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

JOSEPH DIGIACINTO, an individual, on behalf
of himself, all others similarly situated, and the
general public,

Plaintiff,

v.

Reckitt Benckiser, LLC, a Delaware limited
liability company,

Defendant.

Case No.: 3:22-cv-4690

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Joseph DiGiacinto (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated,
2 and the general public, by and through his undersigned counsel, hereby sues Defendant Reckitt
3 Benckiser, LLC (“Defendant”) and, upon information and belief and investigation of counsel,
4 alleges as follows:

5 **I. INTRODUCTION**

6 1. Defendant makes, distributes, sells, and markets “Children’s Delsym Cough
7 Relief.” Defendant sells two separate Delsym Cough Relief products: one advertised for adults,
8 and one advertised for children. The Delsym product marketed for children has an image of a
9 cartoon child and the word “children” written on the front label of the product, while the one
10 marketed for adults does not contain an image of a child or the word “children” anywhere on the
11 label.

12 2. These representations lead reasonable consumers to believe that the cough relief
13 product advertised for adults is suitable only for adults and the cough relief product advertised for
14 children is suitable for children. Based on this reasonable belief, consumers are willing to pay more
15 for the children’s product. Reasonable consumers are willing to pay more for the Children’s
16 Delsym Cough Relief product because they want a product that is specifically formulated for
17 children and is guaranteed to be safe for children to consume.

18 3. The truth, however, is that the adult’s Delsym Cough Relief product has the exact
19 same formula and ingredients as the Children’s Delsym Cough Relief product. Defendant puts the
20 same cough syrup into two different products with different labels. Consumers are being deceived
21 and overcharged.

22 4. Plaintiff read and relied upon Defendant’s advertising when purchasing the Product
23 and was damaged as a result.

24 5. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated
25 consumers in the United States, alleging violations of the California Consumer Legal Remedies
26 Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.* (“CLRA”), Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code
27 §§ 17200 *et seq.* (“UCL”), and False Advertising Law, *id.* §§ 17500 *et seq.* (“FAL”). Plaintiff
28 brings further causes of action for breach of express and implied warranties, negligent

misrepresentation, intentional misrepresentation/fraud, and quasi-contract/unjust enrichment.

6. Plaintiff seeks an order compelling Defendant to (a) cease marketing the Product using the misleading and unlawful tactics complained of herein, (b) destroy all misleading, deceptive, and unlawful materials, (c) conduct a corrective advertising campaign, (d) restore the amounts by which it has been unjustly enriched, and (e) pay restitution damages and punitive damages, as allowed by law

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) (The Class Action Fairness Act) because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs and because more than two-thirds of the members of the Class reside in states other than the state of which Defendant is a citizen.

8. The court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant. Defendant purposely availed itself to California because Defendant transacts, is registered to do business, and does business within this judicial district, and is committing the acts complained of below within this judicial district.

9. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because the injury in this case substantially occurred in this District. Defendant has intentionally availed itself of the laws and markets of this District through the promotion, marketing, distribution, and sale of the Product in this District, and is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District.

III. PARTIES

10. Defendant Reckitt Benckiser, LLC, is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business at 399 Interpace Parkway, Parsippany, New Jersey 07054. Defendant is registered to do business in California as entity number 201126210215. Defendant makes, labels, distributes, sells, and markets the Delsym Cough Relief products throughout the United States and in California. Defendant is responsible for the making, labelling, distribution, selling, and marketing of the Delsym Cough Relief products throughout the applicable statute of limitations period.

11. Plaintiff Joseph DiGiacinto ("Plaintiff") is a resident of California and has

1 purchased the Product for personal and household use and not for resale several times throughout
 2 the Class Period at a Walgreens store located at 7800 Old Redwood Hwy, Cotati, CA 94931 and
 3 a Walmart store located at 4625 Redwood Dr, Rohnert Park, CA 94928. Plaintiff's most recent
 4 purchase of the Product was in January of 2022. Plaintiff saw the misrepresentations made on the
 5 Product label prior to and at the time of purchase and understood them as representations and
 6 warranties that the Product marketed for children was worth a premium, as it was specially
 7 formulated for children and safe for children to consume. Plaintiff relied on the representations
 8 made on the Product's label in deciding to purchase the Product. These representations and
 9 warranties were part of his basis of the bargain, in that he would not have purchased the Product,
 10 or would only have been willing to purchase the Product at a lower price, had he known the
 11 representations were false. Plaintiff would consider purchasing the Product again if the advertising
 12 statements made on the Product labels were, in fact, truthful and represented in a manner as not to
 13 deceive consumers.

14 **IV. NATURE OF THE ACTION**

15 **A. Defendant Makes, Markets, Distributes, and Sells Delsym Cough Relief Products**

16 12. Defendant sells a Children's Delsym Cough Relief product marketed for children
 17 and an adult's Delsym Cough Relief product that is marketed for adults.

