

KAPLAN FOX & KILSHEIMER LLP

Laurence D. King (SBN 206423)
Matthew B. George (SBN 239322)
Mario M. Choi (SBN 243409)
1999 Harrison Street, Suite 1560
Oakland, CA 94612
Telephone: 415-772-4700
Facsimile: 415-772-4707
lking@kaplanfox.com
mgeorge@kaplanfox.com
mchoi@kaplanfox.com

Counsel for Plaintiffs

[Additional Counsel Appear on Signature Page]

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

RENEE YOUNG and ROXANE TIERNEY,
Individually and On Behalf of All Others
Similarly Situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

L'ORÉAL USA, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:20-cv-00944

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF:

- (1) **California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Civ. Code §§ 1750, et seq.;**
- (2) **California's Unfair Competition Law, Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.;**
- (3) **California's Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Civ. Code §§ 1790, et seq.;**
- (4) **Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability;**
- (5) **Unjust Enrichment; and**
- (6) **Declaratory Relief**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 1. Plaintiffs Renee Young and Roxanne Tierney (“Plaintiffs”), individually and on
3 behalf of all others similarly situated, bring this action against Defendant L’Oréal USA, Inc.
4 (“Defendant” or “L’Oréal”), demanding a trial by jury. Plaintiffs make the following allegations
5 pursuant to the investigation of counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to the
6 allegations specifically pertaining to themselves which are based on personal knowledge. On
7 behalf of themselves and the class or subclasses they seek to represent, Plaintiffs allege as follows:

8 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

9 “I really like this product, but when I get to the 1/2 way mark, I cant
10 get it to come out. I have cleaned the dispenser but still i cant get
11 anymore. I thought I could unscrew the top, but it doesnt work that
12 way. I enjoy wearing this foundation, but cant afford to lose 1/2 a
13 bottle everytime. do you have any suggestions?”

14 *L’Oréal Visible Lift; 01/26/2011 L’Oréal website [sic].¹*

15 2. This is a consumer class action on behalf of consumers seeking redress for L’Oréal’s
16 deceptive practices in marketing and selling to consumers liquid cosmetic products in defective
17 manual pumping bottles that fail to dispense significant, material amounts of the liquid products
18 (“Liquid Cosmetic Products”)² in violation of state consumer protection and warranty laws.

19 3. L’Oréal is a manufacturer and seller of cosmetic products including the Liquid
20 Cosmetic Products at issue in this action. Defendant’s Liquid Cosmetic Products are offered for
21 sale to consumers throughout the United States through various large retailers and pharmacies
22 including but not limited to Sephora, Walgreens, Wal-Mart, Target, Ulta, Rite-Aid, and CVS.
23 They are also offered by these retailers on their e-commerce websites and by other online retailers
24 such as Amazon.com, Drugstore.com, and Beauty.com.

25 ¹ Customer comments quoted throughout this Class Action Complaint (“Complaint”) have not
26 been edited for spelling, punctuation or grammar.

27 ² Including without limitation “Visible Lift Serum Absolute,” “Age Perfect Eye Renewal Eye
28 Cream,” and “Revitalift Bright Reveal Brightening Day Moisturizer,” which are marketed under
the “L’Oréal” brand, and “Superstay Better Skin Skin-Transforming Foundation,” which is
marketed under L’Oréal’s “Maybelline” brand.

1 4. L'Oréal's Liquid Cosmetic Products are generally sold in containers containing one
2 fluid ounce or less of product. Defendant packages and sells these products in containers made of
3 glass that are sealed or otherwise designed to prevent consumers from opening them. L'Oréal
4 further designed the products to be dispensed through manual pumps inserted into the sealed
5 containers.

6 5. The Liquid Cosmetic Products utilize substantially similar pumps for substantially
7 similar liquid cosmetics to dispense product. All of L'Oréal's defective pumps suffer from the
8 same defect of failing to dispense a significant and material amount of product, and L'Oréal's
9 misleading acts or omissions that give rise to Plaintiffs' consumer fraud and warranty claims are
10 substantially similar with respect to all of the products at issue—particularly because Plaintiffs'
11 claims focus on the functionality of the Liquid Cosmetic Products' defective packaging as opposed
12 to the efficacy of the contents.

13 6. The Liquid Cosmetic Products violate California law because while the containers
14 accurately state the total amount of product contained therein, Defendant fails to disclose to
15 consumers that the pumps are defective for their intended purpose and that they will not be able to
16 access or use a large percentage—*in some cases more than half*—of the product purchased. This
17 is because the pumps used to dispense these Liquid Cosmetic Products are defective and cannot
18 adequately and reasonably dispense viscous liquids, failing to dispense a quarter of the Liquid
19 Cosmetic Products, and sometimes 50% or more.

20 7. To make matters worse, the containers are often glass bottles, sealed shut and are
21 designed to *prevent* consumers from opening them, thereby thwarting consumers' access to the
22 trapped product by any reasonable and safe means. Because some of the containers are made with
23 opaque materials, or the viscous liquids frequently stick to the sides of the containers, it is also
24 difficult for consumers to know exactly how much, if any, Liquid Cosmetic Product remains
25 trapped in the containers. This is further exacerbated by the inherent weight of a small, yet
26 relatively heavy, glass bottle, which misleadingly leads consumers to believe that the weight of any
27 stranded product is attributable instead to the bottle weight itself, and not to any product leftover.
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1 8. As L'Oréal's products are made with glass bottles and are designed not to be opened,
2 a reasonable consumer would not be expected to do more than perfunctorily attempt to open the
3 bottle because doing so more aggressively (such as with a saw or knife) could likely be dangerous,
4 thereby exacerbating the defects in the pumps themselves.

5 9. Results from Plaintiffs' independent laboratory testing of the products at issue,
6 which utilized standard laboratory practices for measuring the volume of viscous liquids, confirm
7 that L'Oréal's defective Liquid Cosmetic Product pumps only dispense between as little as 43
8 percent to 81 percent of the container's advertised contents.

9 10. This low dispensation rate deceives and damages consumers, who typically spend
10 approximately \$15 for the products, meaning that consumers may lose on the average
11 approximately \$7 *on each purchase* because of L'Oréal's defective and misleading packaging.

