FINKELSTEIN & KRINSK LLP Jeffrey R. Krinsk, Esq. (SBN 109234) Superior Court Of California County Of Los Angeles 2 jrk@classactionlaw.com Mark L. Knutson, Esq. (SBN 131770) DEC 12 2014 3 mlk@classactionlaw.com William R. Restis, Esq. (SBN 246823) Sherri K wrr@classactionlaw.com 4 Trenton R. Kashima, Esq. (SBN 291405) trk@classactionlaw.com 501 West Broadway, Suite 1250 San Diego, California 92101-3579 6 Telephone: (619) 238-1333 7 Facsimile: (619) 238-5425 8 Attorneys for Plaintiff BC 5 6 6 6 9 8 and the Putative Class 9 SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA 10 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES – CENTRAL DISTRICT 11 BC 5 6 6 6 9 8BY Case No: M. GEORGE HANSEN, individually and on 12 behalf of all other similarly situated Californians. CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR: 13 1. VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. Plaintiff, CODE §§ 17500, et seq.; 14 2. VIOLATION OF CAL. CIV. CODE §§ v. 15 1750, et seq. NEWEGG.COM AMERICAS, INC., a 3. VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. 16 Delaware Corporation, and DOES 1 through CODE §§ 17200, et seq. FOR 50 inclusive. "UNLAWFUL" BUSINESS 17 PRACTICES; Defendants. 18 4. VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, et seq. FOR 19 "UNFAIR" BUSINESS PRACTICES; 5. VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. 20 CODE §§ 17200, et seq. FOR "FRAUDULENT" BUSINESS 21 PRACTICES; ---22 JURY TRIAL DEMANDED RECEIPT #: CIT/CASE: 1.,; RECEIVED: PAYMENT: LEA/DEF#: 23 24 1. 25 1. 26 27 ſ:, 28 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT File No. 7607.02

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M. George Hansen ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, based on the investigation of counsel as to the actions and omissions of defendant herein, and by his own individual knowledge as to those averments pertaining to named Plaintiff's own circumstances, hereby complains against defendant Newegg.com Americas, Inc ("Defendant" or "Newegg") as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

- 1. This consumer class action seeks to remedy Newegg's false advertising of purported discounts, which violated California statutes and federal regulations, and is likely to deceive reasonable consumers.
- 2. Newegg operates a retail website, Newegg.com, which primarily caters to consumers whose interests include computer hardware, software and other electronics. However, Newegg also offers products ranging from apparel and jewelry to patio furniture and home appliances. Newegg.com has become one of the largest online retailers in the United States, with annual revenues over one billion dollars.
- 3. When advertising products on its website, Newegg displays the price at which it offers the product (*i.e.* the retail price) as well as a "list" price. This "list" price is displayed in gray struck-through typeface (*e.g.* "\$2,099.99") directly above Defendant's offer price. Such presentation is highly suggestive that the "list" price represents either the product's normal price on Defendant's website and/or the prevailing price in the market. Defendant further advertises that the difference between this "list" price and the offer price is some form of discount or purported savings (*e.g.* "Save: \$200.00 (29%)"). However, these advertised "discounts" are completely illusory or grossly overstated.
- 4. This is because the "list" price used to calculate the quantum of reported "savings" is not the prevailing market price for obtaining the same product from one of Newegg's competitors or the price charged by Newegg for the subject item in the normal course of its business. Rather, the "list" price is the highest price the product has ever been listed for, regardless of when that price was advertised, or is a simply a work of fiction. Simply stated, Defendant cherry-picks the highest price it can find for the item and uses it to create a significant price

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discrepancy and the impression of considerable savings for its customers.

- 5. The reality is that the Newegg's prices are no different than the prices of competitors, and no discount is provided over Newegg's everyday pricing. Its customers are not realizing the savings portrayed or expected by purchasing these advertised "discounted" products from Newegg. In fact, all other factors being equal, a customer may incur higher costs by purchasing a product through Newegg.com (due to shipping and handling fees), costs not incurred when shopping at traditional brick-and-mortar retailers. Additionally, had Plaintiffs and members of the Class known that the discounts on Newegg.com were illusory as overstated and manipulative, they would not have purchased their products from Newegg and/or would have purchased them elsewhere.
- 6. Such misleading business practices are strictly prohibited by California law. California Business & Professions Code, Section 17501, specifically states that:

No price shall be advertised as a former price of any advertised thing, unless the alleged former price was the prevailing market price... within three months next immediately preceding the publication of the advertisement or unless the date when the alleged former price did prevail is clearly, exactly and conspicuously stated in the advertisement.

Despite these clear edict, Newegg's markets that its products are "discounted" when it is simply charging its regular prices.

Accordingly, Newegg's business practice is a *per se* violation of the California False Advertising Law ("FAL"), CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17501. If a retailer advertises price reductions, the FAL requires a retailer to determine the "list" price based on data for the prevailing market price retrieved for over the immediately prior three months (or, alternatively state the date on which the list price was established). Additionally, Defendant's conduct also violates the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1770, *et seq.*, and California Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17000, *et seq.* Plaintiff thus seeks restitution, injunctive, declaratory, and other equitable relief as may be deemed proper by the Court.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Article 6, § 10 of the

California Constitution, California Business & Professions Code § 17203, Civil Code § 1780(d) and Code of Civil Procedure §§ 382 and 410.10.

- 9. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendant because it is registered to conduct, and does conduct, substantial business within California. Additionally, Defendant expressly consents to the jurisdiction of this Court within its website's Policy & Agreement.
- 10. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 395 because Plaintiff contracted with the Defendant and a substantial or significant portion of the conduct complained of herein occurred and continues to occur within this County.

III. PARTIES

- Plaintiff M. George Hansen is a resident of San Diego, California, and a citizen of California. Plaintiff Hansen has made several purchases on Newegg.com over the past four (4) years. On or about January 9, 2012, Hansen purchased a Corsair 850-watt Power Supply (Item No. 17-139-011), a Gigabyte GA-Z68XP-UD3 Motherboard (Item No. 13-128-512), in addition to other items, from Newegg.com. The Corsair 850-watt Power Supply was "listed" on Newegg's website for \$189.99, but Newegg touted its price as \$169.99. Newegg expressly represented to Hansen, and the public at large, that he would save "\$20.00" by purchasing the Corsair Power Supply on its website. Newegg also advertised that the Gigabyte Motherboard was "listed" at \$159.99, but only cost \$152.99. Thus customers, including Hansen, "save: \$7.00." Both these representation was demonstrably false.
- The discount advertised by Newegg on Plaintiff's Corsair 850-watt Power Supply was false and misleading because Defendant's genuine price for the product was, and had been, \$169 and not the "list" price displayed on Defendant's website. Indeed, the last point at which Defendant ever sold the Corsair 850-watt Power Supply at the full "list" price was late 2009, over two years before Plaintiff's purchase. Instead, Defendant had been selling the Corsair 850-watt Power Supply for \$169.99, the "discounted" price at which Hansen purchased it, for at least a year. Defendant's "list" price was simply a fiction used to create the appearance of a discount.
- 13. Similarly, Hansen did not receive any discount on this Gigabyte GA-Z68XP-UD3 Motherboard. The Gigabyte GA-Z68XP-UD3 Motherboard was listed at \$159.99, however during

the three months preceding Hansen's purchase, the same Motherboard was actually being advertised and sold on Defendant's website for \$144.99 to \$149.99, less than the price paid by Hansen ("152.99"). Accordingly, the price paid by Hansen was not a "discount" but was in-fact greater than Newegg's average price over the three months preceding Hansen's purchase.

