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8 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
10 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

12 JEFF YOUNG, individually and on behalf of
13 all others similarly situated,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 CREE Inc.,

17 Defendant.

Civil Action No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

1 **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

2 Plaintiff Jeff Young files this Class Action Complaint on behalf of himself and all others
3 similarly situated, by and through his undersigned attorneys, against Defendant Cree, Inc.
4 (“Defendant” or “Cree”), and alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own
5 acts and experience and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief based upon, among other
6 things, investigation conducted by his attorneys.

7 **NATURE OF THE CASE**

8 1. Plaintiff brings this class action individually and on behalf of the Classes defined below
9 against Defendant to obtain damages and declaratory relief. This class action is brought to remedy
10 violations of law in connection with Cree’s unfair and deceptive practice of, among other things,
11 promising consumers that its LED lightbulbs (the “LED Lightbulbs” or “Lightbulbs”) will last for
12 particularly long periods of time up to 35,000 hours. These longevity representations are prominently
13 made on the principal display panel of the Lightbulbs and are viewed by every consumer at the point
14 of purchase. In reliance on those representations, consumers paid and continue to pay a premium for
15 the LED Lightbulbs.

16 2. Furthermore, through a uniform scheme and common course of conduct, Cree markets
17 the LED Lightbulbs on its website, product packaging, marketing literature and through retailers,
18 claiming that “[W]e know people prefer better light, and we believe you should not compromise when
19 it comes to the light in your home. That’s why we designed no compromise, full featured LED
20 bulbs...”

21 3. Cree’s packaging offers a “100% Satisfaction Guarantee” for LED Bulbs and an
22 estimated lifetime of between 15-32 years depending on the product. The packages further offer an
23 estimated yearly energy cost savings ranging from around \$0.60 to \$2 per bulb per year. Cree
24 packaging also offers a “10 Year Warranty”.

25 4. Cree’s warranty representations on the website boast “What’s even better than a
26 product that claims to be superior? How about standing behind that promise with one of the strongest
27 warranties in the industry. Cree LED Light bulbs don’t just come with a promise of a better experience.
28 They come with a 10 year 100% satisfaction guarantee.”

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PARTIES

11. Plaintiff Jeff Young is a resident of Guerneville, in Sonoma County, California.

12. Defendant Cree is an organization incorporated in North Carolina, with its principal place of business at 4600 Silicon Drive, Durham, in Durham County, North Carolina. Defendant transacts or has transacted business in California and within this district, as well as throughout the United States. At all times material to this Complaint, acting alone or in concert with others, Defendant has advertised, marketed, distributed, or sold the LED Lightbulbs to consumers throughout the United States.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

13. It used to be that consumers did not have a great many choices with respect to purchasing lightbulbs—60-watt incandescent bulbs were the norm. However, incandescents wasted a lot of energy. Energy-saving compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) were fluorescent lamps designed to replace incandescent lamps. LED (light emitting diode) bulbs were introduced to the market relatively soon after CFLs and, because they are even more energy-efficient than CFLs, they quickly overtook their market share. Indeed, LED bulbs are now mostly considered as the mainstream light source with the phasing out of traditional incandescents.

14. Incandescent bulbs typically last between 1,000 and 2,000 hours, and CFLs typically last about 10,000 hours. The lifespan for LED replacements is routinely quoted as 25,000 to 50,000 hours. Long lifespan, and the reduced power used to create the same amount of light, is what makes this technology so promising and induces consumers to purchase LED Lightbulbs.

15. Many of Cree’s LED bulbs are sold with packaging which indicates that the product comes with a 10 Year Warranty or “100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.” Furthermore, the packages all contain an estimated lifetime use and energy saving, indicating that the products will save consumers money in the long term despite their high purchase price point. These representations signal to the customer that the useful life of the product will be at least 10 years or more.

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1 16. Furthermore, Cree packaging boasts that their products have a life of “27+ years” or
2 more depending on the bulb.



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17. Cree manufactures three categories of LED bulbs: Standard A-Type, Reflector (Flood/Spot), and Specialty. On its website, Cree claims with respect to each type of LED Lightbulb that “the Cree LED bulb is designed to create comfortable living spaces with better colors... [D]esigned to last more than 22 years (25,000 hours)¹, the Cree LED bulb is a worry-free choice backed by a 100% performance satisfaction guarantee.”

18. Defendant manufactures six types of Cree Standard A-Type LED bulbs: a 40 Watt Replacement, 60 Watt Replacement, Connected 60 Watt Replacement, 75 Watt Replacement, 100 Watt Replacement, and 3-Way Replacement.

¹ Some products, such as the 100 Watt Replacement Standard A-Type bulb, state that they will last for 13 years, or 15,000 hours.

1 19. Cree’s website and marketing materials claim, with respect to its 100 Watt
2 Replacement Standard A-Type bulbs that “Unlike some others, Cree doesn’t compromise” and “Long
3 LED lifetime lasts 13+ years (15,000 hours), up to 3x as long as the cheap LED bulbs.”