18 13. The Delsym product marketed for children is labeled as "Children's Delsym Cough
 19 Relief." The children's product is labeled "Age 4+", "for Children", and contains a cartoon image
 20 of a child. The adult Delsym product is not marketed to children. True and correct copies of the
 21 front and top label of the children's Delsym Cough Relief product and the adult's Delsym Cough
 22 Relief product are shown below:

23 //

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14. The side labels of both the children's and adult's Delsym products contain an identical dosing chart that includes dosing amounts for both children and adults. True and correct copies of the side label of the children's Delsym product and the adult's Delsym product are shown below:



15. The dosing instructions require children to consume less of the Product than adults. A Delsym cough relief product purchased for children would therefore be consumed at a slower rate than a Delsym cough relief product purchased for adults. For this reason, Defendant created and marketed one Product as specially formulated for children and sold that Product at a premium. However, both the active and inactive ingredients listed on the label of both the Children's Delsym product and adult Delsym product are identical in form and quantity.

16. A true and correct copy of the ingredient list for the children's Delsym product is shown below:

Ingredients

Children's Delsym 12 Hour Cough Liquid, Grape 5oz

Drug Facts

Active ingredient (in each 5 mL)	Purpose
Dextromethorphan polistirex equivalent to 30 mg dextromethorphan hydrobromide	Cough suppressant

Uses temporarily relieves

- cough due to minor throat and bronchial irritation as may occur with the common cold or inhaled irritants
- the impulse to cough to help you get to sleep

Warnings

Do not use if you are now taking a prescription monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) (certain drugs for depression, psychiatric, or emotional conditions, or Parkinson's disease), or for 2 weeks after stopping the MAOI drug. If you do not know if your prescription drug contains an MAOI, ask a doctor or pharmacist before taking this product.

Ask a doctor before use if you have

- chronic cough that lasts such as occurs with smoking, asthma, or emphysema
- cough that occurs with too much phlegm (mucus)

Stop use and ask a doctor if cough lasts more than 7 days, comes back, or occurs with fever, rash, or headache that lasts. These could be signs of a serious condition.

If pregnant or breast-feeding, ask a health professional before use.

Keep out of reach of children. In case of overdose, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away.

Directions ■ shake bottle well before use

- measure only with dosing cup provided
- do not use dosing cup with other products
- dose as follows or as directed by a doctor

adults and children 12 years of age and over	10 mL every 12 hours, not to exceed 20 mL in 24 hours
children 6 to under 12 years of age	5 mL every 12 hours, not to exceed 10 mL in 24 hours
children 4 to under 6 years of age	2.5 mL every 12 hours, not to exceed 5 mL in 24 hours
children under 4 years of age	do not use

Other information

- each 5 mL contains: sodium 7 mg
- store at 20°-25°C (68°-77°F)
- dosing cup provided

Inactive ingredients citric acid anhydrous, D&C red no. 33, edetate disodium, ethylcellulose, FD&C blue no. 1, flavor, high fructose corn syrup, methylparaben, partially hydrogenated vegetable oil (soybean, cottonseed), polyethylene glycol 3350, polysorbate 80, propylene glycol, propylparaben, purified water, sucrose, tragacanth, xanthan gum

Questions? 1-866-682-4639

You may also report side effects to this phone number.

17. A true and correct copy of the ingredient list for the adult's Delsym product is shown below:

Ingredients

Delsym 12 Hour Cough Relief Liquid, Grape 5oz

Drug Facts

Active ingredient (in each 5 mL)

Dextromethorphan polistirex equivalent to 30 mg dextromethorphan hydrobromide Cough suppressant

Purpose

Uses

temporarily relieves

- cough due to minor throat and bronchial irritation as may occur with the common cold or inhaled irritants
- the impulse to cough to help you get to sleep

Warnings

Do not use if you are now taking a prescription monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) (certain drugs for depression, psychiatric, or emotional conditions, or Parkinson's disease), or for 2 weeks after stopping the MAOI drug. If you do not know if your prescription drug contains an MAOI, ask a doctor or pharmacist before taking this product.

Ask a doctor before use if you have

- chronic cough that lasts such as occurs with smoking, asthma, or emphysema
- cough that occurs with too much phlegm (mucus)

Stop use and ask a doctor if cough lasts more than 7 days, comes back, or occurs with fever, rash, or headache that lasts. These could be signs of a serious condition.

If pregnant or breast-feeding, ask a health professional before use.

Keep out of reach of children. In case of overdose, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away.

Directions

- **shake bottle well before use**
- measure only with dosing cup provided
- do not use dosing cup with other products
- dose as follows or as directed by a doctor

adults and children 12 years of age and over	10 mL every 12 hours, not to exceed 20 mL in 24 hours
children 6 to under 12 years of age	5 mL every 12 hours, not to exceed 10 mL in 24 hours
children 4 to under 6 years of age	2.5 mL every 12 hours, not to exceed 5 mL in 24 hours
children under 4 years of age	do not use

Other information

- each 5 mL contains: sodium 7 mg
- store at 20°-25°C (68°-77°F)
- dosing cup provided

Inactive ingredients

citric acid anhydrous, D&C red no. 33, edetate disodium, ethylcellulose, FD&C blue no. 1, flavor, high fructose corn syrup, methylparaben, partially hydrogenated vegetable oil (soybean, cottonseed), polyethylene glycol 3350, polysorbate 80, propylene glycol, propylparaben, purified water, sucrose, tragacanth, xanthan gum

Questions? 1-866-682-4639

You may also report side effects to this phone number.

