significant contact or aggregation of contacts to the claims asserted by each member of the Class so that the choice of New Jersey law is not arbitrary or unfair.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

Based on the foregoing allegations, Plaintiff's claims for relief include the following:

COUNT I

Violations of the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act ("NJCFA")

N.J.S.A. 56:8-1, et seq.

57. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

58. The NJCFA declares unlawful "[t]he act, use or employment by any person of any unconscionable commercial practice, deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or the knowing, concealment, suppression, or omission of any material fact with intent that others rely upon such concealment, suppression or omission, in connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise or real estate, or with the subsequent performance of such person as aforesaid, whether or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby[.]" *N.J.S.A. 56:8-2*.

59. Defendant has violated the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, *inter alia*:

- a) Engaging in unconscionable commercial practices as well as deceptive, fraudulent, false and misrepresentatives acts in connection with the sale and marketing of its store brand "DG" motor oil to consumers by, among other things, placing their obsolete product on the same shelf as legitimate motor oils; and
- b) Engaging in unconscionable commercial practices as well as deceptive, fraudulent, false and misrepresentatives acts in connection with the sale and

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 7 of 19 PageID: 19

marketing of its store brand "DG" motor oil to consumers by inadequately, inconspicuously and deceptively failing to sufficiently warn consumers of the dangers of their "DG" brand motor oil; and

- c) Engaging in unconscionable commercial practices as well as deceptive, fraudulent, false and misrepresentatives acts in connection with the sale and marketing of its store brand "DG" motor oil to consumers by deceptively and/or misleadingly packaging their product in the same manner as legitimate motor oils, including an SAE label comparable to legitimate motor oils, using misleading and/or deceptive language, including but not limited to "[l]ubricates and protects your engine" on their packaging as well as including a checkered flag on their product, likely to mislead and/or deceive an average consumer into believing the product was safe and effective in their modern day automobile; and
- d) Knowingly concealing, hiding/suppressing, keeping from consumers, omitting or leaving out the material fact that "DG" motor oil is virtually obsolete and/or harmful to consumers' engines, with the purpose and/or intent that others would rely on this concealment, suppression and/or omission in connection with the purchase of "DG" brand motor oil.

60. Plaintiff and Class Members are "persons" as defined by *N.J.S.A. 56:8-1(d)*.

61. Defendant engaged in the "sale" of "merchandise" when they offered for sale and in fact sold to Plaintiff and Class Members the "DG" store brand oil. *N.J.S.A. 56:8-1(c)&(e)*.

62. By placing this obsolete oil on the shelf next to legitimate motor oils that are

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 8 of 19 PageID: 20

suitable for modern-day automobiles, Defendant attempted to directly and/or indirectly induce consumers to purchase "DG" brand oil through "advertisement" of this product as defined by *N.J.S.A. 56:8-1(a)*.

63. As a result of Defendant's unconscionable, deceptive, fraudulent, false and/or misrepresentatives practices, Plaintiff and Class Members were caused to suffer an ascertainable loss in that they were caused to purchase obsolete and potentially harmful motor oil they otherwise would not have purchased but for Defendant's unlawful actions.

64. Pursuant to *N.J.S.A. 56:8-8*, *N.J.S.A. 56:8-13* and *N.J.S.A. 56:8-19* Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to (a) actual damages; (b) treble damages; (c) declaratory and injunctive relief, including but not limited to an Order requiring Defendant to cease the acts of unfair competition alleged herein; (d) an Order enjoining Defendant from continuing to utilize its deceptive scheme; (e) full restitution and disgorgement by Defendant of all profits received by Defendant as a result of its wrongful practices; (d) interest at the highest rate allowable by law; (e) costs; and (f) the payment of their attorneys' fees.