4 20. Furthermore, Cree claims with respect to its 40/60/75 Watt Standard A-Type LED
5 bulbs that “Longer LED lifetime lasts 22+ years (25,000 hours), up to 6x as long as the cheap LED
6 bulbs.”

7 21. Cree’s website and marketing materials also claim with respect to its Connected 60
8 Watt Replacement bulbs that they feature a “25,000-hour lifetime compared to about 1,000 hours for
9 a typical incandescent.”

10 22. The Cree Reflector (Flood/Spot) products come in eight variations including: a 75 Watt
11 Replacement Flood, a 65 Watt Replacement Flood, 100 Watt Replacement Flood, 85 Watt
12 Replacement Flood, 120 Watt Replacement Flood, 120 Watt Replacement Spot, 75 Watt Replacement
13 Bright Flood, 75 Watt Replacement Bright Spot, Downlight 55 Watt Replacement, Downlight 65 Watt
14 Replacement, and Downlight 100 Watt Replacement.

15 23. All of the Reflector series bulbs advertise a “Longer LED lifetime lasts 22+ years
16 (25,000 hours), up to 6x as long as the cheap LED bulbs.” The only exceptions are the Downlight
17 55/65/100 Watt bulbs which advertise “Longer LED lifetime lasts 32+ years (35,000 hours), up to 6x
18 as long as the cheap LED bulbs.”

19 24. The Cree LED “Specialty” line comes in two varieties, the 25 Watt Replacement
20 Candelabra and the 40 Watt Replacement Candelabra, both of which advertise “Longer LED lifetime
21 lasts 22+ years (25,000 hours), up to 6x as long as the cheap LED bulbs.”

22 25. In addition to the claims about longevity, each Cree product makes a claim about an
23 “estimated” cost savings for the purchaser buying the product, which range based on the cost of the
24 product and the advertised lifespan for the LED lights. For example, the 55 Watt Replacement
25 Downlight advertises an estimated savings of \$177 per bulb, and a yearly energy cost savings of \$1.08.
26 The 100 Watt Replacement Standard A-Type bulb advertises a Lifetime savings of \$138 with a yearly
27 average energy cost savings of \$1.99. The 40 Watt Replacement Standard A-Type bulb advertises a
28 lifetime savings of \$95 and a yearly energy cost savings of \$0.66.

1 28. In addition, the various lifetime savings estimations asserted by Defendant in its
2 advertising are illusory and incorrect.

3 29. Through the advertisements described above and others, Cree represented, directly or
4 indirectly, expressly or by implication, that the LED Lightbulbs would last for specified periods or
5 lifespans. These representations are false. The Lightbulbs do not in fact last for the warranted time
6 or lifespan.

7 **Online Customer Complaints**

8 30. Evidencing the impact of Cree's plan and scheme, numerous Cree customers from
9 multiple states have lodged complaints online. Consumers regularly complain that they were lured by
10 Cree's representations of the lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs but the Lightbulbs failed well before the
11 promised time frame.

12 31. Set forth below is a small sample of customer complaints made on the Internet
13 regarding Defendant's fraudulent scheme:

- 14 • Has anyone else had issues with the Cree 60 watt equivalent soft white bulbs
15 that home depot sells? Out of the 1st four pack I bought, 1 went bad in about 3
16 months. I got 15 more from Duke energy at reduced prices and 3 of them have
17 gone bad. Two I have yet to open so out of the 17 used, 4 have gone bad. That
18 a 24% failure rate on a 10 year warranty bulb in a matter of months.
19 ...
20 Most have gone bad with reduced output and some flash at reduced output. One
21 was flashing and I actually her it pop inside and it went dark. It's definitely the
22 electronics as all the LEDs still worked. These are all in open bathroom fixtures
23 by the way.²

- 21 • CREE has really, really stepped down quality. I bought 2 CREE daylight LED
22 bulbs and two months after putting them in the rubbery coating they had on on
23 the plastic globe around the diodes started to cra

- 23 • Man, I was so happy with these things...up until they started going out. I bought
24 a bunch of these (qty. 10) less than 2-3 months ago. So far 4 of them have burnt
25 out already. They start flickering and with a pop or a fizzle, they are gone.