- 14. Similar misleading business practices are evident throughout Hansen's transactional history with Defendant, which spans from 2008 to 2014.
- 15. Defendant Newegg.com Americas, Inc., is a Delaware Corporation headquartered in City of Industry, California. Newegg is the large online retailer of computer hardware, software and electronic goods in the United States. Since its inception, Newegg has expanded its selection to include cell phones, sporting goods, watches & jewelry and other non-computer related products. Newegg does not operate any traditional, brick-and-mortar stores and only offers its products online.
- 16. The unlawful and deceptive business practices alleged herein were conceived, reviewed, approved and otherwise controlled from Defendant's headquarters in City of Industry, California. Furthermore, the misrepresentations and omissions alleged herein were contained on Defendant's website which are maintained in and/or operated from California. When Plaintiff and class members purchase produces from Defendants website, these transactions, including the billing and payment for said products, were processed by Defendant from its California offices. Accordingly, the misrepresentations and omissions alleged herein are made and/or disseminated, or have been caused to be made or disseminated, from California and are directed at the general public.
- 17. Plaintiff does not know the true names of defendants DOES 1 through 50 inclusive, and therefore sues them by those fictitious names. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on the basis of that information and belief, alleges, that each of the doe defendants are in some manner proximately responsible for the events and happenings alleged in this complaint and for Plaintiff's injuries, damages, restitution and equitable remedies prayed for herein.

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IV. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

Newegg's Advertising Practices Α.

18. Newegg, like many of its contemporaries, allows its customers to either use a keyword search to find the specific product they wish to purchase or browse products grouped by category into "shops" and numerous sub-categories (e.g., "Computer Hardware" "Computers and Tablets," etc). Regardless of which method is used, consumers are presented with pages of "results" germane to their request. These "result pages" provide a picture of the products being sold and a short description of multiple products fitting the description of the sought after product, so that a consumer might quickly find the item they wish to purchase. (see below)







🚯 LG **මෙන්**මම (1) compare



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Samsung UN40H5203 40" Class 1080p 60Hz Smart LED HDTV

LG 65LB6300 65" Class 1080p Smart wiwebOS LED HDTV

LG 47LB6300 47" Class 1080p Smart w/webOS LED HDTV

- Smart TV · Wi-Fi Built In
- · Clear Motion 120

Free Shipping

- Full HD 1080p
- Motion Clarity Index 600...
- · IPS Panel

Free Shipping

- Full HD 1080p
- · Motion Clarity Index 600...
- · IPS Panel

from \$749.00

Free Shipping

Newegg chooses to display only a limited amount of information on its results pages, i.e., the information Defendant believes is most material to prospective customers. Among the most prominent information provided is the products' title, a short list of pertinent product details and its price. It is clear by the font and space dedicated to each element that Newegg understands that its customers are highly influenced by the price of the product when deciding to purchase from its website.

19. When displaying pricing information on its "results pages," Defendant has a policy of advertising its offer price as well as a reference or "list" price for a large number of its product.

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This "list price" is displayed in gray struck-through typeface (e.g. "\$2,099.99") and impliedly represents either the product's normal price on Defendant's website and/or the pricing of its competitors. Immediately below the "list" price is Newegg's advertised price, which is naturally lower than the "list" price. Using the list price, Defendant creates the impression that their products are discounted from its normal pricing, and/or less are expensive than its competitors. To further impress on the consuming public the purported superiority of Newegg's pricing, Defendant also advertises percentage "saved" by purchasing a product from its website.

20. When a customer selects a product from the results page, they are directed to a web-page which contains additional detailed information about that product. Again, among the first and certainly the most prominently displayed information presented by Defendant on each product page is Newegg's discount pricing:



LG 65LB6300 65" Class 1080p Smart w/webOS LED HDTV @2002 (1) | Webs & Review

In stock. Limit 5 per customer.

- Full HD 1080p
- Motion Clarity Index 600
- IPS Panel
- LG Smart TV
- Premium Content
- webOS
- Wi-Fi Built In
 3 HDMI Inputs, 3 USB Inputs

Ask Or Answer A Question Sec 1 question | 1 enswer



As with its results page, Newegg uniformly present a "list" pricing of the product and the amount saved in red font (displayed both as a total amount saved and as a percentage), as well as the offer price.

21. As Newegg advertises the amount of the discount as both a total dollar number and as a percentage of the "list" price displayed, it behooves Newegg to make the "list" price as large as possible to create the appearance of vast savings. Accordingly, when determining its "list" price, Defendant consistently uses the highest price at which a product has ever been "listed" on its website, regardless of when the price was established or if it represents the price at which the product would be normally sold by Defendant, or completely fabricates a price. Consequently,

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Defendant regularly misinforms its consumers regarding the most material disclosure regarding their transaction.

- 22. Defendant utilizes these exaggerated list prices because it has no independent policy or system to ensure that the "list" price reflects the prevailing market price at a given time. This is not a simple oversight. Defendant resorts to the artificially inflated "list" prices which mislead the general public about the true nature of its discounts to maintain the illusion that Newegg pricing is consistently lower than available through other sources. If Newegg actually included a valid "list" price reflecting the immediate retail market price for a product, reasonable consumers would learn that Newegg does not provide the deals it purports to offer.
- 23. For example, the LG Electronics 65LB6300 65-Inch 1080p LED TV listed on Newegg.com, as depicted in the above screenshots, was also listed on Best Buy's website, Dell's website, and Newegg.com for the same price, if not less, during the same period. Thus, no basis for Defendant to assert that the customer is receiving a substantial discount (\$600.00 or 29%), when the customer are paying Newegg for the average market price.
- 24. Defendant's illusory "discounts" are particularly misleading because consumers often make purchasing decisions based on a reference price that is, customers will often make purchasing decision when they believe products to be less expensive than the perceived "normal" price for a given item. By advertising "discounts" derived from inaccurate "list" pricing, Defendant takes advantage of such well documented consumer behavior in order to influence consumers into immediately purchasing an item. Additionally, Defendant's practices mollify consumers' concerns about missing the "better deal", and serves to discourage comparison shopping. Finally, such discounts additionally create a false sense of urgency, contributing to the impression that a