12 11. To compound matters, viscous liquid like the makeup products at issue can be more
13 easily and completely dispensed from containers that contain removable pumps. In addition to
14 threaded, removable screw-top pumps, airless pumps are utilized by many other cosmetic
15 manufacturers to dispense viscous liquid cosmetic products similar to that of L'Oréal's products.
16 Moreover, L'Oréal itself uses these more efficient packaging types with other of its products, so it
17 obviously is familiar with their advantages.

18 12. Numerous consumers have complained directly to L'Oréal about (i) their inability
19 to access the Liquid Cosmetic Product due to the defective pump design, (ii) their frustration that
20 the containers are sealed which prohibits them from accessing stranded product the pumps won't
21 dispense, (iii) their unsuccessful attempts to remove the pumps, and (iv) the unsuccessful attempts
22 they have made to otherwise access the trapped product. In fact, some consumers go to potentially
23 dangerous lengths to attempt to access the trapped product. For example, according to online
24 complaints, consumers have tried to saw off the top of pumps, even though the containers are glass.
25 Others have reported using pliers or other tools not designed for such efforts.

26 13. Many of the consumer complaints are posted on L'Oréal's own website, dating at
27 least as far back as 2010. L'Oréal often responds directly to these specific complaints, thanking
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1 consumers for sharing their feedback and assuring them their comments will be “shared with our
2 management team.”

3 14. As demonstrated by Plaintiffs’ experiences, a national consumer survey, and the
4 widespread complaints on this issue, no reasonable consumer would expect that the manual pump
5 would be defective and cease dispensing product while a significant unused portion remains
6 stranded in the bottle that is sealed and inaccessible by any safe means. And, reasonable consumers
7 expect that a package will be effectively, safely, and properly designed so consumers can best
8 utilize and consume the entirety of the product (except perhaps for *de minimis* trace amounts). The
9 deceptive manner in which these Liquid Cosmetic Products are marketed and sold further precludes
10 consumers from making useful and accurate value comparisons between these Liquid Cosmetic
11 Products and other similar products on the market.

12 15. L’Oréal nevertheless continues to sell these Liquid Cosmetic Products in sealed
13 glass containers, sometimes coated or opaque, with non-removable and ineffective pumps in order
14 to generate greater revenue and sales. In addition to depriving consumers of the full value of the
15 product they have purchased, the deceptive and faulty design of these containers causes some
16 consumers to believe that they have used all of the product and purchase it more frequently than
17 they otherwise would have if the full quantity of product had been dispensed. This results in greater
18 sales and increased profits for L’Oréal as consumers purchase more Liquid Cosmetic Products more
19 frequently. Additionally, L’Oréal receives payment for and profits from the sale of products that
20 the reasonable consumer can never fully use, and is unjustly enriched in that regard.

21 16. Had Plaintiffs known that a large percentage—*sometimes more than half*—of the
22 Liquid Cosmetic Products they purchased from L’Oréal could not be reasonably accessed from the
23 containers in which they were sold, and had Plaintiffs known there was no other reasonable means
24 of accessing the trapped product, Plaintiffs would not have purchased Defendant’s Liquid Cosmetic
25 Products and/or would have paid less/would not have paid the price premium demanded by
26 Defendant, or otherwise acted differently.

1 17. Plaintiffs assert putative class action claims on behalf of themselves and all other
2 consumers who purchased Defendant’s Liquid Cosmetic Products. They seek damages, restitution,
3 and injunctive relief.

4 **PARTIES**

5 18. Plaintiff Renee Young is a citizen of California who resides in Windsor, California,
6 and is over the age of 18.

7 19. Plaintiff Roxane Tierney is a resident of California who resides in Apple Valley,
8 California, and is over the age of 18.

9 20. Defendant L’Oréal is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at
10 575 Fifth Ave, New York, New York 10017. It is a subsidiary of the French cosmetics giant
11 L’Oréal S.A., the world’s largest cosmetics company.

12 21. L’Oréal is engaged in the manufacturing, packaging, advertising, and distributing of
13 many consumer products, including the Liquid Cosmetic Products at issue here, throughout the
14 United States. In addition to manufacturing and distributing products using the “L’Oréal” brand,
15 L’Oréal also manufactures and distributes products using the “Maybelline” brand, including the
16 Liquid Cosmetic Products at issue here, throughout the United States.

17 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

18 22. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
19 § 1332(d)(2). The aggregate claims of all members of the proposed class and subclasses are in
20 excess of \$5 million, exclusive of interest and costs, and there are more than 100 putative class
21 members. Plaintiffs, as well as members of the proposed class, are citizens of a state different from
22 Defendant.

23 23. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, this Court is the proper venue for this action because
24 a substantial part of the events, omissions, and acts giving rise to the claims herein occurred in this
25 District where L’Oréal distributed, marketed, advertised, and sold the various Liquid Cosmetic
26 Products at issue throughout California, which are the subject of the present complaint. Finally,
27 venue is appropriate in this District pursuant to 28 USC § 1391(b)(2) because Plaintiff Young and
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1 a substantial portion of putative class members are residents of this District and a substantial part
2 of the acts and omissions that gave rise to this Complaint occurred or emanated from this District.

3 24. This Court has personal jurisdiction over L'Oréal because it is authorized to do
4 business and does conduct business in California, has specifically marketed, advertised, and made
5 substantial sales in California, and has sufficient minimum contacts with this state and/or
6 sufficiently avails itself of the markets of this state through its promotion, sales, and marketing
7 within this state to render the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court permissible.

8 **INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

9 25. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-2(c), an intradistrict assignment to the San
10 Francisco/Oakland Division is appropriate because a substantial part of the events or omissions
11 which give rise to the claims asserted herein occurred in this Division, including that Plaintiff
12 Young resides in and made the purchase at issue in Sonoma County.

13 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

14 **A. Products At Issue**

15 26. There are at least four products at issue in this case manufactured and marketed by
16 L'Oréal during the class period, which are sold in drug stores, cosmetic stores, and other retail
17 outlets across the United States, and internationally.