26 I have since switched over to Philips in hopes that they will last longer.

27 What sucks is the warranty for these is such that you have to have the original

28 ² <http://www.dsreports.com/forum/r29858942-Rant-CREE-LED-Bulbs-going-bad>

1 boxes, a store receipt, and pay to ship them to them for review when they go
2 out. Who keeps the packaging? Especially when they boast a crazy long life
3 warranty. Guess I should have known, too good to be true right?³

- 4 • Great at first but both ones I bought started strobing after only a year and had
5 to get rid of them. Not anywhere near the rated life I expected.⁴
- 6 • Was a beautiful light for about 3 weeks, after which point it burnt out. I've never
7 had a bulb in a simple desk lamp burn out so quickly.⁵
- 8 • I bought 7 of the BR30 lamps 5/24/15 and already 3 of them have failed.
9 Sending the lamps to Cree rather than Home Depot (who was the only re-seller
10 of the lamp) seems designed to deter anyone from using the warranty. I
11 purchased 6 GE reveal branding LED BR30s at the same time and not one has
12 failed. I have a 2700sq/ft home with all LEDs lamps from several other brands
(including walmart store brand level). So far only these CREE branded bulbs
13 have failed. I have very little faith that the remainder of the bulbs will last much
14 longer. Very disappointing.⁶

13 **INDIVIDUAL PLAINTIFF FACTS**

14 32. Plaintiff Jeff Young is a resident of Geurneville, California who purchased three 100
15 Watt Standard A-Type bulbs on or around April of 2015 from WalMart. He paid approximately \$15-
16 20 for each bulb. Within months, all three bulbs burned out even though Mr. Young used them
17 according to the instructions.

18 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

19 33. Plaintiff brings this suit as a class action on behalf of himself and all other similarly
20 situated Cree customers (the "Class") pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P.23. Plaintiff seeks to represent the
21 following Class:
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25 ³ https://www.amazon.com/gp/customer-reviews/R3NMC4TJ8AAE3U/ref=cm_cr_getr_d_rvw_ttl?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B00BFXFP0SS

26 ⁴ https://www.amazon.com/gp/customer-reviews/R29EY7QY334JCL/ref=cm_cr_ar_p_d_rvw_ttl?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B00BFXFP0SS

27 ⁵ https://www.amazon.com/gp/customer-reviews/RTB8E4XK8T1HV/ref=cm_cr_ar_p_d_rvw_ttl?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B00BFXFP0SS

28 ⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/atka1971/posts/10156193064939672:0>

1 All persons in California who purchased the LED Lightbulbs during the
2 applicable limitations period. Excluded from the Class are (a) any Judge
3 or Magistrate presiding over this action and members of their families;
4 (b) the Defendant and its subsidiaries and affiliates; and (c) all persons
who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the
Class (the “Class”).

5 34. Plaintiff reserves the right to re-define the Class (hereinafter referred to as the “Class,”
6 unless otherwise specified) prior to moving for class certification.

7 35. The exact number of Class members is unknown as such information is in the exclusive
8 control of Defendant. Plaintiff, however, believes that the Class encompasses thousands of individuals
9 who are geographically dispersed throughout California. Therefore, the number of persons who are
10 members of the Class described above are so numerous that joinder of all members in one action is
11 impracticable.

12 36. Questions of law and fact that are common to the entire Class predominate over
13 individual questions because the actions of Defendant’s complained of herein were generally
14 applicable to the entire Class. These legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to:

- 15 a. The nature, scope and operations of Defendant’s wrongful practices;
- 16 b. Whether Defendant marketed, designed, manufactured and sold LED lights into
17 the stream of commerce which do not last as long as their represented and/or
18 warranted life span and do not provide the promised costs savings;
- 19 c. Whether the LED lights prematurely fail before their represented and/or
20 warranted life span
- 21 d. Whether the LED lights are capable of and provide the costs savings promised
22 and represented by Defendants over the represented and warranted life span for
23 the products;
- 24 e. Whether Defendant knew and failed to disclose that the LED lights were not
25 durable and long lasting as they represented, promised and warranted and
26 instead would fail well before their projected life span;

- 1 f. Whether Defendant knew and failed to disclose that Led lights were not durable
- 2 and long lasting as they represented, promised and warranted , and as such, the
- 3 consumer would not achieve or realize the promised cost savings over the
- 4 warranted life span for LED lights;
- 5 g. Whether Defendant engaged in unconscionable, deceptive, misleading and/or
- 6 fraudulent conduct and/or practices with respect to the sale of the LED lights or
- 7 processing and handling of warranty claims ;
- 8 h. Whether Defendant misrepresented, omitted or concealed information
- 9 regarding the characteristics, quality, serviceability or longevity of the LED
- 10 Lights;
- 11 i. Whether Defendant’s marketing of the LED lights was false, deceptive, and
- 12 misleading to a reasonable consumer:
- 13 j. Whether Defendant’s conduct violated California law and whether based on the
- 14 substantial connection between the wrongful conduct in question and
- 15 Defendant’s operations in California, whether such law can be applied to the
- 16 claims of all Class Members;
- 17 k. Whether Defendant’s conduct constituted a breach of applicable warranties
- 18 and/or gives rise to claims in *assumpsit*;
- 19 l. Whether, as a result of Defendant’s actions, omissions and/or
- 20 misrepresentations of material facts related to the LED Lightbulbs, Plaintiff and
- 21 members of the Class have suffered an ascertainable loss of monies and/or
- 22 property and/or value;
- 23 m. Whether Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to monetary damages and/or
- 24 other remedies and, if so, the nature of any such relief.