http://www.bestbuy.com/site/lg-65-class-64-1-2-diag--led-1080p-hdtv/9200114.p?id=1219398339445&skuId=9200114&ref=06&loc=01&ci_src=14110944&ci_sku=9200114&extensionType=pla:g&s_kwcid=PTC!pla!!!83478471671!g!!49385275271&kpid=9200114&k_clickid=5733d3c6-7670-37e8-ebbf-0000756d77e1&kpid=9200114&lsft=ref:212,loc:1&ksid=5733d3c6-7670-37e8-ebbf-0000756d77e1&ksprof_id=16&ksaffcode=3261&ksdevice=c&gclid=COykrfjtucICFU9sfgodbgQAsg (the same TV was priced for \$899.99); http://www.dell.com/us/p/lg-47lb5800-hdtv/pd?oc=lg65lb5200&ST=pla&dgc=ST&cid=262077&lid=4742363&acd=1230980731501410 (the same TV was priced for \$899.99); and http://www.amazon.com/LG-Electronics-65LB5200-65-Inch-1080p/dp/B00O1830SG (the same TV was priced for \$868.97). All websites were last accessed on December 9, 2014.

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consumer should act quickly or lose a significant savings.²

25. Defendant uses these ersatz illusory discounts to create the impression that online retailers have efficiencies in their operations, can offer more competitive prices and are worth the inconvenience of purchasing the same product at a local retailer. Thus, Defendant's actions harmed, and continue to harm, Plaintiff, members of the Class, and market competitors.

B. California False Advertising Law

- 26. By marketing a product's "list" price at an artificially high level a level which would not be competitive in the current prevailing market or a price at which it no longer intends to sell the product Defendant concocts a discount that does not exist. This method of advertising is materially misleading to the average consumer, who is often swayed into purchasing a product by the prospect of a large discount.
- 27. But, such practice is not novel or unique. Historically, unscrupulous retailers have frequently used the same misleading tactic overstating or manufacturing a "discount" to help sell products. Accordingly, both California lawmakers and federal regulators have sought to prohibit this injurious conduct. California Business & Professions Code, Section 17501, specifically states that:

No price shall be advertised as a former price of any advertised thing, unless the alleged former price was the prevailing market price as above defined within three months next immediately preceding the publication of the advertisement or unless the date when the alleged former price did prevail is clearly, exactly and conspicuously stated in the advertisement.

(Emphasis added). The provision of Section 17501 differentiates subjective uncertainty from clear illegality. The market price at the time of publication of such an advertisement is the price charged in the locality where the advertisement is published. Accordingly, Defendant can only properly include a "list" price for comparative purposes in its advertisements if (1) the prevailing market price has been researched (in each relevant market) and the list price is the average retail market price within the past three months, or (2) it advertises the date on which the published "list" price

² See generally, Grewal, Krishnan, Baker & Norm, "The Effect of Store Name, Brand Name and Price Discounts On Consumers' Evaluations And Purchase Intentions" 74 Journal of Retailing 3, p. 331 (1998).

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was in effect. However, Defendant does neither.

28. Defendant's practices are also cited with disapproval by certain federal regulations intended to protect consumers:

One of the most commonly used forms of bargain advertising is to offer a reduction from the advertiser's own former price for an article. If the former price is the actual, bona fide price at which the article was offered to the public on a regular basis for a reasonably substantial period of time, it provides a legitimate basis for the advertising of a price comparison. Where the former price is genuine, the bargain being advertised is a true one. If, on the other hand, the former price being advertised is not bona fide but fictitious--for example, where an artificial, inflated price was established for the purpose of enabling the subsequent offer of a large reduction--the "bargain" being advertised is a false one; the purchaser is not receiving the unusual value he expects. In such a case, the "reduced" price is, in reality, probably just the seller's regular price.

16 C.F.R. § 233.1(a).

29. The law thus confirms what is painfully apparent to a shopper: a business acts improperly when it completely manufactures or exaggerates a discount intended to make products appear more attractive.

V. <u>CLASS ALLEGATIONS</u>

30. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code 382 for the following Classes of persons:

All persons residing in United States who, within four (4) years of the filing of this Complaint, according to Defendant's records, purchased a product for which Defendant advertise both a "list" price and its retail price.

Excluded from the Class are all legal entities, Defendant herein and any person, firm, trust, corporation, or other entity related to or affiliated with Defendant, any entities that purchased the Class Products for resale, as well as any judge, justice or judicial officer presiding over this matter and members of their immediate families and judicial staff.

31. Defendant maintains accurate records of all transactions occurring on its website, including the name, mailing address, email and billing information of each of the Class members. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that there are tens of thousands of members in the proposed Class, if not more, and can be ascertained through discovery. The number of individuals who comprise the Class are so numerous that joinder of all such persons is impracticable and the disposition of their claims in a

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class action, rather than in individual actions, will benefit both the parties and the courts.

- 32. Defendant has acted with respect to the Class in a manner generally applicable to each Class member, making class-wide injective and declaratory relief proper.
- 33. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved in the action, which affect all Class members. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are, *inter alia*:
 - (a) Whether Defendant advertises its "discounted" products in a deceptive, false, or misleading manner;
 - (b) Whether Defendant's advertised "list" price is determined by averaging the price of said product in the prevailing market over the previous three months;
 - (c) Whether Defendant's advertised the date on which the "list" price of a product is determined if it is not calculated by the average over the previous three months;
 - (d) Whether Defendant's alleged business practices constitutes unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of, *inter alia*, CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 1770, *et seq.*, by making false or misleading statements of fact concerning reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions.
 - (e) Whether Defendant's business practices, alleged herein, constitutes misleading and deceptive advertising under, *inter alia*, CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17500-01.
 - (f) Whether Defendant's business practices, alleged herein, constitutes "unlawful," "unfair," or "fraudulent" business acts or practices under, *inter alia*, CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, including:
 - (i) Whether Defendant's advertisement of illusory discounts constitutes "unlawful" or "unfair" business practices by violating the public policies set out in CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1770(a)(13), CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17500-01, 16 C.F.R. § 233.1, and other California and federal statutes and regulations;
 - (ii) Whether Defendant's advertisement of illusory discounts is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to

consumers;