18. As shown above, both the children's and the adult's Delsym products contain the same amount of the same active and inactive ingredients.

19. Both the children's and the adult's Delsym products contain the following active ingredient: "Dextromethorphan polistirex equivalent to 30 mg dextromethorphan hydrobromide."

20. Both the children's and the adult's Delsym products also contain the following inactive ingredients: "citric acid anhydrous, D&C red no. 33, edetate disodium, ethylcellulose, FD&C blue no. 1, flavor, high fructose corn syrup, methylparaben, partially hydrogenated vegetable oil (soybean, cottonseed), polyethylene glycol 3350, polysorbate 80, propylene glycol, propylparaben, purified water, sucrose, tragacanth, xantham gum."

B. The Delsym Cough Relief Product Label is Misleading to Reasonable Consumers

21. Based on the different marketing and labeling on the front of the adults' Delsym Cough Relief product and the labeling on the front of the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product, reasonable consumers believe that there is something different about the adults' Delsym Cough Relief product and the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product that makes one better suited for children.

22. The pricing of the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product reinforces this reasonable belief. Per ounce, the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product costs almost a dollar more than the adult's Delsym Cough Relief product. For example, Walgreens sells 3.0-ounce containers of the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product for \$17.99, or \$6.00/oz.¹ Walgreens sells 3.0-ounce containers of the adult's Delsym Cough Relief product for \$15.49, or \$5.16/oz.²

23. The same is true for other retailers: the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product is charged at a premium compared to the adults' Delsym Cough Relief product for the same flavor and amount of fluid ounces. For example, on Walmart.com, children's grape-flavored Delsym Cough Relief sells for \$2.97/fl oz while adult's grape-flavored Delsym Cough Relief sells for

¹ <https://www.walgreens.com/store/c/delsym-children's-cough-suppressant-liquid-grape/ID=prod6006709-product>

² <https://www.walgreens.com/store/c/delsym-adult-cough-suppressant-liquid-grape/ID=prod6006711-product>

1 \$2.77/fl oz.³ Both the children's and adult's grape-flavored Delsym Cough Relief product contain
 2 the same amount of the same active and inactive ingredients. The only difference is that one is
 3 labeled for children, and one is labeled for adults.

4 24. This difference in pricing further indicates to reasonable consumers that the
 5 Children's Delsym Cough Relief product is specially formulated for children and is safer for
 6 children, thus justifying the difference in price.

7 25. The truth, however, is that the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product is not
 8 specially formulated for children. The Children's Delsym Cough Relief product is identical to the
 9 adult's Delsym Cough Relief product. Yet, the adult Delsym Cough Relief product costs less than
 10 the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product. Defendant takes the same exact product and puts it
 11 in two different forms of packaging: one labeled for children, and one labeled for adults. Then,
 12 Defendant charges more for the product marketed for children. In short, Defendant tricks
 13 consumers into thinking they are buying cough relief product specially formulated for children,
 14 when in reality, consumers are just buying Defendant's cough relief product for adults in a different
 15 packaging marketed for children.

16 26. That Defendant is able to charge more for the Children's Delsym Cough Relief
 17 product when it is prominently labeled for children and includes a cartoon image of a child on the
 18 front label of the Product demonstrates that Defendant's labelling is misleading. Consumers buy
 19 the Children's Delsym Product based on the belief that it is specially formulated for children and
 20 is safer for children to consume. There is a reason that children have different medicine and are
 21 recommended to have different dosages of medicine than adults, and consumers that want to keep
 22 children safe rely on companies to not mislead them into paying more for products.

23 27. No reasonable consumer who understood that the Children's Delsym Cough Relief
 24 product was formulated identically to the adult's Delsym Cough Relief product would choose to
 25

26 ³ Compare <https://www.walmart.com/ip/Children-s-Delsym-12-hour-Cough-Relief-Medicine-Powerful-Good-Hours-Suppressing-Liquid-1-Pediatrician-Recommended-Grape-Flavor-5-Fl-oz/14313115> and <https://www.walmart.com/ip/Delsym-Adult-12-hour-Cough-Relief-Medicine-Powerful-Good-Hours-Suppressing-Liquid-1-Pharmacist-Recommended-Grape-Flavor-5-Fl-Oz/14313114?athbdg=L1200>
 27
 28

1 pay more for it. The very fact that Defendant is able to sell the Children's Delsym Cough Relief
2 product for a higher price demonstrates that its labelling is misleading to consumers.