25 37. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the members of the Class because Plaintiff and Class
26 members were injured by the same wrongful practices. Plaintiff’s claims arise from the same practices
27 and course of conduct that gives rise to the claims of the Class members, and are based on the same
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1 legal theories. Plaintiff has no interests that are contrary to or in conflict with those of the Class he
2 seeks to represent.

3 38. Questions of law or fact common to Class members predominate. A class action is
4 superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this lawsuit, because
5 individual litigation of the claims of all Class members is economically unfeasible and procedurally
6 impracticable. While the Class members' aggregate damages are likely to be in the millions of dollars,
7 the individual damages incurred by each Class member are, as a general matter, too small to warrant
8 the expense of individual suits. The likelihood of individual Class members prosecuting separate
9 individual claims is remote, and even if every Class member could afford individual litigation, the
10 court system would be unduly burdened by the individual litigation of such cases. Individualized
11 litigation would also present the potential for varying, inconsistent, or contradictory judgments and
12 would magnify the delay and expense to all parties and to the court system resulting from multiple
13 trials on the same factual issues. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty to be encountered in the management
14 of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action. Certification of the Class under
15 Rule 23(b)(3) is proper.

16 39. Relief concerning Plaintiff's rights under the laws herein alleged and with respect to
17 the Class would be proper. Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to
18 the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with
19 regard to Class members as a whole and certification of the Class under Rule 23(b)(2) proper.

20 **TOLLING OF STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS**

21 40. Discovery Rule: Plaintiff's and class members' claims accrued upon discovery that the
22 LED bulbs did not have the useful life advertised by Defendant. While Defendant knew, and
23 concealed, these facts, Plaintiffs and class members could not and did not discover these facts through
24 reasonable diligent investigation until after they experienced the product's failure.

25 41. Active Concealment Tolling: Any statutes of limitations are tolled by Defendant's
26 knowing and active concealment of the facts set forth above. Defendant kept Plaintiff and all class
27 members ignorant of vital information essential to the pursuit of their claim, without any fault or lack
28 of diligence on the part of Plaintiff. The details of Defendant's efforts to conceal its above-described

1 unlawful conduct are in its possession, custody, and control, to the exclusion of Plaintiff and class
2 members, and await discovery. Plaintiff could not have reasonably discovered these facts, nor that
3 Defendant failed to disclose material facts concerning its performance

4 42. Estoppel: Defendant is and was under a continuous duty to disclose to Plaintiffs and all
5 class members the true character, quality, and nature of the product. At all relevant times, and
6 continuing to this day, Defendant knowingly, affirmatively, and actively concealed the true character,
7 quality, and nature of the products. The details of Defendant's efforts to conceal its above-described
8 unlawful conduct are in its possession, custody, and control, to the exclusion of Plaintiff and class
9 members, and await discovery. Plaintiff reasonably relied on Defendant's active concealment. Based
10 on the foregoing, Defendant is estopped from relying on any statutes of limitation in defense of this
11 action.

12 43. Equitable Tolling: Defendant took active steps to conceal and misrepresent material
13 facts relating to the products' performance. The details of Defendant's efforts are in its possession,
14 custody, and control, to the exclusion of Plaintiff and class members, and await discovery. When
15 Plaintiff learned about this material information, they exercised due diligence by thoroughly
16 investigating the situation, retaining counsel, and pursuing their claims. Should such tolling be
17 necessary, therefore, all applicable statutes of limitation are tolled under the doctrine of equitable
18 tolling.

19 **COUNT I**

20 **VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW, BUSINESS AND**
21 **PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200, *et seq.***

22 44. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all
23 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

24 45. Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.* prohibits acts of "unfair competition,"
25 which is defined by Business & Professions Code § 17200 as including any "any unlawful, unfair or
26 fraudulent business act or practice"

27 46. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition and unfair, unlawful or fraudulent
28 business practices by the conduct, statements, and omissions described above by (1) making material

1 representations about the quality, characteristics, reliability, durability, longevity and benefits of the
2 LED Lightbulbs such as set forth herein, upon which Plaintiff was exposed to and reasonably relied
3 as they were a substantial factor in his purchase decision, and/or (2) omitting the material facts about
4 the actual lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs upon which Plaintiff would have relied had such facts been
5 timely and adequately disclosed.

6 47. Defendant's representations set forth above regarding the qualities, reliability,
7 durability and lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs are false.

8 48. Defendant concealed from Plaintiff and Class members the material facts that the LED
9 Lightbulbs would not actually last for the period or lifespan represented and that the Plaintiff and Class
10 members would not realize the promised cost savings.

11 49. Defendant should have disclosed this information because it was in a superior position
12 to know the true facts related to the LED Lightbulbs, was aware of the nature, qualities, reliability,
13 durability and lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs at the time it sold the Lightbulbs to consumers, and
14 Plaintiff and Class members could not reasonably be expected to learn or discover the true facts related
15 to the LED Lightbulbs until actual failure.