- (iii) Whether Defendant's advertisement of illusory discounts constitutes an "unfair" business practice because consumer injury outweighs any countervailing benefits to consumers or competition, and because such injury could not be reasonably avoided by consumers; and
- (iv) Whether Defendant's advertisement of illusory discounts constitutes a "fraudulent" business practice because members of the public are likely to be deceived;
- (h) The nature and extent of equitable remedies, including restitution of shipping costs; and declaratory and injunctive relief to which Plaintiff and the Class are entitled; and
- (i) Whether Plaintiff and the Class should be awarded attorneys' fees and the costs of suit for Defendant's violations of the UCL, FAL, and CLRA.
- 34. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class. All members of the Class have been and/or continue to be similarly affected by Defendant's wrongful conduct as complained of herein, in violation of California law. Plaintiff is unaware of any interests that conflict with or are antagonistic to the interests of the Class.
- 35. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the Class members' interests and have retained counsel competent and experienced in consumer class action lawsuits and complex litigation. Plaintiff and his counsel have the necessary financial resources to adequately and vigorously litigate this class action, and Plaintiff is aware of her duties and responsibilities to the Class.
- 36. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it virtually impossible for Class members to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in managing this action as a class action.
 - 37. Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class with respect

to the matters complained of herein, thereby making appropriate the relief sought herein with respect to the Class as a whole.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of CAL. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, et seq. -Untrue, Misleading and Deceptive Advertising

- 38. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 39. Defendant required that all its customers agree to its Policy & Agreement before purchasing products from its website, Newegg.com. California law applies to all transactions entered into between Defendant and members of the Class pursuant to the express language of Defendant's Policy & Agreement.
 - 40. California Business and Professional Code, Section 17501, states that:

No price shall be advertised as a former price of any advertised thing, unless the alleged former price was the prevailing market price as above defined within three months next immediately preceding the publication of the advertisement or unless the date when the alleged former price did prevail is clearly, exactly and conspicuously stated in the advertisement.

For the purpose of Section 17501, the retail market price at the time of publication of such advertisement is the retail price in locality wherein the advertisement is published.

- 41. At all material times, Defendant engaged in a scheme of advertising that its products were subject to a discount when such discounts were illusory and did not reflect the "prevailing marketing price" of the item for a particular time period in a particular location or even the price at which the product was recently sold on Defendant's website.
- 42. At all material times, Defendant did not include the date on which its "list" price was established.
- 43. Defendant's advertisement of an inflated list price misrepresented and/or omitted the true nature of Defendant's pricing. Said advertisements were made to consumers located within the State of California, and emanated from Defendant's California headquarters and come within the definition of advertising as contained in CAL. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, et seq., in that such promotional materials were intended as inducements to purchase products on Newegg.com

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and are statements disseminated by Defendant to Plaintiff and other members of the Class. In the exercise of reasonable care, Defendant should have known, that the statements regarding its pricing were false, misleading, deceptive and violated California law.

- 44. Defendant has prepared and distributed within the United States, via its retail website, Newegg.com, advertising that its products were subject to substantial discounts. Plaintiff, necessarily and reasonably relied on Defendant's statements regarding the pricing of its products, and all members of the Class were exposed to such statements. Consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the Class, were among the intended targets of such representations.
- 45. The above acts of Defendant, in disseminating said misleading and deceptive statements throughout the United States, including Plaintiff and members of the Class, were and are likely to deceive reasonable consumers by obfuscating the true nature of Defendant's discounts, thus were violations of CAL. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, et seq.
- 46. Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased products form Defendant's website suffered a substantial injury. Had Plaintiff and members of the Class known that Defendant's materials, advertisements and other inducements misrepresented and/or omitted the true nature of Defendant's discounts, they would not have purchased products from Newegg.com, or would have paid less for them.
- 47. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated consumers, and as appropriate, on behalf of the general public, seeks injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices alleged herein, directing Defendant to make corrective notices both on its website and in other appropriate media, allowing Class members to return any products purchased on Defendant's website, at Defendant's expense, that were subject to Defendant's unlawful pricing policy or, alternatively, requiring Defendant to price match any competitor's advertised price for the same product, the refund of any shipping and handling fees for any products purchased on Defendant's website subject to Defendant's unlawful pricing policy, and any other relief deemed improper by the Court.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1750, et seq.-Misrepresentation of the Existence of a Discount

- 48. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 49. Defendant required that all its customers agree to its Policy & Agreement before purchasing products from its website, Newegg.com. California law applies to all transactions entered into between Defendant and members of the Class pursuant to the express language of Defendant's Policy & Agreement.
 - 50. Defendant sells "goods" and "services" as defined by California Civil Code §1761.
 - 51. Defendant is a "person" as defined by California Civil Code §1761(c).
- 52. Plaintiff and Class members are "consumers" within the meaning of California Civil Code §1761(d) because they purchased the products from Newegg.com for personal, family or household use.
- 53. The sale of the products to Plaintiff and Class members *via* Defendant's website is a "transaction" as defined by California Civil Code §1761(e).
- 54. By misrepresenting the "list" price of its products, and thus any discounts derived therefrom, Defendant made false or misleading statements of fact concerning reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions, in violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(13).
- 55. Plaintiff and Class members were harmed as a result of Defendant's unfair competition and deceptive acts and practices. Had Defendant disclosed the true nature of its discounts, Plaintiff and the Class would not have been misled into purchasing products from Defendant's website, or, alternatively, would have paid less for them.
- 56. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated consumers, and as appropriate, on behalf of the general public, seeks injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices alleged herein, directing Defendant to make corrective notices both on its website and in other appropriate media, allowing Class members to return any products purchased on Defendant's website, at Defendant's expense, that were subject to Defendant's

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unlawful pricing policy or, alternatively, requiring Defendant to price match any competitor's advertised price for the same product, the refund of any shipping and handling fees for any products purchased on Defendant's website subject to Defendant's unlawful pricing policy, and any other relief deemed proper by the Court.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of CAL. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq. -Unlawful Business Acts and Practices

- 57. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 58. Defendant required that all its customers agree to its Policy & Agreement before purchasing products from its website, Newegg.com. California law applies to all transactions entered into between Defendant and members of the Class pursuant to the express language of Defendant's Policy & Agreement.
 - 59. California Business and Professional Code, Section 17501, states:

No price shall be advertised as a former price of any advertised thing, unless the alleged former price was the prevailing market price as above defined within three months next immediately preceding the publication of the advertisement or unless the date when the alleged former price did prevail is clearly, exactly and conspicuously stated in the advertisement.