18 27. Two of the products are liquid foundations, "Visible Lift Serum Absolute,"
19 marketed under the L'Oréal brand, and "Superstay Better Skin Skin-Transforming Foundation,"
20 marketed under the Maybelline brand. A version of each of the products is pictured here:
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28. The two other products at issue are “Age Perfect Eye Renewal Eye Cream” and “Revitalift Bright Reveal Brightening Day Moisturizer,” both of which are marketed under the L’Oréal brand and are pictured here:



1 29. The products are sealed in glass containers. The liquids are dispensed through a
2 manual pump which cannot be screwed off or otherwise removed.

3 **B. History Of The Problem: Consumer Complaints**

4 30. L'Oréal has known about the problems with its defective pumps for years.
5 Numerous consumers have lodged complaints with L'Oréal dating back at least as far as *ten years*
6 *ago*. L'Oréal has sometimes acknowledged these complaints and has even responded to them,
7 thanking consumers for their thoughts and promising to share customer feedback with management
8 and others within the company.

9 31. Below is a mere sampling of online consumer complaints, most of which were
10 directly received by L'Oréal on its websites, involving the Liquid Cosmetic Products:

11 **L'Oréal Visible Lift Serum Absolute Foundation**

12 a. "I have been buying Loreal makeup for many years and I
13 don't have any complaints about the make up-I actually prefer it,
14 The complaint I have is with the new bottle for Visible Lift. You
15 can NOT take the top off! When the bottle is close to empty and the
16 makeup is just low enough for the pump not to reach-you cant get
17 anymore makeup out. If I am going to have to pay \$\$\$ for makeup I
18 would like to be able to use it all. = (" 1MadBuyer from San
19 Antonio, TX, posted on Defendant's website.

20 b. "This is a fabulous foundation, but all of a sudden - the
21 pump stops working! How ridiculous. I'd transfer the foundation to
22 an airless pump, but the foundation is way to thick to get it out of
23 the bottle. I've read that this happens with this foundation, but just
24 thought .. Oh, that person got a bad one. Um, noooooooo - LOREAL
25 - FIX THE FOUNDATION PUMP!" MonicaP from San Diego,
26 posted on Defendant's website.

27 c. "Love the foundation; dislike the pump. I'd give this five
28 stars for coverage and texture, but I'll knock it down to four for
consistently having to wrench off the pump at the 25% level and
dig out the remainder with cotton swabs, making a mess in the
process. Seriously, L'Oréal, if you can produce other products in
bottles that don't waste so much product, why can't you fix this
one? We've been begging for years; help us out!" Almost57 from
Sacramento, CA, posted on Defendant's website.

d. "I bought the new Loreal Visible Lift Foundation and loved
it until I got 2/3 through the bottle and the pump top stopped
working. Now I cannot access the remaining makeup from the
bottle and the cap is not a screw top to [sic] it's impossible to get
foundation out of the bottle even though there's a lot left. It's a very

1 poor design. I liked the idea of the pump until it stopped working. I
2 won't buy the product again with this top. . . ." catessman posted on
Complaints Board website.

3 e. "Bottle is fitted with a pump dispenser that does not pump
4 anything out when it gets low. Cap does not skrew off to allow you
5 to get to it that way. So, for the amount this costs I expect to be able
to use it ALL! Not three quarters of it." madesjarlais posted on
MeasuredUp website.

6 f. "Love product.....but 1/3 of it won't pump out. Manufacturer
7 needs to redesign pump so it will actually pump out. Bottle is
8 designed where the top won't come off. If you want to actually use
9 all the product that you paid for, you have to pry the top off. A lot
of people just throw it away and buy more which makes more profit
for L'Oréal. Refuse to buy this product until pump actually works."
Ms. Urban posted on Amazon website.

10 g. "This is a great makeup but the bottle is terrible!! I have
11 bought 2 and I will try one more but if the pump isn't better I will
12 look for a new brand. I've lost half of each of the first ones and can't
afford to pay the price to toss it in the garbage." Trudeeblue posted
on Defendant's website

13 h. "I really like this product, but when I get to the 1/2 way
14 mark, I cant get it to come out. I have cleaned the dispenser but still
15 i cant get anymore. I thought I could unscrew the top, but it doesnt
16 work that way. I enjoy wearing this foundation, but cant afford to
lose 1/2 a bottle everytime. do you have any suggestions?"
Anonymous posted on Defendant's website.

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18 **Maybelline Super Stay Better Skin Foundation**

19 a. "GOOD, BUT NEEDS BETTER PACKAGING. I like this
20 foundation, but it needs a better packaging. I'm the type to finish
21 my things til the last drop and maybe because the foundation is on
the thicker side, you can't really see when the foundation is about to
be finished, and to top it off, extremely hard to remove the pump."
suheid from Long Beach, CA posted on Defendant's Maybelline
website.

22 b. "the pump stopped working after the third day....threw it
23 out." Donna M. Coriano posted on Amazon's website.

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25 **L'Oréal Revitalift Bright Reveal Brightening Day Moisturizer**

26 a. "Bottle broken. :(I only was able to use the Bright Reveal
27 moisturizer a few times before the pump stopped working. But the
28 few times that I did it was nice. I noticed it was slightly pearlized
which is what I'm guessing is supposed to give your skin some
radiance. I don't plan on repurchasing this lotion, disappointed that
the bottle broke so soon and am glad I didn't spend my money on it

1 or it would have been returned. Seems like a good basic daytime
 2 lotion. I have dry skin and had to use a lot to make my skin
 3 feel comfortable. Also I prefer my daytime lotion to have a higher
 4 SPF. Won't purchase in the future, but I did LOVE some of the
 5 other products in this line." Suzanne posted on Defendant's
 6 website.

7 b. "Great formula; needs better packaging. I've purchased this
 8 twice so far and really like the product. It smells nice, absorbs fast,
 9 and protects from the sun well. My only complaint is the package:
 10 when the pump stops pumping, there is still a lot of product
 11 remaining in the bottle and it's very hard to get the rest out. This
 12 seems wasteful, and I want to use every bit of what I've purchased.
 13 A wider bottle neck or a squeezable tube would make it easier to
 14 completely empty the package and use all of the product." SDCA
 15 posted on Defendant's website.