65. Dollar General's business acts and practices are unlawful, in part, because they violate *N.J.S.A. 56:8-1, et seq.*, which prohibits, among other things, deceptive conduct that is misleading to an average consumer. Here, Defendant violated the NJCFA by engaging in conduct in connection with the sale and/or marketing of "DG" brand motor oil which was capable of misleading and likely to mislead an average consumer into purchasing motor oil they believe to be useful and safe in their automobile.

66. By placing obsolete "DG" store brand motor oil on the shelf next to and in similar packaging as legitimate motor oils that are suitable for modern-day automobiles, and/or providing only an inconspicuous and unlikely to be noticed/read warning that its product was

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 9 of 19 PageID: 21

obsolete, Defendant engaged in unlawful conduct capable of misleading the average consumer into purchasing their "DG" brand oil. As a result of this unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members suffered an ascertainable loss in purchasing this deceptively marketed and obsolete product.

67. Defendant's actions are unjust, unfair, materially depart from the standards of good faith, honesty in fact and fair dealing in the public marketplace and are thereby unconscionable under the NJCFA. By placing obsolete brand oils, with little more than a fine print and inconspicuous warning, on their shelves next to and in the same kind of packaging as legitimate oils, Defendant engaged in unfair and bad faith tactics of advertising and selling their "DG" brand oil as if it were a legitimate and useful oil for modern day engines. This conduct in connection with the sale and/or advertisement of "DG" brand motor oil caused Plaintiff and Class Members to suffer an ascertainable loss.

68. Plaintiff reserves the right to identify additional provisions of the law violated by Dollar General as further investigation and discovery warrants.

69. Dollar General's business acts and practices are also unlawful under *N.J.S.A. 56:8-1, et seq.*, because the unconscionable, fraudulent, misrepresentative, deceptive acts perpetrated by Defendant in connection with the sale of their "DG" brand motor oil had the capacity to mislead and/or deceive and in fact, did mislead and/or deceive Plaintiff and Class Members. Defendant's unlawful acts caused Plaintiff and Class Members to suffer an ascertainable loss including but not limited to the loss of monies spent on the purchase price of "DG" brand motor oils, monies which would have been spent on legitimate oils, and monies spent to repair and/or replace engine and/or automotive damage. Dollar General has no justification for its unlawful acts other than to

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 10 of 19 PageID: 22

increase, beyond what Dollar General would have otherwise realized, its market share and revenue from sale of the motor oil.

70. Dollar General's conduct lacks reasonable and legitimate justification. Dollar General has benefited from such conduct and practices while Plaintiff and Class Members have been misled as to the nature and integrity of the motor oil and have suffered ascertainable losses, namely, the purchase price of this deceptively marketed and sold obsolete motor oil as well as ascertainable losses in the damage to property affected by this obsolete oil.

71. In addition, Dollar General's *modus operandi* constitutes a sharp practice in that Dollar General knew and should have known that consumers care about maintaining their vehicles and the performance of the vehicles, but are unlikely to be aware of and/or able to detect the means by which Dollar General was conducting itself in a manner adverse to its commitments and its customers' interests. Dollar General is therefore in violation of the unconscionable prong of the NJCFA.

72. While Dollar General conveyed the impression to reasonable consumers that its motor oil was safe to use in their automobiles, in actuality, its motor oil is not suitable for use in the vehicles driven by the vast majority of its customers.

73. By engaging in the above-described unconscionable, fraudulent, unfair, deceptive misleading and misrepresentative acts and practices, Dollar General has committed one or more unlawful acts within the meaning of the NJCFA. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered an ascertainable loss and have lost money and property, including, but not limited to, the expected utility and performance of their vehicle and/or the difference between the price Class Members paid and the actual worth of the product had Dollar General disclosed the true nature of its motor oil.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 11 of 19 PageID: 23

74. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered injuries as a direct and proximate result of Dollar General's unlawful acts regarding the sale and advertisement of Defendant's "DG" brand motor oil.

Count II
Violations of the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act (NJCFRA)
Acts of Omission
N.J.S.A. 56:8-1, et seq.

75. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each of the proceeding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

76. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered an ascertainable loss and have lost money or property as a result of Dollar General's violation of *N.J.S.A. 56:8-1, et seq.*

77. By placing nothing more than an inconspicuous, fine print warning obscured by other text on the back of their "DG" brand motor oil, packaged in containers similar to legitimate and useful motor oils, Defendant knowingly concealed, hid/suppressed, kept from being known/omitted, left out, or did not mention the fact that their motor oil was obsolete and not suitable for modern day engines. This act of omission was committed purposely and/or with the intent that consumers would rely on that concealment/suppression and/or omission in connection with the sale and/or advertisement of the "DG" brand motor oil.

78. Dollar General knowingly concealed knowledge from consumers that their product was obsolete by placing their product on the same shelf as legitimate motor oils and including only a fine print, inconspicuous warning on the back of their product that the product was in fact obsolete. Defendant had a duty to reveal the fact that their motor oil was obsolete to consumers in a conspicuous and fair manner. This concealing, secreting, hiding from observation, covering

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 12 of 19 PageID: 24

from sight and preventing discovery of kept Plaintiff and Class Members in ignorance of the true nature of Defendant's "DG" brand motor oil.

79. Defendant had a duty to disclose the material characteristics of its motor oil because it (i) knew about these characteristics at the time that Plaintiff and other Class Members purchased Dollar General's motor oil; (ii) had exclusive knowledge of material facts that were not known to Plaintiff; and (iii) made representations regarding the quality of its motor oil without disclosing that its motor oil was not suitable for the vehicles driven by most of its customers.

80. Defendant's knowing concealment of the obsolete nature of "DG" brand motor oils was perpetuated with the intent that Plaintiff and Class Members rely on the facts as communicated to them, *i.e.*, that the product was on the same shelf as legitimate motor oils and not conspicuously advertised as obsolete in modern engines, without having the opportunity to also consider the concealed fact that the "DG" brand motor oil was not suitable in most all modern day engines.

81. As a result of Defendant's concealment and/or acts of omission, Plaintiff and Class Members were caused to suffer an ascertainable loss when they purchased "DG" brand motor oil.

82. Defendant further hid/suppressed the obsolete nature of "DG" brand motor oil from consumers by placing the product on the same shelf as legitimate motor oils in similarly dressed up containers and failing to conspicuously or meaningfully warn Plaintiff and the Class Members of the true nature of their store brand motor oil.

83. By placing the "DG" brand motor oil on the shelf as legitimate motor oils and failing to meaningfully warn of the product's true nature, Defendant prevented and/or subdued Plaintiff and Class Members from ascertaining the true obsolete nature of "DG" brand motor oil.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 13 of 19 PageID: 25

84. This suppression was accomplished knowingly and with the intent that Plaintiff and Class Members rely on the facts as communicated to them, *i.e.*, that the product was on the same shelf as legitimate motor oils and not conspicuously advertised as obsolete in modern engines, and be prevented from considering the hid/suppressed fact that the "DG" brand motor oil was not suitable in most all modern day engines.

85. The acts of omission complained of herein caused Plaintiff and Class Members to suffer ascertainable losses in connection with the sale and advertisement of "DG" brand motor oil.

Count III
Violations of the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act (NJCFA)
False Advertising
N.J.S.A. 56:8-1, et seq.

86. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each of the proceeding allegations as if fully set forth herein.

87. By placing their obsolete oil on the shelf next to legitimate motor oils suitable for modern-day automobiles, Defendant attempted to directly and/or indirectly induce consumers to purchase "DG" brand oil. This act was unconscionable, deceptive, fraudulent, false and misrepresentative and was thereby unlawful under the NJCFA.

88. This act was done with the purpose of misleadingly marketing the "DG" obsolete oil as comparable to same shelf legitimate motor oils. This act was designed to attract public attention and directly and or indirectly was an attempt by publication, dissemination, solicitation, endorsement, circulation or in any other way to induce Plaintiff and Class Members to purchase "DG" brand motor oil.