60. Federal regulations also prohibit the use of deceive and illusory discounts:

One of the most commonly used forms of bargain advertising is to offer a reduction from the advertiser's own former price for an article. If the former price is the actual, bona fide price at which the article was offered to the public on a regular basis for a reasonably substantial period of time, it provides a legitimate basis for the advertising of a price comparison. Where the former price is genuine, the bargain being advertised is a true one. If, on the other hand, the former price being advertised is not bona fide but fictitious--for example, where an artificial, inflated price was established for the purpose of enabling the subsequent offer of a large reduction--the "bargain" being advertised is a false one; the purchaser is not receiving the unusual value he expects. In such a case, the "reduced" price is, in reality, probably just the seller's regular price.

16 C.F.R. § 233.1(a).

- 61. California Civil Code §1770(a)(13) prohibits making false or misleading statements of fact concerning reasons for or the existence or amounts of price reductions.
 - 62. The business practices alleged above are unlawful under California Business &

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Professional Code §§ 17500, et seq., California Civil Code §1770(a)(13) and federal regulations, each of which forbids Defendant's untrue, fraudulent, deceptive, and/or misleading marketing and advertisements.

- 63. Plaintiff and Class members were harmed as a result of Defendant's unfair competition and deceptive acts and practices. Had Defendant disclosed the true nature of its "discounts," Plaintiff and the Class would not have been misled into purchasing products from Defendant's website, or, alternatively, would have paid less for them.
- 64. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated consumers, and as appropriate, on behalf of the general public, seeks injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices alleged herein, directing Defendant to make corrective notices both on its website and in other appropriate media, allowing Class members to return any products purchased on Defendant's website, at Defendant's expense, that were subject to Defendant's unlawful pricing policy or, alternatively, requiring Defendant to price match any competitor's advertised price for the same product, the refund of any shipping and handling fees for any product purchased on Defendant's website subject to Defendant's unlawful pricing policy, and any other relief deemed improper by the Court.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of CAL. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq. -Unfair Business Acts and Practices

- 65. Plaintiff hereby incorporate by reference each of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 66. Defendant required that all its customers agree to its Policy & Agreement before purchasing products from its website Newegg.com. California law applies to all transactions entered into between Defendant and members of the Class, pursuant to the express language of Defendant's Policy & Agreement.
- 67. Plaintiff and other members of the Class suffered a substantial injury by virtue of Defendant's unlawful scheme of advertising that its products were subject to a discount when such discounts were illusory and did not reflect the "prevailing market price" of the item during any

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particular time period at a particular location or even the price at which the product was previously sold on Defendant's website.

- 68. Defendant's actions alleged herein violate the laws and public policies of California and the federal government as set out in preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 69. There is no benefit to consumers or competition by allowing Defendant to deceptively market and advertise nonexistent discounts in violation of California Law.
- 70. Plaintiff and Class members who purchased products from Defendant's website had no way of reasonably knowing that the "list" price was artificially inflated and did not reflect the true nature of the discount offered on Defendant's products. Thus, Plaintiff and Class members could not have reasonably avoided the injury they suffered.
- 71. The gravity of the harm visited upon Plaintiff and Class members outweighs any legitimate justification, motive or reason for marketing and advertising discounted products in a deceptive and misleading manner which violates California law. Accordingly, Defendant's actions are immoral, unethical, unscrupulous and offend the established California public policies causing substantially injury to Plaintiff and members of the Class.
- 72. The above acts of Defendant, in disseminating said misleading and deceptive statements throughout the United States to consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the Class, were and are likely to deceive reasonable consumers by obfuscating the true nature and amount of the "discount" and the existence of the "discounted" product in violation of CAL. Bus. & PROF. CODE §§ 17500, et seq., and California Civil Code §1770(a)(13).
- 73. Plaintiff and Class members were harmed and suffered actual damages as a result of Defendant's unfair competition and deceptive acts and practices. Had Defendant disclosed the true nature of their discounts, Plaintiffs and the Class would not have purchased products from Defendant's website or, alternatively, would have paid significantly less for them.
- 74. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated consumers, and as appropriate, on behalf of the general public, seeks injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices alleged herein, directing Defendant to make corrective notices both on its website and in other appropriate media, allowing Class members to return any products

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purchased on Defendant's website, at Defendant's expense, that were subject to Defendant's unlawful pricing policy or alternatively requiring Defendant to price match any competitor's advertised price for the same product, the refund of any shipping and handling fees for any product purchased on Defendant's website subject to Defendant's unlawful pricing policy and any other relief deemed improper by the Court.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of CAL. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq. -Fraudulent Business Acts and Practices

- 75. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each of the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.
- 76. Defendant required that all its customers agree to its Policy & Agreement before purchasing products from its website Newegg.com. California law applies to all transactions entered into between Defendant and members of the Class, pursuant to the express language of Defendant's Policy & Agreement.
- 77. Such acts of Defendant as described above constitute a fraudulent business practice under CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, et seq.
- 78. As more fully described above, Defendant misleadingly markets and advertises its products as discounted from a "list" price, when such discounts are illusory and/or overstated. Defendant's misleading marketing and advertisements are likely to, and do, deceive reasonable consumers. Indeed, Plaintiff and other members of the Class were unquestionably deceived about the nature of Defendant's pricing, as Defendant prominently displayed its products as discounted on its website that consumers must use to purchase Newegg's offerings.
- 79. Defendant's misleading and deceptive practices caused Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase the products and/or pay more than they would have otherwise had they known the true nature of Defendant's advertisements.
- 80. Plaintiff and Class members were harmed as a result of Defendant's unfair competition and deceptive acts and practices.
 - 81. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated consumers, and as

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appropriate, on behalf of the general public, seeks injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices alleged herein, directing Defendant to make corrective notices both on its website and in other appropriate media, allowing Class members to return any products purchased on Defendant's website, at Defendant's expense, that were subject to Defendant's unlawful pricing policy or alternatively requiring Defendant to price match any competitor's advertised price for the same product, the refund of any shipping and handling fees for any products purchased on Defendant's website subject to Defendant's unlawful pricing policy and any other relief deemed improper by the Court.

VI. PRAY FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and the Class pray for relief and judgment as follows:

- A. For an order declaring that this action is properly maintained as a class action and appointing Plaintiff's counsel as Class counsel;
- For an order enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in the unlawful and B. unfair business acts and practices as alleged herein;
- C. For an order directing Defendant to make corrective notices on its website and in other appropriate publications.
- D. For an order directing Defendant to allow its customers to return any products purchased on Defendant's website, at Defendant's expense, that were subject Defendant's unlawful pricing policy, within twelve (12) months of filing this complaint.
- For an order requiring Defendant to price match any competitor's advertised price E. for the same product purchased from Newegg.com that were subject Defendant's unlawful pricing policy within twelve (12) months of filing this complaint;
- F. For restitution of all shipping and handling fees charged for products purchased from Newegg.com subject to Defendant's unlawful advertising;
- F. For an order awarding attorneys' fees and costs of suit, including expert witness fees, as permitted by law; and
 - G. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

VII. JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury for all of the claims asserted in this Complaint so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

FINKELSTEIN &/KRINSK LLP

Dated: December 12, 2014

,I:,

By: Trenton R. Kashima, Esq.