16 **L'Oréal Age Perfect Eye Renewal Eye Cream**

17 a. "The cream in this product is nice but I would never buy it
 18 again because the pump is faulty. It stops working at about half full.
 19 So you waste 50% of product. I want a refund! do not buy this."
 20 Laurainc posted on Defendant's website.

21 b. "The bottle needs to be redesigned! This is the 2nd time I
 22 have bought this product. And yet again I cannot get the bottle 1/3
 23 of the product to dispense. The pump stops working. I have had the
 24 bottle turned upside down for 2 days and the lotion will not drop. I
 25 will not buy this product again - you need to change the design."
 26 Sue952 from Surrey, BC, Canada, posted on Defendant's website.

27 32. Given the multitude of complaints, L'Oréal is undoubtedly aware of the defective
 28 closed pump design. Indeed, L'Oréal sometimes specifically responds to complaints on its own
 website:

a. Complaint from "MiamiomFort Lauderdale, FL" and
 response from L'Oréal:

Posted: 07/18/2014 Reviewing: Natural Buff

Love the product Hate the pump- can't get last 1/4 out of bottle
 Bought 3 bottles - same problem Loved the previous bottle with
 brush- bring it back Moved on to another brand because of this

Response from L'Oréal Paris USA



Customer Care, L'Oréal Paris USA 07/21/2014

1 Thank you for taking the time to share your feedback with us. We
2 are always looking for ways to improve our products and services.
3 Your comments will be passed along to others in the company. In
4 the future you may want to try our new product Visible Lift Blur
5 Foundation: <http://bit.ly/1k8v3qI>

6 b. Complaint from “Vandeven mConroe, TX” and response
7 from L’Oréal:

8 **Posted:** 09/01/2014 Reviewing: Creamy Natural

9 Great product but you can only use 65% or 75% of the product. The
10 rest is wasted as the pump will not distribute the material that
11 remains. I guess Loreal can sell more product that way but it’s
12 frustrating to pay top dollar for a good product only to be able to
13 access a portion of what you bought. Bottom line, good product,
14 poorly designed dispenser.

15 Response from L’Oréal Paris USA



16 Customer Care, L’Oréal Paris USA 09/08/2014

17 Thank you for sharing your thoughts with us. We are always
18 looking for ways to improve our products and services. Your
19 comments will be shared with our management team.

20 **C. Other Packaging Options**

21 33. There is no equitable justification for L’Oréal’s products to suffer from these defects
22 or for L’Oréal to deceive and mislead consumers. Other liquid cosmetic products (including other
23 products marketed and sold by L’Oréal itself) similar to those at issue here are marketed and sold
24 in containers that either (a) have threaded, screw-off lids, (b) use removable (not closed) pumps,
25 (c) use airless pumps, or (d) utilize squeeze tubes—all of which allow most, if not all, of the liquid
26 cosmetic product to be dispensed. Regarding airless pumps, they typically dispense at least 99%
27 of liquid cosmetics similar to L’Oréal’s Liquid Cosmetic Products. Many cosmetic manufacturers
28 (including L’Oréal) use airless pumps to dispense liquid foundations and other liquid cosmetic
products. For example, Arbonne uses an airless pump to dispense its “Perfecting Liquid
Foundation,” a similar product:

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34. The use of airless pumps is in no way limited to expensive cosmetic products. One of the least expensive lines of cosmetics sold at Target stores, e.l.f. Cosmetics, also makes use of airless pumps to dispense its primer and foundation—both of which are sold for approximately \$6.00 each:



D. Laboratory Testing

35. Independent laboratory Exponent tested the dispensing rates of L’Oréal’s products at issue, consistent with standard laboratory practices for measuring the volume of viscous liquids.

1 Exponent’s testing reflects and confirms what consumers have already reported: L’Oréal’s closed
 2 pump is defective for its intended purpose and results in significant amounts of the Liquid Cosmetic
 3 Products remaining in their containers and unavailable for use by the consumer who paid for it.
 4 For some products, the pump is only capable of dispensing 43% of the product, *stranding well over*
 5 *half of the product in the container.*

6 36. The results from the laboratory testing for the Liquid Cosmetic Products at issue
 7 were as follows:

PRODUCT	PERCENTAGE OF LABELED VOLUME ACTUALLY DISPENSED
L’Oréal Age Perfect Eye Renewal Eye Cream	43%
L’Oréal Revitalift Bright Reveal Brightening Day Moisturizer	62%
Maybelline Superstay Better Skin Skin-Transforming Foundation	77%
L’Oréal Visible Lift Serum Absolute	81%

16 **E. Consumer Survey**

17 37. Plaintiffs also commissioned a national consumer survey to assess consumers’
 18 reasonable expectations regarding the amount of liquid cosmetic product that should be dispensed
 19 from closed pump containers for liquid foundations and other products similar to the Liquid
 20 Cosmetic Products. Of the more than 750 consumers who were surveyed, 74% expected to receive
 21 and use the full labeled amount on the bottle.

22 38. In addition, consumers were told to assume that only 70% of a liquid cosmetic could
 23 be dispensed from a closed pump container and were asked to provide comments in response to
 24 that proposition. Nearly three-quarters (72%) of the comments were negative or extremely negative.
 25 The hundreds of negative comments included words such as “unethical,” “waste,” “unfair,” “rip-
 26 off,” “sucks” and “cheat.”

27 39. Given that L’Oréal is aware, yet conceals from unsuspecting consumers, that its
 28 Liquid Cosmetic Products are contained in closed, defective pumps and that the consumer will be

1 unable to access and use significant, material amounts of the product they purchased, L'Oréal has
2 run afoul of California's consumer protection and warranty laws.

3 **PLAINTIFFS' EXPERIENCES**

4 **A. Plaintiff Renee Young**

5 40. On or about June 2017, Plaintiff Young purchased L'Oréal Age Perfect Eye
6 Renewal Eye Cream and paid approximately \$18.00 for the product at the CVS store in Windsor,
7 California.

8 41. Although she attempted to do so, Young was unable to use all of the eye cream
9 purchased because it could not be completely dispensed from its defective container and Young
10 was unable to use any other reasonable means to access the remaining product for use. A significant
11 amount of product was stranded.