3 **C. Plaintiff's Purchases, Reliance, and Injury**

4 28. Plaintiff Joseph DiGiacinto purchased the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product
5 several times throughout the class period at a Walgreens store located at 7800 Old Redwood Hwy,
6 Cotati, CA 94931 and at a Walmart store located at 4625 Redwood Dr, Rohnert Park, CA 94928
7 in reliance on the Product's claims that the Product was formulated specifically for children.
8 Plaintiff's most recent purchase was in or around January of 2022 and the cost of the Product was
9 approximately \$14.00.

10 29. When deciding to purchase the Product, Plaintiff read and relied on the
11 advertisement that the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product was "for children," as well as the
12 additional children-specific representations, which appear directly on the front label of the
13 Product's label and packaging.

14 30. Based on these representations, Plaintiff believed that the Product was specially
15 formulated for children and bought it specifically for this reason.

16 31. Plaintiff would not have purchased this Product if Plaintiff had known that the
17 Product was, in fact, identical to Delsym Cough Relief product marketed for adults, which costs
18 less than the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product. Plaintiff paid a premium for this Product
19 due to the misleading labelling on the Product's packaging. Had Plaintiff known the truth, Plaintiff
20 could have purchased the same Product for less per ounce than Plaintiff paid.

21 32. The representations on the Product's label were and are false and misleading, and
22 had the capacity, tendency, and likelihood to confuse or confound Plaintiff and other consumers
23 acting reasonably (including the putative Class) because, as described in detail herein, the Product
24 is identical to the Delsym product marketed to adults and is not specially formulated for children.

25 33. Plaintiff acted reasonably in relying on the challenged claims that Defendant
26 intentionally placed on the Product's label and packaging with the intent to induce average
27 consumers into purchasing it.

28 34. Plaintiff first discovered Defendant's unlawful acts described herein in August of

2022 when he learned that the children's Product was identical to the adult's Product, despite the children's Product costing more.

35. Plaintiff, in the exercise of reasonable diligence, could not have discovered earlier Defendant's unlawful acts described herein because the violations were known to Defendant, and not to him throughout the Class Period defined herein.

36. The children's Product costs more than the adult Product without misleading labeling, and would have cost less absent the false and misleading statements.

37. Plaintiff paid more for the Product, and would only have been willing to pay less, or unwilling to purchase it at all, absent the false and misleading labeling statements complained of herein.

38. For these reasons, the Product was worth less than what Plaintiff paid for it.

39. Plaintiff would like to, and would consider, purchasing the Product again when he can do so with the assurance that the Product's label is truthful and consistent with the Product's ingredients.

40. Plaintiff will be unable to rely on the Product's advertising or labeling in the future, and so will not purchase the Product again although he would like to.

41. Plaintiff lost money as a result of Defendant's deceptive claims and practices in that he did not receive what he paid for when purchasing the Product.

42. Plaintiff detrimentally altered his position and suffered damages in an amount equal to the premium he paid for the Product.

43. The senior officers and directors of Defendant allowed the Product to be sold with full knowledge or reckless disregard that the challenged claims are fraudulent, unlawful, and misleading.

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

44. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, Plaintiff seeks certification of the following Classes (or alternative Classes or Subclasses), for the time period from when the Delsym Cough Relief product first entered into the stream of commerce until the present ("Class Period"), as defined as follows:

1 **The Nationwide Class is defined as follows:**

2 All U.S. citizens who purchased the Product in their respective state of
3 citizenship for personal and household use and not for resale during the
4 Class Period.

5 **The California Subclass is defined as follows:**

6 All California citizens who purchased the Product in California for personal
7 and household use and not for resale during the Class Period.

8 45. The Classes and Subclasses described in this complaint will jointly be referred to
9 as the “Class” or the “Classes” unless otherwise stated, and the proposed members of the Classes
10 and Subclasses will jointly be referred to as “Class Members.”

11 46. Plaintiff and the Class reserve their right to amend or modify the Class definitions
12 with greater specificity or further division into subclasses or limitation to particular issues as
13 discovery and the orders of this Court warrant.

14 47. Excluded from the Class are governmental entities, Defendant, any entity in which
15 Defendant has a controlling interest, Defendant’s employees, officers, directors, legal
16 representatives, heirs, successors and wholly or partly owned subsidiaries or affiliated companies,
17 including all parent companies, and their employees; and the judicial officers, their immediate
18 family members and court staff assigned to this case.

19 48. The members in the proposed Class are so numerous that individual joinder of all
20 members is impracticable. Due to the nature of the trade and commerce involved, however,
21 Plaintiff believes the total number of Class members is at least in the hundreds and members of
22 the Classes are numerous. While the exact number and identities of the Class members are
23 unknown at this time, such information can be ascertained through appropriate investigation and
24 discovery. The disposition of the claims of the Class members in a single class action will provide
25 substantial benefits to all parties and to the Court.