Jeffrey R. Krinsk, Esq. Mark L. Knutson, Esq. William R. Restis, Esq.

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Class

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AFFIDAVIT OF TRENTON R. KASHIMA

I, Trenton R. Kashima, declare as follows:

- 1. I am an attorney duly licensed and entitled to practice law in the state of California. I am an attorney of the law firm Finkelstein & Krinsk LLP, attorneys for Plaintiff M. George Hansen in above-captioned action. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein, and if called to do so, could and would competently testify thereto.
- 2. Based on information from Defendant's website and the California Secretary of State, Defendant Newegg.com Americas, Inc. resides, has its principal place of business, is registered to do business and/or is in-fact doing business at 16839 E. Gale Avenue, City of Industry, California, 91724, located within the County of Los Angeles. Additionally, Defendant's Policy & Agreement, which governs transactions conducted on Defendant's website, Newegg.com, expressly provides that any action stemming from a sales transaction between Newegg.com and a customer "shall be governed by the laws of the State of California" and that "Newegg.com and Customer consent to the exclusive jurisdiction and the exclusive venue of the State Courts of the State of California, Los Angeles County, to resolve any dispute between them." See http://kb.newegg.com/Policies/Article/1165.
- 3. Accordingly, pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure, section 1780, the California Superior Court of Los Angeles County is the proper venue for Plaintiff's California Consumer Legal Remedies Act claims.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on December 12, 2014 in San Diego, California

Trenton R. Kashima

		CM-010			
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar Jeffrey R. Krinsk (SBN 109234); Trenton I	number, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY			
FINKELSTEIN & KRINSK LLP	C. Kashima (SBN 291403)				
501 West Broadway, Suite 1250					
San Diego, CA 92101		FILED			
TELEPHONE NO.: 619-238-1333	FAX NO.: 619-238-5425	Superior Court Of California			
ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff	FAX NO.: 017-236-3423	Superior Court Of California County Of Los Angeles			
	OC ANICELES				
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LO		DEC 12 2014			
STREET ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street	DEC 12 2011				
MAILING ADDRESS:		Shorri A. Waller Laceuve Ollicer/Clerk			
CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles, CA 900	912	3,0000			
BRANCH NAME: CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT CT	ByDeputy			
CASE NAME:		Mai ras .			
HANSEN v. NEWEGG.COM AME	DICAS INC				
	MCAS, INC.	0.05			
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE NUMBER: BC 5 6 6 6 9 8			
Unlimited Limited Limited		DP 9 9 9 9 9 9			
(Amount (Amount	Counter Joinder				
demanded demanded is	Filed with first appearance by defen	idant JUDGE:			
exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402				
' 	ow must be completed (see instructions				
		on page 2).			
1. Check one box below for the case type tha		DV FAV			
Auto Tort	Contract	Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation			
Auto (22)	Breach of contract/warranty (06)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400 3.403)			
Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)			
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Cther collections (09)	Construction defect (10)			
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort					
Asbestos (04)	Insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)			
1 	Gther contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)			
Product liability (24)	Real Property	Environmental/Toxic tort (30)			
Medical malpractice (45)	Eminent domain/Inverse	Insurance coverage claims arising from the			
Other PI/PD/WD (23)	condemnation (14)	above listed provisionally complex case			
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	W/rongful eviction (33)	types (41)			
Business tort/unfair business practice (07)	Other real property (26)	Enforcement of Judgment			
1 []	· · · · · ·				
Civil rights (08)	Unlawful Detainer	Enforcement of judgment (20)			
Defamation (13)	Commercial (31)	Miscellaneous Civil Complaint			
Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	RICO (27)			
Intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)			
Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Miscellaneous Civil Petition			
		Partnership and corporate governance (21)			
Employment	Petition re: arbitration award (11)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)			
Wrongful termination (36)	Writ of mandate (02)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			
Other employment (15)	Cther judicial review (39)				
2. This case is not come		ules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the			
factors requiring exceptional judicial manage	iement:	ales of Court. If the case is complex, mark the			
	_				
= 3· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		er of witnesses			
b. 🗹 Extensive motion practice raising of	fifficult or novel e. L Coordination	with related actions pending in one or more courts			
issues that will be time-consuming	to resolve in other coun	ties, states, or countries, or in a federal court			
c. Substantial amount of documentar		ostjudgment judicial supervision			
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a.	✓ monetary b. ✓ nonmonetary; e.	deglafatory or injunctive relief c. punitive			
4. Number of causes of action (specify):		// / .			
5. This case 🗸 is 🔲 is not a class	n notion avit	// , ,			
6. If there are any known related cases, file at	nd serve a notice of related case. (You	play use ffrm CNI-015.)			
Date: December 12, 2014	ν				
Trenton R. Kashima	\	11/2			
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		GRATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)			
[The second sec	NOTICE	PORTAL OF FARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR FARTY			
 Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the fi 	rst paper filed in the action or proceeding	o (except small claims cases or cases filed			
under the Probate Code, Family Code, or V	under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result				
in sanctions.					
 File this cover sheet in addition to any cove 	r sheet required by local court rule.				
 If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et s 	eq. of the California Rules of Court, you	must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all			
other parties to the action or proceeding.		·			
Unless this is a collections case under rule	3.740 or a complex case, this cover she	eet will be used for statistical purposes only.			
		Page 1 of 2			
Form Adopted for Mandatory Use Judicial Council of California	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Cal. Rules of Court, rules 2.30, 3.220, 3.400–3.403, 3.740; Cal. Standards of Judicial Administration, std. 3.10			
CM-010 [Rev. July 1, 2007]		www.courtinfo.ca.gov			
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INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you must complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheet contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check one box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the primary cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the Civil Case Cover Sheet to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

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Auto Tort
    Auto (22)-Personal Injury/Property
        Damage/Wrongful Death
    Uninsured Motorist (46) (if the
        case involves an uninsured
        motorist claim subject to
        arbitration, check this item
        instead of Auto)
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/
Property Damage/Wrongful Death)
    Asbestos (04)
        Asbestos Property Damage
        Asbestos Personal Injury/
             Wrongful Death
    Product Liability (not asbestos or
        toxic/environmental) (24)
    Medical Malpractice (45)
        Medical Malpractice-
             Physicians & Surgeons
        Other Professional Health Care
             Malpractice
    Other PI/PD/WD (23)
        Premises Liability (e.g., slip
        and fall)
Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD
             (e.g., assault, vandalism)
        Intentional Infliction of
             Emotional Distress
        Negligent Infliction of
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Emotional Distress Other PI/PD/WD Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort Business Tort/Unfair Business Practice (07) Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, 14. false arrest) (not civil harassment) (08) Defamation (e.g., slander, libel) Fraud (16) Intellectual Property (19) Professional Negligence (25) Legal Malpractice Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal) Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35) Employment