89. Defendant's act of unconscionable, deceptive, fraudulent, false and/or misrepresentative advertising and/or marketing presents a continuing threat to members of the public because their advertisements induces and has the potential to induce consumers to purchase its motor oil,

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 14 of 19 PageID: 26

which is unsafe and not suitable for use in their automobiles, instead of other legitimate motor oils.

90. By its actions, Dollar General is engaging in unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading acts in connection with the advertisement and/or marketing of their "DG" brand motor oil within the meaning of the NJCFA. Such advertisements are likely to mislead and/or deceive, have the potential to mislead and/or deceive and continue to mislead and/or deceive, the consuming public for the reasons detailed above.

91. The above-described false, misleading and deceptive advertising Dollar General disseminated continues to have a likelihood to deceive in that Dollar General has failed to disclose that its motor oil is not suitable for use in the vehicles driven by the overwhelming majority of its customers.

92. In making and disseminating the statements alleged herein, Dollar General should have known its practices were deceptive and/or misleading in violation of *N.J.S.A. 56:8-1, et seq.* Plaintiff and Class Members based their decisions to purchase the obsolete motor oil in substantial part on Dollar General's advertisement, product placement, misrepresentations and omitted material facts. The revenues to Dollar General attributable to products sold in those false and misleading advertisements amount to millions of dollars. Plaintiff and Class Members were injured in fact, suffered an ascertainable loss and lost money or property as a result of Defendant's actions in relation to the advertisement of "DG" brand motor oil.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 15 of 19 PageID: 27

COUNT IV

**Violation of *N.J.S.A. 12A:2A-212* for
Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability,**

93. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

94. Plaintiff and Class Members who purchased “DG” brand motor oils were and are purchasers of goods.

95. Dollar General is and was a “merchant” with respect to “DG” brand motor oils which were sold to Plaintiff and Class Members. Encompassed in the sale to Plaintiff and other consumers of this merchandise was an implied warranty that the “DG” brand motor oil was merchantable within the meaning of *N.J.S.A. 12A:2-314*.

96. Dollar General breached the implied warranty of merchantability to Plaintiff and Class Members because DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 (i) are not fit for the ordinary purpose for which they are used; (ii) are not adequately contained, packaged and labeled (*i.e.*, it lacked a sufficiently conspicuous caution label about the risk posed by the motor oil when used according to the directions on the product packaging); and (iii) do not conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label (*i.e.*, that it was at all suitable to use).

97. Dollar General’s failure to warn Plaintiff and Class Members adequately about the defective and unsafe quality of the product was willful.

98. As a proximate result of Dollar General’s breach of the implied warranty of merchantability, Plaintiff and Class Members sustained damages including but not limited to the receipt of goods they would not have otherwise purchased and which are likely to cause damage to their automobiles if used in the manner intended.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 16 of 19 PageID: 28

99. Pursuant to *N.J.S.A.* 12A:2-714 and 2-715, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to damages, civil penalties and other legal and equitable relief including, a right of reimbursement, as well as costs, expenses and attorneys' fees.

Count V
**Violations of *N.J.S.A.* 12A:2-315 for Breach of Implied Warranty
of Fitness For a Particular Purpose**

100. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

101. Plaintiff and Members of the Class purchased "DG" brand motor oils based on representations, lack thereof, product placement and other means.

102. Dollar General is and was a seller with respect to "DG" brand motor oils which were sold to Plaintiff and Class Members.

103. Defendant specifically marketed DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 as motor oils that could be used in its customer's automobiles. At the time of the sale of the product, Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and Class Members would use DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 as motor oil in their modern day motor vehicles and be exposed to these products' potentially harmful qualities. Defendant also knew, or should have known, Plaintiff and the Class would reasonably rely on Dollar General's skill or judgment to select or furnish suitable goods.