26 49. Pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2), Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds
27 generally applicable to the Classes, thereby making final injunctive relief or corresponding
28 declaratory relief and damages as to the Product appropriate with respect to the Classes as a whole.

1 In particular, Defendant has failed to disclose the true nature of the Product being marketed as
2 described herein.

3 50. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact
4 involved, affecting the Plaintiff and the Classes and these common questions of fact and law
5 include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 6 a. Whether Defendant breached any express warranties made to Plaintiff and the
7 Class;
- 8 b. Whether Defendant breached any implied warranties made to Plaintiff and the
9 Class;
- 10 c. Whether Defendant engaged, and continues to engage, in unfair or deceptive acts
11 and practices in connection with the marketing, advertising, and sales of the
12 Product;
- 13 d. Whether Defendant violated other consumer protection statutes, false advertising
14 statutes, or state deceptive business practices statutes;
- 15 e. Whether Defendant's conduct violates public policy; whether Defendant's conduct
16 violates state and federal food statutes or regulations; whether the Product is
17 misbranded;
- 18 f. The proper amount of restitution, damages, and punitive damages;
- 19 g. The proper injunctive relief, including a corrective advertising campaign; and
20 h. The proper amount of attorneys' fees.

21 51. These common questions of law and fact predominate over questions that affect
22 only individual Class Members.

23 52. Plaintiff's claims are typical of Class Members' claims because they are based on
24 the same underlying facts, events, and circumstances relating to Defendant's conduct. Specifically,
25 all Class Members, including Plaintiff, were subjected to the same misleading and deceptive
26 conduct when they purchased the Product, and suffered economic injury because the Product was
27 and still is misrepresented. Absent Defendant's business practice of deceptively and unlawfully
28 labeling the Product, Plaintiff and Class Members would not have purchased the Product, or would

1 have paid less for it.

2 53. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Classes,
3 has no interests incompatible with the interests of the Classes, and has retained counsel with
4 substantial experience in handling complex consumer class action litigation. Plaintiff and his
5 counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the Classes and have the
6 financial resources to do so.

7 54. Plaintiff and the members of the Classes suffered, and will continue to suffer harm
8 as a result of Defendant's unlawful and wrongful conduct. A class action is superior to other
9 available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the present controversy. Individual
10 joinder of all members of the Classes is impracticable. Even if individual Class members had the
11 resources to pursue individual litigation, it would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which the
12 individual litigation would proceed. Individual litigation magnifies the delay and expense to all
13 parties in the court system of resolving the controversies engendered by Defendant's common
14 course of conduct. The class action device allows a single court to provide the benefits of unitary
15 adjudication, judicial economy, and the fair and efficient handling of all Class members' claims in
16 a single forum. The conduct of this action as a class action conserves the resources of the parties
17 and of the judicial system and protects the rights of the class members. Furthermore, for many, if
18 not most, a class action is the only feasible mechanism that allows an opportunity for legal redress
19 and justice.

20 55. Adjudication of individual Class members' claims with respect to Defendant
21 would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other members not parties to the
22 adjudication, and could substantially impair or impede the ability of other class members to protect
23 their interests.

24 56. Defendant has acted on grounds applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate
25 final public injunctive and declaratory relief concerning the Class as a whole.

26 57. As a result of the foregoing, class treatment is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P.
27 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3).

28 //

CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of the Unfair Competition Law,

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*

(on behalf of the California Class)

58. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

59. California’s Unfair Competition Law, Business and Professions Code §17200 (the “UCL”) prohibits any “unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.” For the reasons discussed above, Defendant has engaged in unfair, deceptive, untrue and misleading advertising, and continues to engage in such business conduct, in violation of the UCL.

60. California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, proscribes acts of unfair competition, including “any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.”

Fraudulent

61. A statement or practice is “fraudulent” under the UCL if it is likely to mislead or deceive the public, applying an objective reasonable consumer test.

62. As set forth herein, Defendant’s claims relating to the Product are likely to mislead reasonable consumers to believe the Product is specially formulated for children and is worth a premium.

63. Defendant’s conduct caused and continues to cause substantial injury to Plaintiff and the other Class members. Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact as a result of Defendant’s unfair conduct. Defendant has thus engaged in unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business acts and practices and false advertising, entitling Plaintiff and the Class to public injunctive relief against Defendant, as set forth in the Prayer for Relief.

64. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17203, Plaintiff and the Class seek an order requiring Defendant to immediately cease such acts of unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business practices and requiring Defendant to engage in a corrective advertising campaign.

65. Plaintiff also seeks an order for the disgorgement and restitution of the premium received from the sale of the Products the Class Members purchased, which was unjustly acquired through acts of unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent competition, and attorneys' fees and costs.