12 42. Because of her experience with the defective pump and stranded product, Young
13 did not purchase the L'Oréal eye cream again.

14 43. On or about January 2018, Plaintiff Young purchased L'Oréal Visible Lift Serum
15 Absolute Foundation and paid approximately \$14.00 for the product at the Walmart store in
16 Windsor, California.

17 44. Although she attempted to do so, Young was unable to use all of the foundation
18 purchased because it could not be completely dispensed from its defective container and Young
19 was unable to use any other reasonable means to access the remaining product for use. A significant
20 amount of product was stranded.

21 45. Because of her experience with the defective pump and stranded product, Young
22 did not purchase the L'Oréal foundation again.

23 **B. Plaintiff Roxane Tierney**

24 46. On or about March 2017, Plaintiff Tierney purchased L'Oreal Visible Lift Serum
25 Absolute Foundation and paid approximately \$15.00 for the product at a retail store in Apple
26 Valley, California. At around the same time, Tierney purchased Maybelline Superstay Better Skin
27 Skin-Transforming Foundation and paid approximately \$15.00 for the product at a retail store in
28 Apple Valley.

1 47. Although she attempted to do so, Tierney was unable to use all of the foundation
2 purchased from the two products because the foundations could not be completely dispensed from
3 the containers and Tierney was unable to use any other reasonable means to access the remaining
4 product for use. A significant amount of product was stranded in both containers.

5 48. Because of her experience with the stranded product, Tierney did not purchase the
6 L’Oreal foundation or the Maybelline foundation again.

7 49. Had Plaintiffs known that the pumps were defective and that they would not be able
8 to use a material proportion of the Liquid Cosmetic Products they purchased because the product
9 could not be dispensed from the containers in which they were sold in, and had Plaintiffs known
10 there was no other reasonable means of accessing the trapped product, Plaintiffs would not have
11 purchased Defendant’s Liquid Cosmetic Products and/or would have paid less/would not have paid
12 the price premium demanded by Defendant, or otherwise acted differently.

13 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

14 50. Plaintiffs bring claims pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 on behalf of
15 the following Class, as defined below.

16 All persons who purchased one or more Liquid Cosmetic Products
17 sold by Defendant in California.³

18 51. Excluded from the Class are Defendant and its current employees, counsel for either
19 party, as well as the Court and its personnel presiding over this action.

20 52. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action
21 against L’Oréal pursuant to the provisions of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.

22 53. **Numerosity**: The precise number of members of the proposed class is unknown to
23 Plaintiffs at this time, but, based on information and belief, Class members are so numerous that
24 their individual joinder herein is impracticable. Defendant’s Liquid Cosmetic Products have been
25 and are sold throughout the United States through numerous retail outlets including Sephora, Wal-
26 Mart, Target, Walgreens, Ulta, Rite-Aid, and CVS during the Class Period. Defendant’s Liquid

27 ³ The “Class Period” for each claim is provisionally intended to be the respective statute of
28 limitations for each claim, with Plaintiffs reserving the right to invoke the equitable tolling
doctrine based on the discovery rule or other bases as discovery and the case progresses.

1 Cosmetic Products also have been offered and are offered online by these retailers and by other
2 online retailers such as Amazon.com, Drugstore.com and Beauty.com during the Class Period.
3 Plaintiffs believe, based on information and belief and publicly available sales figures, that Class
4 members number in the tens or hundreds of thousands. Class members may be notified of the
5 pendency of this action by published notice, sales records, or by other alternative means and may
6 be identified through the sale and distribution records of L'Oréal and third-party retailers and
7 vendors.

8 54. **Commonality**: Numerous questions of law or fact are common to the claims of
9 Plaintiffs and members of the proposed Class. These common questions of law and fact exist as to
10 all Class members and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. These
11 common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to the following:

12 a. Whether the Liquid Cosmetic Products marketed and sold by L'Oréal are
13 deceptively marketed and sold in defective pumps that are unfit for dispensing viscous liquid
14 cosmetics and/or are made, constructed, packaged, labeled, and filled so as to mislead, deceive, and
15 defraud reasonable consumers including Plaintiffs and Class members.

16 b. Whether the Liquid Cosmetic Products marketed and sold by Defendant are
17 defectively designed and/or manufactured in a manner likely to deceive reasonable consumers
18 including Plaintiffs and Class members.

19 c. Whether the manner in which these Liquid Cosmetic Products are marketed
20 and sold prohibits consumers, including Plaintiffs and Class members, from making useful and
21 accurate value comparisons between Defendant's Liquid Cosmetic Products and other similar
22 products on the market.

23 d. Whether L'Oréal's conduct violates the relevant California consumer
24 protection and warranty laws.

25 e. Whether Plaintiffs and the other Class members were injured by L'Oréal's
26 conduct, and if so, the appropriate class-wide measure of damages, restitution, and other
27 appropriate relief, including injunctive relief.

28 f. Whether Plaintiffs and the other Class members are entitled to injunctive

1 relief.

2 55. **Typicality:** The claims of the named Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the
3 proposed Class in that the named Plaintiffs purchased one or more of L'Oréal's Liquid Cosmetic
4 Products during the Class Period in a typical consumer setting and sustained damages as a result of
5 L'Oréal's wrongful conduct.

6 56. **Adequate Representation:** Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent the
7 interests of the Class in that they are typical consumers of Defendant's Liquid Cosmetic Products
8 and have no conflicts with any other Class members. Plaintiffs have retained competent counsel
9 experienced in prosecuting complex class actions, and they will vigorously litigate this class action.

10 57. **Predominance and Superiority:** There is no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy
11 other than by maintenance of this class action. A class action is superior to other available means,
12 if any, for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Prosecution of separate actions by
13 individual Class members would create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications,
14 establishing incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendant. Additionally, given the modest
15 amount of damages sustained by any individual Class member, few, if any, proposed Class
16 members could or would sustain the economic burden of pursuing individual remedies for
17 L'Oréal's wrongful conduct. Treatment as a class action will achieve substantial economies of
18 time, effort, and expense, and provide comprehensive and uniform supervision by a single court.
19 This class action presents no material difficulties in management.