104. Plaintiff and Class Members did in fact purchase DG SAE 10W-30, DG SAE 10W-40 and DG SAE 30 with the particular purpose of using them as motor oil for their automobiles.

105. Plaintiff and Class Members did in fact reasonably rely on Dollar General's skill or judgment to furnish suitable goods.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 17 of 19 PageID: 29

106. By manufacturing, marketing, and distributing such products without an adequate warning and by deceptively placing on the shelf next to legitimate motor oils, Dollar General breached its implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose and is liable to Plaintiff and the Class.

107. Dollar General's failure to warn Plaintiff and Class Members adequately about the defective and unsafe quality of the product was willful.

108. As a proximate result of Dollar General's breach of the implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose, Plaintiff and Class Members sustained damages, including but not limited to the receipt of goods they would not have otherwise purchased and which are likely to cause damage to their automobiles if used in the manner intended.

109. Pursuant to *N.J.S.A.* 12A:2-714 and 2-715 of the New Jersey Civil Code, Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to damages, civil penalties and other legal and equitable relief including, a right of reimbursement, as well as costs, expenses and attorneys' fees.

COUNT VI
Unjust Enrichment

110. Plaintiff incorporates the above allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

111. A benefit has been conferred upon Dollar General by Plaintiff and Class Members in their purchase of Defendant's DG-branded motor oil.

112. If consumers were aware that Dollar General's DG-branded motor oil was not suitable for use in their vehicles, they would not have purchased the product.

113. Under principles of equity and good conscience, Dollar General should not be permitted to retain revenue that it acquired by virtue of its unlawful conduct. All funds, revenue, and benefits received by Dollar General rightfully belong to Plaintiff and Class Members, which Dollar General has unjustly received as a result of its actions.

DEMAND/PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff on behalf of himself and members of the Class defined herein, prays for judgment and relief as follows:

- A. An order certifying that this action may be maintained as a class action;
- B. Award to Plaintiff and Class Members full restitution;
- C. Treble Damages;
- D. An order enjoining Defendant from engaging in the unlawful, unconscionable, fraudulent, deceptive, misleading, misrepresentative acts or practices, as set forth in this Complaint;
- E. Compensatory damages;
- F. Punitive Damages;
- G. Restitution and disgorgement of the unlawful profits collected by the Defendant;
- H. An order providing for declaratory and/or injunctive relief:
 - 1. Declaring that Defendant must provide accurate representations of the quality of the motor oil sold at its stores;
 - 2. Enjoining Defendant from continuing the deceptive practices alleged herein; and
 - 3. Granting other extraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief as permitted by law, including specific performance, reformation and imposition of a constructive trust;
- I. Prejudgment and post-judgment interest at the prevailing legal rate;
- J. Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and
- K. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem necessary and appropriate.

Case 1:15-cv-08713-RMB-AMD Document 1-1 Filed 12/17/15 Page 19 of 19 PageID: 31

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff and Class Members, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), hereby demand trial by jury.

Respectfully submitted,
CLARK LAW FIRM, PC

By:


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Attorneys for Plaintiff

Dated: December 17, 2015

JS 44 (Rev. 12/12)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

CHUCK HILL, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated

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

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

Wright Law PLC, PO Box 982, Claremore, OK 74018, 918-341-1923;
Kanner & Whiteley, LLC, 701 Camp St., New Orleans, LA 70130,
504-524-5777

DEFENDANTS

DOLGENCORP, LLC (d/b/a DOLLAR GENERAL CORPORATION)

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Davidson/Sumner, TN
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☐ 3 Federal Question
(U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☒ 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)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

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

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

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 (specify)
- ☐ 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):

28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d), 1441, 1446

Brief description of cause:

Consumer fraud, breach of warranty, and unjust enrichment in connection with sales of motor oil

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

02/01/2016

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # 8400 AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

4682014293

2:16-CV-26