Unlawful

66. The acts alleged herein are "unlawful" under the UCL in that they violate at least the following laws:

a. By knowingly and intentionally concealing from Plaintiff and the other Class members that the Product was not specially formulated for children while obtaining a premium from Plaintiff and the Classes;

b. By misrepresenting the nature of the Product as being specially formulated for children and worth a premium;

c. By engaging in the conduct giving rise to the claims asserted in this complaint;

d. By violating California Civil Code §§ 1709-1711 by making affirmative misrepresentations about the Product;

e. By violating California Civil Code §§ 1709-1711 by suppressing material information about the Product;

f. By violating the California Commercial Code for breaches of express and implied warranties.

g. By violating California's Sherman Act, Cal. Health & Safety Code § 110390, which prohibits drug and cosmetics labelling that is "false or misleading in any particular";

h. By violating the False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 *et seq.*; and

i. By violating the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.*

67. Such conduct is ongoing and continues to this date.

68. Plaintiff and the Class reserve the right to allege other violations of law, which constitute other unlawful business acts or practices.

Unfair

69. Defendant's acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices and nondisclosures as

1 alleged herein also constitute “unfair” business acts and practices within the meaning of the UCL
2 in that its conduct is substantially injurious to consumers, offends public policy, and is immoral,
3 unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous as the gravity of the conduct outweighs any alleged
4 benefits attributable to such conduct. In the alternative, Defendant’s business conduct as described
5 herein violates relevant laws designed to protect consumers and business from unfair competition
6 in the marketplace. Such conduct is ongoing and continues to date.

7 70. Defendant’s conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the
8 Product was and is also unfair because it violates public policy as declared by specific
9 constitutional, statutory or regulatory provisions, including but not limited to the Consumers Legal
10 Remedies Act, the False Advertising Law, and portions of the California Sherman Food, Drug,
11 and Cosmetic Law.

12 71. Defendant’s conduct with respect to the labeling, advertising, and sale of the
13 Product was and is also unfair because the consumer injury was substantial, not outweighed by
14 benefits to consumers or competition, and not one consumers themselves could reasonably have
15 avoided.

16 72. Defendant profited from its sale of the falsely, deceptively, and unlawfully
17 advertised and packaged Product to unwary consumers.

18 73. Plaintiff and Class Members are likely to continue to be damaged by Defendant’s
19 deceptive trade practices, because Defendant continues to disseminate misleading information on
20 the Product’s packaging. Thus, public injunctive relief enjoining Defendant’s deceptive practices
21 is proper.

22 74. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant’s legitimate
23 business interests, other than the conduct described herein.

24 75. Classwide reliance can be inferred because Defendant’s misrepresentations were
25 material, *i.e.*, a reasonable consumer would consider them important in deciding whether to buy
26 the Children’s Delsym Cough Relief product.

27 76. Defendant’s misrepresentations were a substantial factor and proximate cause in
28 causing damages and losses to Plaintiff and Class members.

77. Plaintiff and the Classes were injured as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct because (a) they would not have purchased the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product if they had known the truth and (b) they overpaid for the Product because the Products is sold at a price premium due to the misrepresentations.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of the False Advertising Law,

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 *et seq.*

(on behalf of the California Class)

78. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

79. The FAL provides that "[i]t is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association, or any employee thereof with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of real or personal property or to perform services" to disseminate any statement "which is untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500.

80. It is also unlawful under the FAL to disseminate statements concerning property or services that are "untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading." *Id.*

81. As alleged herein, Defendant falsely advertised the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product by falsely representing that the Product was specifically formulated for children and safer for consumption by children, when in fact the Product is identical to the adult's Delsym Cough Relief product.

82. Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact as a result of Defendant's actions as set forth herein. Specifically, prior to the filing of this action, Plaintiff purchased the Product in reliance on Defendant's false and misleading labeling claims that the Product, among other things, was specially formulated for children and worth a premium.

83. Defendant's business practices as alleged herein constitute deceptive, untrue, and misleading advertising pursuant to the FAL because Defendant has advertised the Product in a

manner that is untrue and misleading, which Defendant knew or reasonably should have known, and omitted material information from its advertising.

84. Defendant profited from its sale of the falsely and deceptively advertised Product to unwary consumers.

85. As a result, Plaintiff, the Class, and the general public are entitled to public injunctive and equitable relief, restitution, and an order for the disgorgement of the funds by which Defendant was unjustly enriched.

86. Pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17535, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the Class, seeks an order enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in deceptive business practices, false advertising, and any other act prohibited by law, including those set forth in this Complaint.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act,

Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.*

(on behalf of the California Class)

87. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

88. The CLRA prohibits deceptive practices in connection with the conduct of a business that provides goods, property, or services primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

89. Defendant's false and misleading labeling and other policies, acts, and practices were designed to, and did, induce the purchase and use of the Product for personal, family, or household purposes by Plaintiff and Class Members, and violated and continue to violate the following sections of the CLRA:

a. § 1770(a)(5): representing that goods have characteristics, uses, or benefits which they do not have; and

b. § 1770(a)(7): representing that goods are of a particular standard, quality, or grade if they are of another.

90. Defendant profited from the sale of the falsely, deceptively, and unlawfully advertised Product to unwary consumers.

91. Defendant's wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a continuing course of conduct in violation of the CLRA.

92. Pursuant to § 1782 of the CLRA, Plaintiff will notify Defendant in writing of the particular violations of §1770 of the CLRA and demand that Defendant rectify the actions described above by providing monetary relief, agreeing to be bound by its legal obligations, and giving notice to all affected customers of its intent to do so. Plaintiff will send this notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to Defendant's principal place of business, and if Defendant does not comply within 30 days, Plaintiff will amend this complaint accordingly. Until such time, this Complaint seeks only injunctive relief for Defendant's violations of the CLRA and not damages under §§ 1770 and 1782.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Breach of Express Warranties,

Cal. Com. Code § 2313(1)

(on behalf of all Classes)

93. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

94. Through the Product's label and advertising, Defendant made affirmations of fact or promises, or description of goods, described above, which were "part of the basis of the bargain," in that Plaintiff and the Class purchased the Product in reasonable reliance on those statements. Cal. Com. Code § 2313(1).

95. The foregoing representations were material and were a substantial factor in causing the harm suffered by Plaintiff and the Class because they concerned alleged valuation of the Product regarding its suitability for children.

96. These representations had an influence on consumers' decisions in purchasing the Product.

97. Defendant made the above representations to induce Plaintiff and the members of

1 Class to purchase the Product. Plaintiff and the Class members relied on the representations when
2 purchasing Defendant's product.

3 98. Defendant breached the express warranties by selling a Product that was marketed
4 as specially formulated for children and sold at a premium, when in fact, the Product was identical
5 to the adult's Delsym Cough Relief product.

6 99. That breach actually and proximately caused injury in the form of the price
7 premium that Plaintiff and Class members paid for the Product.

8 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 **Breach of Implied Warranties,**

10 **Cal. Com. Code § 2314**

11 ***(on behalf of all Classes)***

12 100. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if
13 set forth in full herein.

14 101. Defendant, through its acts and omissions set forth herein, in the sale, marketing,
15 and promotion of the Product, made representations to Plaintiff and the Class that, among other
16 things, the Product was specially formulated for children and worth a premium.

17 102. Plaintiff and the Class bought the Product manufactured, advertised, and sold by
18 Defendant, as described herein.

19 103. Defendant is a merchant with respect to the goods of this kind which were sold to
20 Plaintiff and the Class, and there was, in the sale to Plaintiff and other consumers, an implied
21 warranty that those goods were merchantable.

22 104. However, Defendant breached that implied warranty in that the Product was not
23 specially formulated for children, and instead, was identical to the adult's Delsym Cough Relief
24 product.

25 105. As an actual and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class
26 did not receive goods as impliedly warranted by Defendant to be merchantable in that it did not
27 conform to promises and affirmations made on the container or label of the goods.

28 106. Plaintiff and Class have sustained damages as a proximate result of the foregoing

breach of implied warranty in the amount of the Product's price premium.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Negligent Misrepresentation

(on behalf of all Classes)

107. Plaintiff and the Class Members re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation set forth above, and further allege as follows:

108. Defendant had a duty to disclose to Plaintiff and Class Members correct information as to the quality and characteristics of the Product because Defendant was in a superior position than Plaintiff and Class Members such that reliance by Plaintiff and Class Members was justified. Defendant possessed the skills and expertise to know the type of information that would influence a consumer's purchasing decision.

109. During the applicable Class period, Defendant negligently or carelessly misrepresented, omitted, and concealed from consumers material facts regarding the quality and characteristics of the Product, including that the Product was specially formulated for children and worth a premium.

110. Defendant made such false and misleading statements and omissions with the intent to induce Plaintiff and Class Members to purchase the Product at a premium price.

111. Defendant was careless in ascertaining the truth of its representations in that it knew or should have known that Plaintiff and Class Members would be overpaying for a product that was identical to a lower-priced product.

112. Plaintiff and the Class Members were unaware of the falsity in Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions and, as a result, justifiably relied on them when making the decision to purchase the Product.

113. Plaintiff and the Class Members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much for the Product if the true facts had been known.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Intentional Misrepresentation/Fraud

(on behalf of all Classes)

1 114. Plaintiff and the Class Members re-allege and incorporate by reference each and
2 every allegation set forth above, and further allege as follows:

3 115. Defendant had a duty to disclose to Plaintiff and Class Members correct
4 information as to the quality and characteristics of the Product because Defendant was in a superior
5 position than Plaintiff and Class Members such that reliance by Plaintiff and Class Members was
6 justified. Defendant possessed the skills and expertise to know the type of information that would
7 influence a consumer's purchasing decision.

8 116. During the applicable Class period, Defendant intentionally misrepresented,
9 omitted, and concealed from consumers material facts regarding the quality and characteristics of
10 the Product, including that the Product was specially formulated for children, safer to consume for
11 children, and worth a premium. These representations were material and were uniformly made.

12 117. As noted in detail above, these representations were false and misleading, as the
13 Children's Delsym Cough Relief product is identical to the adult's Delsym Cough Relief product.
14 Defendant made these misrepresentations with actual knowledge of their falsity and/or made them
15 with fraudulent intent.

16 118. Defendant made such false and misleading statements and omissions with the intent
17 to induce Plaintiff and Class Members to purchase the Product at a premium price, deprive Plaintiff
18 and Class Members of property or otherwise causing injury, and thus, Defendant has committed
19 fraud.

20 119. Defendant's deceptive or fraudulent intent is evidenced by motive and opportunity.
21 Defendant knew that children required a smaller dose of the Product than adults and that Delsym
22 cough syrup purchased for children would be purchased at a slower rate than Delsym cough syrup
23 purchased for adults. For that reason, Defendant offered a Product that was marketed and
24 advertised as specially formulated for children so Defendant could sell that Product at a premium
25 and realize greater profits irrespective of whether consumers intended to purchase Delsym
26 products for children or adults. Defendant knew that consumers would place trust and confidence
27 in its Product's claims and rely thereon in their purchase of the Product. In addition to Defendant's
28 knowledge that the Product was not specially formulated for children and was not worth a

premium, Defendant expressly represented that the Children's product was safer to consume for children and superior to the adult's Delsym product when purchasing for children, and generated great profit by instilling confidence in its consumer base that its claims were credible.

120. Plaintiff and the Class Members were unaware of the falsity in Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions and, as a result, justifiably relied on them when making the decision to purchase the Product.

121. As a proximate result of Defendant's intentional misrepresentations, Plaintiff and the Class were induced to purchase the Product at a premium.

122. Plaintiff and the Class Members would not have purchased the Product or paid as much for the Product if the true facts had been known.

123. As a result of their reliance, Plaintiff and Class Members were injured in an amount to be proven at trial, including, but not limited to, their lost benefit of the bargain and overpayment at the time of purchase.

124. Defendant's conduct was knowing, intentional, with malice, demonstrated a complete lack of care, and was in reckless disregard for the rights of Plaintiff and Class Members. Plaintiff and Class Members are therefore entitled to an award of punitive damages.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Quasi-Contract/ Unjust Enrichment

(on behalf of all Classes)

125. Plaintiff and the Class Members re-allege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation set forth above, and further allege as follows:

126. As alleged in detail above, Defendant's false and misleading labelling caused Plaintiff and the Class to purchase the Children's Delsym Cough Relief product at a premium.

127. In this way, Defendant received a direct and unjust benefit, at Plaintiff and the Class's expense.

128. It would be unjust and inequitable for Defendant to retain the above-mentioned benefits. For example, Defendant was only able to charge a premium for the Children's Delsym product by intentionally withholding information from Plaintiff, or otherwise misrepresenting the

Product's qualities.

129. Plaintiff and the Class seek restitution.

VI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

130. Wherefore, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, and the general public, prays for judgment against Defendant as to each and every cause of action, including:

- a. An order certifying this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1), 23(b)(2), and/or 23(b)(3);
- b. An order maintaining this action as a class action and/or an order maintaining a particular issue class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(4);
- c. An order requiring Defendant to bear the costs of class notice;
- d. An order appointing Plaintiff as the class representative and the Law Offices of Ronald A. Marron as Class Counsel;
- e. An order compelling Defendant to conduct a corrective advertising campaign;
- f. An order compelling Defendant to destroy all misleading and deceptive advertising materials and product labels, and to recall all offending Products;
- g. An order awarding disgorgement of Defendant's profits that were obtained from its ill-gotten gains in connection with its sales of the Product to Plaintiff and the class members;
- h. An order awarding restitution in the amount of the price premium paid by the class members for the Product;
- i. An award for punitive damages;
- j. An award of attorneys' fees and costs; and
- k. An order providing for all other such further relief as may be just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

1 Dated: August 16, 2022

Respectfully Submitted,

2 /s/ Ronald A. Marron

3 Ronald A. Marron

4 **LAW OFFICES OF RONALD A. MARRON**

5 RONALD A. MARRON

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11 651 Arroyo Drive

12 San Diego, California 92103

13 Telephone: (619) 696-9006

14 Facsimile: (619) 564-6665

15 ***Counsel for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class***

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

Joseph DiGiactino

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

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

Ronald A. Marron
651 Arroyo Drive, San Diego, CA 92103 (619) 696-9006

DEFENDANTS

Reckitt Benckiser, LLC

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Morris County, New Jersey
(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 ☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)

☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☒ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

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

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

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

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment Of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury -Medical Malpractice CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/ Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities-- Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities--Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury -- Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability PRISONER PETITIONS HABEAS CORPUS <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee-- Conditions of Confinement	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC § 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC § 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC § 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent--Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <input type="checkbox"/> 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS--Third Party 26 USC § 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC § 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

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. sec. 1332(d)
Brief description of cause:
Diversity case brought under the Class Action Fairness Act

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:** ☒ 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) ☒ SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND ☐ SAN JOSE ☐ EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

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

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

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