20 58. Class action certification is warranted under Fed. R. Civ P. 23(b)(1)(A) because the
21 prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the proposed Class would create a risk of
22 inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual Class members, which may produce
23 incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant.

24 59. Class action certification is warranted under Fed. R. Civ P. 23(b)(1)(B) because the
25 prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the proposed Class would create a risk of
26 adjudications with respect to individual Class members which may, as a practical matter, be
27 dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the adjudications or substantially
28 impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.

1 66. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and members of the Class were "consumers" as that
2 term is defined in Civil Code section 1761(d).

3 67. L'Oréal practices in connection with the marketing and sale of its Liquid Cosmetic
4 Products violate the CLRA in at least (but not limited to) the following respects:

5 a. In violation of section 1770(a)(5), L'Oréal's Liquid Cosmetic Products
6 knowingly misrepresented goods;

7 b. In violation of section 1770(a)(7), L'Oréal's Liquid Cosmetic Products
8 were represented to be of a particular standard, quality, or grade, but were
9 not; and

10 c. In violation of section 1770(a)(9), L'Oréal's knowingly advertised its
11 Liquid Cosmetic Products with the intent not to sell the products as
12 advertised.

13 68. As set forth above, L'Oréal's Liquid Cosmetic Products are deceptive and
14 misleading to reasonable consumers in violation of the CLRA because the pumps in which the
15 Liquid Cosmetic Products are sold are defective and unfit for dispensing viscous cosmetics and fail
16 to dispense material and significant quantities of the cosmetics while stranding undispensed
17 cosmetics in sealed glass bottles that cannot be accessed using safe or reasonable means. L'Oréal
18 has known that its Liquid Cosmetic Products are contained in defective pumps but has chosen not
19 to disclose that information to consumers in any aspect of its marketing or advertising for the
20 products and has failed to adequately respond to consumers' complaints and concerns with
21 compensation or refunds. At all times L'Oréal has had exclusive knowledge of the pumps' defects
22 and their unfitness for use with the Liquid Cosmetic Products because it designed, tested, marketed
23 and sold the pumps knowing that they would not be able to dispense material amounts of product
24 and that consumers would have no way of knowing about the defects until after the point of sale
25 when they used the products at home. L'Oréal also has exclusive knowledge and was put on notice
26 of the pumps' defects through consumer complaints. Through L'Oréal's uniform
27 misrepresentations, concealment and suppression of material facts, L'Oréal engaged in misleading
28

1 and deceptive conduct that created a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding on the part of
2 Plaintiffs and Class members.

3 69. L'Oréal's conduct described herein was undertaken in transactions intended to result
4 in, and which did result in, the purchase of its Liquid Cosmetic Products by consumers, which
5 caused harm to Plaintiffs and Class members who would not have purchased (or paid as much for)
6 its L'Oréal's products had they known the truth. Plaintiffs were in fact injured by purchasing or
7 overpaying for L'Oréal's products.

8 70. The CLRA is, by its express terms, a cumulative remedy, such that remedies under
9 its provisions can be awarded in addition to those provided under separate statutory schemes and/or
10 common law remedies, such as those alleged in the other Counts of this Complaint. *See* Cal. Civ.
11 Code § 1752.

12 71. In accordance with Civil Code section 1780, Plaintiffs and Class members seek
13 injunctive and equitable relief for L'Oréal's violations of the CLRA necessary to bring it in
14 compliance with the CLRA by, among other things, using non-defective pumps and or adequately
15 disclosing that the defective pumps will not dispense material and significant portions of the Liquid
16 Cosmetic Products prior to the point of purchase.

17 72. In accordance with Civil Code section 1780, the Plaintiffs served a notice pursuant
18 to Civil Code section 1782, via a certified letter, return receipt requested, requesting appropriate
19 relief on or about February 6, 2020. Should L'Oréal fail to respond to Plaintiffs' CLRA demand
20 in a satisfactory manner, Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint to seek damages after the expiration
21 of the notice period.

22 **COUNT II**

23 **Violation of California Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.***

24 **On Behalf of the California Class**

25 73. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the factual allegations contained herein.

26 74. L'Oréal has engaged in unfair competition within the meaning of California
27 Business & Professions Code section 17200, *et seq.*, because L'Oréal's conduct is unlawful, unfair,
28 and fraudulent as herein alleged.

1 75. Plaintiffs, the members of the Class, and L'Oréal are a "person" or "persons," within
2 the meaning of Section 17201 of the California Unfair Competition Law ("UCL").

3 76. The UCL prohibits any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business practices or acts.
4 L'Oréal's conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes an unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business
5 practice that occurred in connection with the marketing, advertisement and sale of its products. As
6 set forth above, L'Oréal's Liquid Cosmetic Products are deceptive and misleading to reasonable
7 consumers in violation of the UCL because the pumps in which the Liquid Cosmetic Products are
8 sold are defective and unfit for dispensing viscous cosmetics and fail to dispense material and
9 significant quantities of the cosmetics while stranding undispensed cosmetics in sealed glass bottles
10 that cannot be accessed using safe or reasonable means. L'Oréal has known that its Liquid
11 Cosmetic Products are contained in defective pump containers but has chosen not to disclose that
12 information to consumers in any aspect of its marketing or advertising for the products and has
13 failed to adequately respond to their complaints and concerns with compensation or refunds.
14 Through L'Oréal's uniform misrepresentations, concealment and suppression of material facts,
15 L'Oréal engaged in misleading and deceptive conduct that created a likelihood of confusion or
16 misunderstanding on the part of Plaintiffs and Class members.

17 77. L'Oréal's misleading and deceptive misrepresentations and omissions, concealment
18 and suppression of material fact, as described within, violated the UCL's unlawful, unfair, and
19 fraudulent prongs.