16 50. The omissions and acts of concealment by Defendant pertained to information material
17 to Plaintiff and Class members and would have been likely to deceive them based on reasonable
18 consumers' expectations and assumptions as to the lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs. Facts that
19 indisputably pertain to the lifespan of the Lightbulbs—that they were specifically represented to last
20 for a certain period of time-- are presumptively material to the reasonable consumer. An inference of
21 reliance on such facts thus exists as a reasonable person would attach importance or significance, in
22 determining whether to purchase the LED Lightbulbs at the prices they did, to the lifespan of the
23 Lightbulbs. Had Defendant fully and adequately disclosed that its representations regarding the
24 lifespan of the Lightbulbs were false or unsubstantiated, Plaintiff and the Class would not have
25 purchased the LED Lightbulbs, or in the alternative would have paid less for.

26 51. These acts and practices have also deceived Plaintiff and are likely to deceive persons
27 targeted by such statements and omissions. In misrepresenting and failing to disclose material
28 information regarding the lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs from Plaintiff and Class members,

1 Defendant breached its duties to disclose these facts, violated the UCL, and caused injuries to Plaintiff
2 and Class members. The injuries suffered by Plaintiff and Class members are also greatly outweighed
3 by any potential countervailing benefit to consumers or to competition. Nor are they injuries that
4 Plaintiff and Class members should or could have reasonably avoided.

5 52. Plaintiff seeks to enjoin further unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent acts or practices by
6 Defendant, to obtain restitutionary disgorgement of all monies and revenues generated as a result of
7 such practices, and all other relief allowed under Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

8 **COUNT II**

9 **VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA FALSE ADVERTISING LAW, BUSINESS AND**
10 **PROFESSIONS CODE § 17500, *et seq.***

11 53. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all
12 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

13 54. Defendant does business throughout the United States including within California.

14 55. The Defendant is a “person” within the meaning of Civil Code §§ 1761(c) and 1770,
15 and have provided “goods” within the meaning of Civil Code §§ 1761(b) and 1770.

16 56. Plaintiff and members of the proposed class are “consumers” within the meaning of
17 Civil Code §§ 1761(d) and 1770

18 57. In violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17500, *et seq.*, Defendant has
19 disseminated or caused to be disseminated deceptive advertising misrepresentations, omissions and
20 practices, including the statements referenced herein. These statements are actionable violations of §
21 17500 in that Defendant expressly states that the LED Lightbulbs have attributes which they do not
22 possess.

23 58. Defendant’s advertising misrepresentations, omissions, and practices made in
24 connection with the sale of the LED Lightbulbs are unfair, deceptive and/or misleading within the
25 meaning of California Business & Professions Code § 17500, *et seq.* These representations are likely
26 to deceive reasonable consumers.

1 66. The acts and practices described in this Complaint were intended to result in the sale
2 of goods, specifically the LED Lightbulbs, in consumer transactions. Defendant has violated, and
3 continues to violate, the CLRA, Civil Code section 1770, including but not limited to subdivisions
4 (a)(5), (a)(7), (a)(9), and (a)(16) by:

- 5 • Representing that the LED Lightbulbs have characteristics or benefits, as
6 described herein, which the Lightbulbs do not have, or omitting material facts
7 to the contrary.
- 8 • Representing that the LED Lightbulbs are of a particular standard or quality,
9 when the Lightbulbs are of another, or omitting material facts to the contrary.
- 10 • Advertising the LED Lightbulbs as having the potential to bring about certain
11 results with the intent to sell the Lightbulbs without actually having those
12 capabilities.
- 13 • Representing that the LED Lightbulbs were supplied in accordance with
14 previous representations, when they were not, or omitting material facts to the
15 contrary.

16 67. Defendant made material representations about the quality, characteristics, reliability
17 and benefits of the LED Lightbulbs such as referenced herein, upon which Plaintiff was exposed to
18 and reasonably relied as they were a substantial factor in his purchase decision, and/or omitted the
19 material facts about the actual lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs upon which Plaintiff would have relied
20 had such facts been timely and adequately disclosed. Defendant's representations set forth above
21 regarding the qualities and lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs were false when made. Defendant
22 concealed from Plaintiff and Class members the material facts that the LED Lightbulbs would not
23 actually last for the promised length of time.

24 68. The omissions and acts of concealment by Defendant pertained to information material
25 to Plaintiff and Class members in that it would have been likely to deceive them based on reasonable
26 consumers' expectations and assumptions. These facts are or would be presumptively material to the
27 reasonable consumer. Had Defendant fully and adequately disclosed true qualities of the LED
28

1 Lightbulbs, Plaintiff and Class Members would not have purchased the Lightbulbs or paid the prices
2 that they did for them.