Wrongful Termination (36)

Other Employment (15)

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CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES
Contract
    Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)
         Breach of Rental/Lease
             Contract (not unlawful detainer
         or wrongful eviction)
Contract/Warranty Breach-Seller
             Plaintiff (not fraud or negligence)
         Negligent Breach of Contract/
             Warranty
         Other Breach of Contract/Warranty
    Collections (e.g., money owed, open
         book accounts) (09)
         Collection Case-Seller Plaintiff
         Other Promissory Note/Collections
             Case
    Insurance Coverage (not provisionally
         complex) (18)
         Auto Subrogation
         Other Coverage
    Other Contract (37)
         Contractual Fraud
         Other Contract Dispute
Real Property
    Eminent Domain/Inverse
        Condemnation (14)
    Wrongful Eviction (33)
    Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
Writ of Possession of Real Property
         Mortgage Foreclosure
         Quiet Title
         Other Real Property (not eminent
         domain, landlord/tenant, or
         foreclosure)
Unlawful Detainer
    Commercial (31)
    Residential (32)
    Drugs (38) (if the case involves illegal
         drugs, check this item; otherwise,
         report as Commercial or Residential)
Judicial Review
    Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
    Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ-Administrative Mandamus
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Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal.
Rules of Court Rules 3.400-3.403)
      Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)
      Construction Defect (10)
      Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)
      Securities Litigation (28)
      Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)
      Insurance Coverage Claims
          (arising from provisionally complex
          case type listed above) (41)
 Enforcement of Judgment
      Enforcement of Judgment (20)
          Abstract of Judgment (Out of
              County)
          Confession of Judgment (non-
              domestic relations)
          Sister State Judgment
          Administrative Agency Award
             (not unpaid taxes)
          Petition/Certification of Entry of
             Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
          Other Enforcement of Judgment Case
 Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
     RICO (27)
Other Complaint (not specified
above) (42)
          Declaratory Relief Only
Injunctive Relief Only (non-
harassment)
          Mechanics Lien
          Other Commercial Complaint
              Case (non-tort/non-complex)
          Other Civil Complaint
              (non-tort/non-complex)
 Miscellaneous Civil Petition
      Partnership and Corporate
          Governance (21)
      Other Petition (not specified
          above) (43)
Civil Harassment
          Workplace Violence
          Elder/Dependent Adult
              Abuse
          Election Contest
          Petition for Name Change
          Petition for Relief From Late
              Claim
          Other Civil Petition
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Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order

Notice of Appeal-Labor

Writ-Mandamus on Limited Court

Writ-Other Limited Court Case

Case Matter

Review

CASE NUMBER

BC 5 6 6 6 9 8

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION (CERTIFICATE OF GROUNDS FOR ASSIGNMENT TO COURTHOUS

This form is required pursuant to Local Rule 2.0 in all new civil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court.

Item I. Check the types of hearing and fill in the estimated length of hearing expected for this case:
JURY TRIAL? YES CLASS ACTION? YES LIMITED CASE? YES TIME ESTIMATED FOR TRIAL 3-4 HOURS! DAYS
Item II. Indicate the correct district and courthouse location (4 steps - If you checked "Limited Case", skip to Item III, Pg. 4):
Step 1: After first completing the Civil Case Cover Sheet form, find the main Civil Case Cover Sheet heading for your case in the left margin below, and, to the right in Column A , the Civil Case Cover Sheet case type you selected.
Stan 2: Chack and Superior Court type of action in Column B helpsy which heat describes the nature of this access

Step 3: In Column C, circle the reason for the court location choice that applies to the type of action you have checked. For any exception to the court location, see Local Rule 2.0.

Applicable Reasons for Choosing Courthouse Location (see Column C below)

- Class actions must be filed in the Stanley Mosk Courthouse, central district.
- May be filed in central (other county, or no bodily injury/property damage). Location where cause of action arose.
- Location where bodily injury, death or damage occurred.
 Location where performance required or defendant resides.

- 6. Location of property or permanently garaged vehicle.
 7. Location where petitioner resides.
 8. Location wherein defendant/respondent functions wholly.
 9. Location where one or more of the parties reside.
 10. Location of Labor Commissioner Office

Step 4: Fill in the information requested on page 4 in Item III; complete Item IV. Sign the declaration.

	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Calegory No	B Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Above
Auto	Auto (22)	☐ A7100 Motor Vehicle - Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1., 2., 4.
A P	Uninsured Motorist (46)	☐ A7110 Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death – Uninsured Motorist	1., 2., 4.
£ ב	Asbestos (04)	□ A6070 Asbestos Property Damage □ A7221 Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	2.
Prope ath To	Product Liability (24)	☐ A7260 Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental)	1., 2., 3., 4., 8.
Other Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort	Medical Malpractice (45)	□ A7210 Medical Malpractice - Physicians & Surgeons □ A7240 Other Professional Health Care Malpractice	1., 4. 1., 4.
	Other Personal Injury Property Damage Wrongful Death (23)	 □ A7250 Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall) □ A7230 Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (e.g., assault, vandalism, etc.) □ A7270 Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress □ A7220 Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death 	1., 4. 1., 4. 1., 3. 1., 4.

Other [:] ļ--;

SHORT TITLE:

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HANSEN v. NEWEGG.COM AMERICAS, INC.