20 78. **Unlawful prong:** L'Oréal's conduct, as described within, violated the UCL's
21 unlawful prong because: (1) it violates the CLRA in connection with the sale of goods and services;
22 (2) violates California's Sherman Act, Cal. Health and Safety Code section 109875, *et seq.*,
23 because, among other things, L'Oréal has sold "cosmetics" that are misbranded in defective pumps
24 that run afoul of the Sherman Act's prohibition on false and misleading labeling and use of
25 containers that are "made, formed, or filled as to be misleading" (Cal. Health & Saf. Code §§
26 111740, 111750); (3) it violates California Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Civ. Code §§
27 1790, *et seq.* and the implied warranty of merchantability; and (4) has unlawfully and unjustly
28

1 enriched L'Oréal. Plaintiffs and the Class have spent money purchasing L'Oréal's products they
2 would not have otherwise purchased (or paid more for them).

3 79. **Unfair prong:** L'Oréal's conduct, as described within, violated the UCL's unfair
4 prong because its conduct violates established public policy intended to regulate the fair and ethical
5 sale of goods and services to consumers as set forth in the CLRA, the Song-Beverly Act, and the
6 Sherman Act, and because it is immoral, unethical, oppressive, or unscrupulous and has caused
7 injuries to the Plaintiffs and the Class that outweigh any purported benefit. At all times relevant
8 herein, L'Oréal's conduct of misrepresenting and concealing material facts regarding its defective
9 pumps from the Plaintiffs and consumers caused them injury by inducing them to purchase
10 L'Oréal's products they would not have otherwise purchased (or pay more for them). The utility
11 of L'Oréal's conduct in misrepresenting and concealing material facts from the Plaintiffs and the
12 Class is far outweighed by the gravity of harm to consumers who have now spent money they would
13 not have otherwise spent and that has resulted in Defendant being unjustly enriched.

14 80. **Fraudulent prong:** L'Oréal's conduct, as described within, violated the UCL's
15 fraudulent prong by misrepresenting and concealing material information that caused, or would
16 likely cause, Plaintiffs and the Class to be deceived into purchasing L'Oréal's Liquid Cosmetic
17 Products they would not have otherwise purchased (or paid more for them). At all times L'Oréal
18 has had exclusive knowledge of the pumps' defects and their unfitness for use with the Liquid
19 Cosmetic Products because it designed, tested, marketed and sold the pumps knowing that they
20 would not be able to dispense material amounts of product and that consumers would have no way
21 of knowing about the defects until after the point of sale when they used the products at home.
22 L'Oréal also has exclusive knowledge and was put on notice of the pumps' defects through
23 consumer complaints. Plaintiffs and the Class did, in fact, purchase L'Oréal's products they would
24 not have otherwise purchased (or paid more for them) but for L'Oréal's fraudulent conduct
25 misrepresenting and concealing material information about its defective pumps. Plaintiffs and the
26 Class have been harmed and sustained injury as a result of L'Oréal's fraudulent conduct in violation
27 of the UCL as explained herein.
28

1 81. Plaintiffs have standing to pursue this claim because they have been injured by
2 virtue of suffering a loss of money and/or property as a result of the wrongful conduct alleged
3 herein. Plaintiffs would not have purchased L'Oréal's products (or paid as much for them) had
4 they known the truth, though they have an interest in purchasing such products in the future should
5 L'Oréal use non-defective pumps. As a direct result of L'Oréal's actions and omissions of material
6 facts, Plaintiffs and Class members did not obtain the value of the products for which they paid;
7 were unlawfully, unfairly, and fraudulently induced to make purchases that they otherwise would
8 not have made; and lost their ability to make informed and reasoned purchasing decisions.

9 82. The UCL is, by its express terms, a cumulative remedy, such that remedies under its
10 provisions can be awarded in addition to those provided under separate statutory schemes and/or
11 common law remedies, such as those alleged in the other Counts of this Complaint. *See* Cal. Bus.
12 & Prof. Code § 17205.

13 83. As a direct and proximate cause of L'Oréal's conduct, which constitutes unlawful,
14 unfair, and fraudulent business practices, as herein alleged, Plaintiffs and Class members have been
15 damaged and suffered ascertainable losses measured by the cost of their L'Oréal purchases or some
16 portion thereof, thereby entitling them to recover restitution and equitable relief, including
17 disgorgement or ill-gotten gains, refunds of moneys, interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, filing fees,
18 and the costs of prosecuting this class action, as well as any and all other relief that may be available
19 at law or equity.

COUNT III

Violation of The Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Civ. Code §§ 1790 et seq.

22 84. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the factual allegations contained herein.

23 85. L'Oréal violated the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act by, among other things,
24 violating the implied warranties of merchantability by knowingly selling Liquid Cosmetic Products
25 in defective pumps that were unsuitable for use with viscous cosmetics because they could not
26 adequately dispense the cosmetics contained within in violation of sections 1791.1 and 1791.2, and
27 were therefore not fit for the ordinary purpose for which the goods were intended to be sold.
28

1 86. L'Oréal's attempts to disclaim or limit the implied warranty of merchantability *vis-*
2 *à-vis* consumers are unconscionable and unenforceable. Specifically, L'Oréal's warranty
3 limitations are unenforceable because L'Oréal knowingly sold defective products without
4 informing consumers about the pump dispensing defect. Moreover, Defendant was provided notice
5 of these issues by numerous complaints lodged by consumers.

6 87. Plaintiffs and Class members have complied with all obligations under the warranty
7 or otherwise have been excused from performance of said obligations as a result of L'Oréal's
8 conduct described herein.

9 88. Plaintiff and Class members have been harmed by L'Oréal's violations of the Song-
10 Beverly Consumer Warranty Act and are entitled pursuant to Civil Code section 1794 to damages
11 and other equitable relief necessary to bring L'Oréal into compliance with the Song-Beverly
12 Consumer Warranty Act as well as an award of costs of litigation and reasonably attorneys' fees.

13 **COUNT IV**

14 **Breach of the Implied Warranty of Merchantability**

15 89. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the factual allegations contained herein.

16 90. L'Oréal impliedly warranted that the Liquid Cosmetic Products were of a
17 merchantable quality under the Uniform Commercial Code, and California's common laws
18 requiring consumer products be merchantable and fit for sale.

19 91. L'Oréal breached the implied warranty of merchantability because the Liquid
20 Cosmetic Products were not of a merchantable quality due to the pump dispenser defect and other
21 conduct alleged above.

22 92. If necessary, Plaintiffs' and Class members' interactions with L'Oréal suffice to
23 create privity of contract between Plaintiffs and Class members, on the one hand, and Defendant,
24 on the other hand. However, privity of contract need not be established nor is it required because
25 Plaintiffs and Class members are intended third-party beneficiaries of contracts (including implied
26 warranties) between Defendant and the retailers who sell the Liquid Cosmetic Products. L'Oréal's
27 warranties were designed for the benefit of consumers who purchased Liquid Cosmetic Products.
28

1 93. L'Oréal's attempts to disclaim or limit the implied warranty of merchantability *vis-*
2 *à-vis* consumers are unconscionable and unenforceable. Specifically, L'Oréal's warranty
3 limitations are unenforceable because L'Oréal knowingly sold defective products without
4 informing consumers about the pump dispensing defect. Moreover, Defendant was provided notice
5 of these issues by numerous complaints lodged by consumers.

6 94. Plaintiffs and Class members have complied with all obligations under the warranty
7 or otherwise have been excused from performance of said obligations as a result of L'Oréal's
8 conduct described herein.

9 95. As a direct and proximate result of the breach of said warranties, Plaintiffs and Class
10 members were injured and are entitled to damages. As a result of L'Oréal's breach of warranties,
11 Class members have suffered damages because they have purchased Liquid Cosmetic Products they
12 otherwise would not have purchased and/or would have paid less for, or otherwise acted differently.
13 Plaintiffs and Class members are entitled to receive damages from Defendant in an amount to be
14 determined at trial.

15 **COUNT V**

16 **Unjust Enrichment**

17 96. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the factual allegations contained herein.

18 97. By its wrongful acts and omissions described herein, L'Oréal has obtained a benefit
19 by unduly taking advantage of Plaintiffs and Class members.

20 98. L'Oréal, prior to and at the time Plaintiffs and the members of the Class decided to
21 purchase the Liquid Cosmetic Products, knew and had knowledge and information that the
22 products' packaging suffered from defects.

23 99. L'Oréal was aware or should have been aware that reasonable consumers would
24 have wanted to know the facts pertaining to the products' pump dispenser defect before deciding
25 whether or not to purchase the Liquid Cosmetic Products. L'Oréal was also aware that if the
26 products' packaging defect was disclosed it would negatively affect the demand class members had
27 to purchase the Liquid Cosmetic Products.
28

1 107. Pursuant to its authority under the Declaratory Judgment Act, this Court should enter
2 a judgment declaring, among other things, the following:

- 3 a. L'Oréal owed and continues to owe a legal duty to market and sell its Liquid
4 Cosmetic Products defect-free or, at the very least, to inform consumers of
5 the defect;
- 6 b. L'Oréal continues to breach this legal duty by failing to employ reasonable
7 measures to prevent defects in its products or inform consumers of the
8 defects.

9 108. The Court also should issue corresponding injunctive relief requiring L'Oréal to
10 employ adequate quality control consistent with industry standards to eliminate the defect.

11 109. If an injunction is not issued, Plaintiffs and Class members will suffer continual
12 injury, and lack an adequate legal remedy.

13 110. The hardship to Plaintiffs and the Class members if an injunction does not issue
14 exceeds the hardship to L'Oréal if an injunction is issued.

15 111. Issuance of the requested injunction will not disserve the public interest. To the
16 contrary, such an injunction would benefit the public by preventing deceptive acts and practices in
17 the market, thus eliminating the additional injuries that would result to Plaintiffs and the millions
18 of consumers who use these products.

19 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

20 **THEREFORE**, Plaintiffs seeks judgment against L'Oréal, as follows:

- 21 A. Certifying the Class and naming Plaintiffs as representatives of the Class and
22 Plaintiffs' attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Class members;
- 23 B. Declaring the Defendant's conduct violates the statutes referenced herein;
- 24 C. Finding in favor of Plaintiffs and the Class on all counts asserted herein;
- 25 D. Granting damages, restitution, or disgorgement to Plaintiffs and the Class;
- 26 E. Granting declaratory and injunctive relief to enjoin L'Oréal from engaging in the
27 unlawful practices described in this Complaint;
- 28 F. Granting compensatory damages, the amount of which is to be determined at trial;

- 1 G. Granting punitive damages;
- 2 H. Granting pre- and post-judgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- 3 I. Granting restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;
- 4 J. Granting injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper;
- 5 K. Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs
- 6 of suit; and
- 7 L. Granting further relief as this Court may deem proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: February 7, 2020

KAPLAN FOX & KILSHEIMER LLP

By: /s/ Laurence D. King
Laurence D. King

Laurence D. King (SBN 206423)
Matthew B. George (SBN 239322)
Mario M. Choi (SBN 243409)
1999 Harrison Street, Suite 1560
Oakland, CA 94612
Telephone: 415-772-4700
Facsimile: 415-772-4707
lking@kaplanfox.com
mgeorge@kaplanfox.com
mchoi@kaplanfox.com

SNYDER LAW FIRM LLC

Karen E. Snyder (to be admitted *pro hac vice*)
Paul D. Snyder (to be admitted *pro hac vice*)
10955 Lowell Ave., Suite 710
Overland Park, KS 66210
Telephone: (913) 685-3900
Facsimile: (913) 440-0724
ksnyder@snyderlawfirmllc.com
psnyder@snyderlawfirmllc.com

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WILLIAMS DIRKS DAMERON LLC
Matt Dameron (to be admitted *pro hac vice*)
Amy R. Jackson (to be admitted *pro hac vice*)
1100 Main Street, Suite 2600
Kansas City, MO 64105
Telephone: (816) 945-7110
Facsimile: (816) 945-7118
matt@williamsdirks.com

Counsel for Plaintiffs

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

RENEE YOUNG and ROXANE TIERNEY, Individually and On Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Laurence D. King Kaplan Fox & Kilsheimer LLP, 1999 Harrison Street, Suite 1560 Oakland, CA 94612

DEFENDANTS L'OREAL USA, INC.

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

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

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

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, HABEAS CORPUS, OTHER, 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): 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)

Brief description of cause: Violation of California consumer protection statutes

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 02/07/2020

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/Laurence D. King