3 69. Plaintiff and the Class members have thus suffered damage as a result of these
4 violations.

5 70. Defendant concealed the true qualities and lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs even though
6 it was or reasonably should have been aware of this information.

7 71. Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions of material fact described in the
8 preceding paragraphs were at a minimum made without the use of reasonable procedures adopted to
9 avoid such errors.

10 72. Defendant, directly or indirectly, has engaged in substantially similar conduct with
11 respect to Plaintiff and each member of the Class.

12 73. Unless Defendant is enjoined from engaging in such wrongful actions and conduct in
13 the future, members of the consuming public will be further damaged by Defendant's conduct.

14 74. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to equitable relief on behalf of the members of the
15 Class in the form of an order, pursuant to Civil Code section 1780, subdivisions (a)(2)-(5), prohibiting
16 Defendant from continuing to engage in the above-described violations of the CLRA, to provide
17 restitution or actual damages in the form of all monies paid for the inflated sale price of the LED
18 Lightbulbs, punitive damages, and any other relief the court deems proper. Plaintiff further seeks
19 reasonable attorneys' fees under Civil Code section 1780(e).

20 75. Pursuant to California Civil Code section 1782, Plaintiff has sent a demand letter to
21 Defendant via registered mail, and defendant has not responded. Plaintiff will amend the complaint
22 once defendant has responded to the demand letter.

23 **COUNT IV**

24 **BREACH OF THE COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING**

25 76. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporated by reference the allegations contained in all
26 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

27 77. Cree has a duty of good faith and fair dealing with respect to its dealings with its
28 customers, including Plaintiff and the Class members.

1 78. Plaintiff and all members of the Class entered into contracts with Cree pursuant to
2 which it was to provide them with the LED Lightbulbs, which it represented to provide certain
3 specified benefits to users, for an agreed upon fee.

4 79. Plaintiff and Class members negotiated their contracts with the Cree from a position of
5 unequal bargaining power.

6 80. Plaintiff and Class members fulfilled their obligations under the contracts and all
7 conditions precedent to Defendant's performance occurred.

8 81. Notwithstanding its duty of good faith and fair dealing with respect to their dealings
9 with customers, including Plaintiff and all Class members, Cree intentionally or negligently failed to
10 disclose material facts regarding the true qualities and lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs. In so doing,
11 Defendant unfairly interfered with Plaintiff's and Class members' rights to receive the contracts
12 benefits, thereby breaching the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

13 82. Cree acted recklessly, maliciously, in bad faith, and without good cause, thereby
14 preventing Plaintiff and the Class from receiving their reasonably expected benefits under their
15 contracts.

16 83. As a direct and proximate result of the aforementioned wrongful conduct committed
17 by Defendant, Plaintiff and the Class members have suffered and will continue to suffer damages and
18 economic loss in an amount to be proven at trial. Plaintiff and the Class members are entitled to
19 damages and injunctive and declaratory relief as claimed below.

20 **COUNT V**

21 **FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATION AND CONCEALMENT**

22 84. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all
23 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

24 85. Defendant, either directly and/or through agents, made material misrepresentations and
25 concealed material information concerning the qualities, characteristics, reliability, durability,
26 longevity, benefits and lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs from its customers as set forth above.

1 86. At the times Defendant misrepresented and concealed these material facts, Plaintiff and
2 the members of the Class had no knowledge of the material facts that Defendant misrepresented and
3 failed to disclose.

4 87. At all times relevant, Defendant had superior knowledge regarding the qualities,
5 characteristics, reliability, durability, longevity, benefits and lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs than did
6 Plaintiff and Class members.

7 88. By misrepresenting and failing to disclose material facts, Defendant intended that the
8 Plaintiff and Class members would rely upon such failures to disclose material facts.

9 89. Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff and Class members to disclose material facts related
10 to their purchase of the LED lights, including but not limited to the foregoing facts that concerned the
11 qualities, characteristics, reliability, durability, longevity, benefits and lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs.

12 90. Plaintiff and all Class members did, in fact, rely upon such Defendant's failure to
13 disclose all material facts and, as a consequence, became customers of Defendant and purchased the
14 LED lightbulbs. Plaintiff and Class members relied to their detriment on Defendant's omissions of
15 material facts and upon representations delivered through Defendant's marketing materials, including
16 its website and advertisements. Had Defendant disclosed to customers that its representations
17 regarding the qualities, characteristics, reliability, durability, longevity, benefits and lifespan of the
18 Lightbulbs were false or were not substantiated at the time that were made, Plaintiff and Class
19 members would not have purchased the LED Lightbulbs from Defendant, or would have paid less for
20 the LED lights.

21 91. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's deceptive, fraudulent, and unfair
22 practices, Plaintiff and Class members have suffered injury in fact and/or actual damages in an amount
23 to be determined at trial.

24 92. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, demands judgment
25 against Defendant for damages and declaratory relief.

26 //

27 //

28 //

1 **COUNT VI**

2 **NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION**

3 93. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all
4 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

5 94. Defendant made false representations regarding the qualities, characteristics,
6 reliability, durability, longevity, benefits and lifespan of the Lightbulbs as set forth herein, without
7 having a reasonable basis to believe the misrepresentations were true.

8 95. In making the representations regarding the qualities, qualities, characteristics,
9 reliability, durability, longevity, benefits and lifespan of the LED Lightbulbs, Defendant intended to
10 deceive Plaintiff and the Class so that Plaintiff and the Class would purchase the Lightbulbs.

11 96. Plaintiff and the Class reasonably relied upon Defendant's misstatements to their
12 detriment.

13 97. Had Defendant disclosed to customers that its representations regarding the qualities,
14 characteristics, reliability, durability, longevity, benefits and lifespan of the Lightbulbs were false or
15 were not substantiated at the time that were made, Plaintiff and Class members would not have
16 purchased the LED Lightbulbs from Defendant, or would have paid less for the LED lights.

17 98.

18 99. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damages in an amount
19 to be proved at trial, together with punitive damages.

20 **COUNT VII**

21 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

22 100. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all
23 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though set forth fully herein.

24 101. As Plaintiff and the Class show just grounds for recovering money to pay for benefits
25 Defendant received from them, they have a right to restitution at law through an action derived from
26 the common-law writ of assumpsit by implying a contract at law, or a quasi-contract as an alternative
27 to a claim for breach of contract.

1 102. Plaintiff and members of the Class conferred a benefit upon Defendant by purchasing
2 the LED Lightbulbs from Defendant.

3 103. Defendant had knowledge that this benefit was conferred upon it.

4 104. Defendant, having received such benefits, is required to make restitution as the
5 circumstances here are such that, as between the two, it is unjust for Defendant to retain such monies
6 based on the illegal conduct described above. Such money or property belongs in good conscience to
7 Plaintiff and the Class members and can be traced to funds or property in Defendant's possession.
8 Plaintiff and Class members have unjustly enriched Defendant through payments and the resulting
9 profits enjoyed by Defendant as a direct result of such payments. Plaintiff's and Class members'
10 detriment and Defendant's enrichment were related to and flowed from the conduct challenged in this
11 Complaint.

12 105. Defendant appreciated, accepted, and retained the non-gratuitous benefits conferred
13 by Plaintiffs and the proposed Class members, who, without knowledge that the LED Lights would
14 not perform as advertised, paid a higher price for the product than it was worth. Defendant also
15 received monies for the LED lights that Plaintiff and the proposed Class members would not have
16 otherwise purchased.

17 106. It would be inequitable and unjust for Defendant to retain these wrongfully obtained
18 profits.

19 107. Defendant's retention of these wrongfully obtained profits would violate the
20 fundamental principles of justice, equity, and good conscience.

21 108. An entity that has been unjustly enriched at the expense of another is required to make
22 restitution to the other. Under common law principles recognized in claims of common counts,
23 assumpsit, and quasi-contract, as well as principles of unjust enrichment, under the circumstances
24 alleged herein it would be inequitable for Defendant to retain such benefits without paying restitution
25 or damages therefor. Defendant should not be permitted to retain the benefits conferred via payments
26 to be received from and/or paid by Plaintiff and Class members as a result of such transactions, and
27 other remedies and claims may not permit them to obtain such relief, leaving them without an adequate
28 remedy at law.

COUNT VII

BREACH OF EXPRESS AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES

1
2
3 109. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every prior and subsequent allegation of
4 this Complaint as if fully restated herein.

5 110. Defendant sold the products in their regular course of business. Plaintiff and Class
6 members purchased the LED products.

7 111. The Products are “consumer products” within the meaning of the Magnuson- Moss
8 Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1) and California law, respectively. The products costs more than
9 five dollars.

10 112. Plaintiffs and Class members are “consumers” and “buyers” within the meaning of the
11 Magnuson-Moss Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3) and California law, respectively.

12 113. Defendant is a “supplier” and “warrantor” within the meaning of the Magnuson-
13 Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(4) – (5). Defendant is also a “manufacturer” and “seller” within
14 the meaning of California law, respectively.

15 114. Defendant made promises and representations in an express warranty provided to all
16 consumers, which became the basis of the bargain between Plaintiff, Class members and Defendant.

17 115. Defendant’s written affirmations of fact, promises and/or descriptions as alleged are
18 each a “written warranty.” The affirmations of fact, promises and/or descriptions constitute a “written
19 warranty” within the meaning of the Magnuson-Moss Act, 15 U.S.C. §2301(6).

20 116. By placing such products into the stream of commerce, by operation of law including
21 the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 *et seq.*, and the Uniform Commercial Code §
22 2-314 and other applicable state laws, including the Song-Beverly Act, Defendants also impliedly
23 warranted to Plaintiff and Class members that the LED lightbulbs were of merchantable quality (i.e.,
24 a product of a high enough quality to make it fit for sale, usable for the purpose it was made, of average
25 worth in the marketplace, or not broken, unworkable, contaminated or flawed or containing a defect
26 affecting the safety of the product), would pass without objection in the trade or business, and were
27 free from material defects, and reasonably fit for the use for which they were intended.

1 117. Defendant breached all applicable warranties because the products suffer from a latent
2 and/or inherent defect that causes it to fail, rendering it unfit for its intended use and purpose. This
3 defect substantially impairs the use, value and safety of the Product.

4 118. The latent and/or inherent defect at issue herein existed when the LED blulbs left
5 Defendants' possession or control and was sold to Plaintiff and the Class members. The defect was
6 undiscoverable to Plaintiff and the Class members at the time of purchase.

7 119. All conditions precedent to seeking liability under this claim for breach of
8 express and implied warranty have been performed by or on behalf of Plaintiff and others in terms of
9 paying for the goods at issue. Defendant, having been placed on reasonable notice of the defect in the
10 Products and breach of the warranties, have had an opportunity for years to cure the defect for Plaintiff
11 and all Class members, but has failed to do so.

12 120. Defendant was on notice of the problems with the LED bulbs based on the complaints
13 it received directly from Plaintiff and Class members, and from the plethora of public complaints.

14 121. Defendant breached their express and implied warranties, as the Product did not contain
15 the properties Defendant represented.

16 122. Defendant's breaches of warranty have caused Plaintiffs and Class members to suffer
17 injuries, paying for defective products, and entering into transactions they would not have entered into
18 for the consideration paid. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breaches of warranty,
19 Plaintiff and Class members have suffered damages and continue to suffer damages, including
20 economic damages in terms of the cost of the Product and the cost of efforts to mitigate the damages
21 caused by same.

22 123. As a result of the breach of these warranties, Plaintiffs and Class members are entitled
23 to legal and equitable relief including damages, costs, attorneys' fees, rescission, and/or other relief as
24 deemed appropriate, for an amount to compensate them for not receiving the benefit of their bargain.

25 **COUNT IX**

26 **NEGLIGENCE- FAILURE TO TEST**

27 124. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each and every prior and subsequent allegation of
28 this Complaint as if fully restated herein.

1 125. Defendants did not perform adequate testing on the LED bulbs, which were defectively
2 designed, formulated, tested, manufactured, inspected, distributed, marketed, supplied and/or sold to
3 Plaintiff and the Class.

4 126. Adequate testing would have revealed the serious deficiencies in the LED bulbs
5 in that it would have revealed the likelihood of failure and damage to structures occasioned by
6 use of the Products.

7 127. Defendant had, and continue to have, a duty to exercise reasonable care to properly
8 design—including the duty to test—the LED bulbs that they introduce into the stream of commerce.

9 128. Defendant breached these duties by failing to exercise ordinary care in the design and
10 testing of the LED bulbs, which they introduced into the stream of commerce, because Defendant
11 knew or should have known that the bulbs would fail prematurely.

12 129. Defendant knew or reasonably should have known that Class members such as Plaintiff
13 would foreseeably suffer economic damages or injury and/or be at an increased risk of suffering
14 damage and injury, as a result of their failure to exercise ordinary care in the design of the LED bulbs
15 by failing to conduct appropriate testing.

16 130. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiffs and the Class experienced and/or are at risk of
17 experiencing financial damage and injury.

18 131. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' failure to test LED bulbs designed,
19 formulated, manufactured, inspected, distributed, marketed, warranted, advertised, supplied and/or
20 sold by Defendants, Plaintiffs and the Class have suffered damages.

21
22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and members of the Class, respectfully
24 requests that this Court:

25 132. Determine that the claims alleged herein may be maintained as a class action under
26 Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and issue an order certifying one or more Classes as
27 defined above;

28 133. Appoint Plaintiff as the representative of the Class and his counsel as Class counsel;

1 134. Award all actual, general, special, incidental, punitive, statutory, injunctive, and
2 consequential damages to which Plaintiff and Class members are entitled;

3 135. Award pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on such monetary relief;

4 136. Award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and

5 137. Grant such further relief that this Court deems appropriate.

6 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

7 Plaintiff respectfully demands a trial by jury on all issues within the instant action so triable.

8
9 Dated October 27, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

10 s/ Michael McShane

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Jeff Young

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

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

AUDET & PARTNERS, LLP
711 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94102-3275
Telephone: (415) 568-2555

DEFENDANTS

Cree, Inc.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Durham County, North Carolina (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

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

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

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship: Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation.

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

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

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-Transfer
8 Multidistrict Litigation-Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

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

Brief description of cause: 28 U.S.C. § 1332 Misrepresentation of Product Characteristics

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. DEMAND \$ 5,000,000.00

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions):

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

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

DATE 10/27/2017

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

s/ Michael McShane

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

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

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