CASE NUMBER

	Civil Case Cover Sheet	B Autype of Action 1 (Checkonly one)	C Applicable Reasons See Step 3 Above
カセ	Business Tort (07)	☑ A6029 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract)	1.3.
ropert Ith To	Civil Rights (08)	☐ A6005 Civil Rights/Discrimination	1., 2., 3.
ury/ P ul Dez	Defamation (13)	☐ A6010 Defamation (slander/libel)	1., 2., 3.
nal Inj Vrongl	Fraud (16)	☐ A6013 Fraud (no contract)	1., 2., 3.
Non-Personal Injury/ Property Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort	Professional Negligence (25)	□ A6017 Legal Malpractice □ A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal)	1., 2., 3. 1., 2., 3.
	Other (35)	☐ A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort	2.,3.
ment	Wrongful Termination (36)	☐ A6037 Wrongful Termination	1., 2., 3.
Employment	Other Employment (15)	□ A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case □ A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals	1., 2., 3. 10.
	Breach of Contract/ Warrant (06) (not insurance)	 □ A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction) □ A6008 Contract/Warrant Breach -Seller Plaintiff (no fraud/negligence) □ A6019 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warrant (no fraud) □ A6028 Other Breach of Contract/Warrant (not fraud or negligence) 	2., 5. 2., 5: 1., 2., 5. 1., 2., 5.
Contract	Collections (09)	□ A6002 Collections Case-Seller Plaintiff □ A6012 Other Promissory Note/Collections Case	2., 5., 6. 2., 5.
	Insurance Coverage (18)	☐ A6015 Insurance Coverage (not complex)	1., 2., 5., 8.
	Other Contract (37)	 □ A6009 Contractual Fraud □ A6031 Tortious Interference □ A6027 Other Contract Dispute(not breach/insurance/fraud/negligence) 	1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 8.
_	Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)	☐ A7300 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of parcels	2.
operty	Wrongful Eviction (33)	☐ A6023 Wrongful Eviction Case	2., 6.
수 <u>중</u> 중 Real Property	Other Real Propert (26)	 □ A6018 Mortgage Foreclosure □ A6032 Quiet Title □ A6060 Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, foreclosure) 	2., 6. 2., 6. 2., 6.
Je	Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (31)	☐ A6021 Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.
E Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	Unlawful Detainer-Residential (32)	☐ A6020 Unlawful Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.
ı Mawful	Unlawful Detainer- Post-Foreclosure (34)	☐ A6020F Unlawful Detainer-Post-Foreclosure	2., 6.
121 5	Unlawful Detainer-Drugs (38)	☐ A6022 Unlawful Detainer-Drugs	2., 6.

LACIV 109 (Rev. 03/11) LASC Approved 03-04

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CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION

Local Rule 2.0

Page 2 of 4

SHORT TITLE: HANSEN V. NEWEGG.COM AMERICAS, INC.

CASE NUMBER

		5.00 B	
•	Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No	Type of Action (Check only one)	Applicable Reasons See Step 3 Above
	Asset Forfeiture (05)	□ A6108 Asset Forfeiture Case	2., 6.
_			
Judicial Review	Petition re Arbitration (11)	☐ A6115 Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration	2., 5.
al Re		☐ A6151 Writ - Administrative Mandamus	2., 8.
ıdici	Writ of Mandate (02)	☐ A6152 Writ - Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter	2.
4		A6153 Writ - Other Limited Court Case Review	2.
	Other Judicial Review (39)	☐ A6150 Other Writ /Judicial Review	2., 8.
ion	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	☐ A6003 Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1., 2., 8.
Litigal	Construction Defect (10)	□ A6007 Construction Defect	1., 2., 3.
Provisionally Complex Litigation	Claims Involving Mass Tort (40)	☐ A6006 Claims Involving Mass Tort	1., 2., 8.
ılly Co	Securities Litigation (28)	☐ A6035 Securities Litigation Case	1., 2., 8.
visiona	Toxic Tort Environmental (30)	□ A6036 Toxic Tort/Environmental	1., 2., 3., 8.
Pro	Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)	☐ A6014 Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1., 2., 5., 8.
		□ A6141 Sister State Judgment	2., 9.
ent	Enforcement of Judgment (20)	☐ A6160 Abstract of Judgment	2., 6.
Enforcement of Judgment		☐ A6107 Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations)	2., 9.
nfor f Ju		☐ A6140 Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)	2., 8.
ω ο		□ A6114 Petition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Tax	2., 8.
		□ A6112 Other Enforcement of Judgment Case	2., 8., 9.
rs nts	RICO (27)	☐ A6033 Racketeering (RICO) Case	1., 2., 8.
Miscellaneous Civil Complaints		☐ A6030 Declaratory Relief Only	1., 2., 8.
Com	Other Complaints	☐ A6040 Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/harassment)	2., 8.
Misc	(Not Specified Above) (42)	☐ A6011 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex)	1., 2., 8.
- 0		☐ A6000 Other Civil Complaint (non-tort/non-complex)	1., 2., 8.
;	Partnership Corporation Governance (21)	□ A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case	2., 8.
Miscellaneous Civil Petitions		□ A6121 Civil Harassment	2., 3., 9.
		□ A6123 Workplace Harassment	2., 3., 9.
Miscellaneous Civil Petitions	Other Petitions	☐ A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case	2., 3., 9.
ivil F	(Not Specified Above)	☐ A6190 Election Contest	2.
ຸ≊ ວັ	(43)	☐ A6110 Petition for Change of Name	2., 7.
s _z		☐ A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law	2., 3., 4., 8.
[]		□ A6100 Other Civil Petition	2., 9.
;			

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER	
HANSEN v. NEWEGG.COM AMERICAS, INC.		
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Item III. Statement of Location: Enter the address of the accident, party's residence or place of business, performance, or other circumstance indicated in Item II., Step 3 on Page 1, as the proper reason for filing in the court location you selected.

•	REASON: Check the appropriate boxes for the numbers shown under Column C for the type of action that you have selected for this case.		ADDRESS: Newegg.com Americas, Inc. 16839 E. Gale Ave. City of Industry, CA 91724		
City of Industry CA 91724 Item IV. Declaration of Assignment: I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is to	□1. □2. □3. □4. □5.	. 🗆 6. 🗆 7. 🗆 8. (□9. □10.	·	
Item IV. Declaration of Assignment: I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is to and correct and that the above-entitled matter is properly filed for assignment to the Stanley Mosk courthouse in					
Los Angeles District of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles [Code Civ. Proc., § 392 et seq., and Lo	and correct and that the above	ve-entitled matter	is properly file	ed for assignment to the Stanley Mosk	courthouse in the

Dated: December 12, 2014

(SIGNATURE OF ATTORNE FIFTLING PARTY)

PLEASE HAVE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COMPLETED AND READY TO BE FILED IN ORDER TO PROPERLY COMMENCE YOUR NEW COURT CASE:

- 1. Original Complaint or Petition.
- 2. If filing a Complaint, a completed Summons form for issuance by the Clerk.
- Civil Case Cover Sheet, Judicial Council form CM-010.
- Civil Case Cover Sheet Addendum and Statement of Location form, LACIV 109, LASC Approved 03-04 (Rev. 03/11).
- 5. Payment in full of the filing fee, unless fees have been waived.
- A signed order appointing the Guardian ad Litem, Judicial Council form CIV-010, if the plaintiff or petitioner is a minor under 18 years of age will be required by Court in order to issue a summons.
- 7. Additional copies of documents to be conformed by the Clerk. Copies of the cover sheet and this addendum must be served along with the summons and complaint, or other initiating pleading in the case.

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CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION