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9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

10 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

11 CRAIG WOOLARD, on Behalf of  
12 Himself and All Others Similarly  
13 Situated,

14 Plaintiff,

15 vs.

16 THE GLAD PRODUCTS COMPANY,  
17 a Delaware Corporation, and THE  
18 CLOROX COMPANY, a Delaware  
19 Corporation,

20 Defendants.

Case No.: '24CV0504 JO BLM

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

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1 Plaintiff Craig Woolard (“Plaintiff”), by and through his attorneys, brings this  
2 action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated against The Glad  
3 Products Company and The Clorox Company (collectively, “Defendants” or  
4 “Glad”). Plaintiff hereby alleges, on information and belief, except for information  
5 based on personal knowledge, which allegations are likely to have evidentiary  
6 support after further investigation and discovery, as follows:

7 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8  
9 1. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter under the Class Action Fairness  
10 Act (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), as the amount in controversy exceeds \$5  
11 million, exclusive of interests and costs; it is a class action of over 100 members;  
12 and the Plaintiff is a citizen of a state different from at least one Defendants.

13 2. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants. Defendants have  
14 sufficient minimum contacts with the state of California and purposefully availed  
15 itself, and continues to avail itself, of the jurisdiction of this California through the  
16 privilege of conducting its business ventures in the state of California, thus rendering  
17 the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court permissible under traditional notions of fair  
18 play and substantial justice.

19 3. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) because a substantial  
20 part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims occurred in this  
21 district, as Defendants do business throughout this district, and Plaintiff made his  
22 purchase of Defendants’ Glad Recycling Trash Bags in San Diego, California from  
23 a retail store in this district and his purchased Glad Recycle Trash Bags was  
24 delivered to, and used, in this district.

25  
26 **THE PARTIES**

27 4. Plaintiff Craig Woolard is a natural person and a citizen of San Diego County,  
28 California. Plaintiff purchased the Glad Recycling Trash Bags from a local retailer.

1 Prior to his purchase, Plaintiff saw and reviewed Defendants' advertising claims on  
2 the packaging and labeling itself, and he made his purchase of the trash bags in  
3 reliance thereon. Plaintiff specifically relied upon representations made by  
4 Defendants that its Glad Recycling bags were suitable for recycling. Plaintiff did not  
5 receive the promised benefits or receive the full value of his purchase. Plaintiff  
6 would purchase the Product in the future if it worked as advertised.

7 5. Defendant The Glad Products Company is a Delaware corporation  
8 headquartered in Oakland, California. Glad maintains its principal place of business  
9 at 1221 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612. Glad was doing business in California at all  
10 relevant times, including the Class Period. Directly and through its agents, Glad has  
11 substantial contacts with and receives substantial benefits and income from and  
12 through the State of California. Glad and its agents manufactured, promoted,  
13 marketed, and sold the Products at stores and retailers throughout California and the  
14 United States, as well as on the internet. Glad and its agents prepared, authorized,  
15 ratified, and/or approved the false and deceptive labeling and statements on the  
16 Products' packaging and disseminated them throughout California and the United  
17 States.

18 6. Defendant The Clorox Company is a Delaware corporation headquartered in  
19 Oakland, California and maintains its principal place of business at 1221 Broadway,  
20 Oakland, CA 94612. Clorox was doing business in the State of California at all  
21 relevant times, including the Class Period. Directly and through its agents, The  
22 Clorox Company has substantial contacts with and receives substantial benefits and  
23 income from and through the State of California. The Clorox Company and its agents  
24 manufactured, promoted, marketed, and sold the Products at stores and retailers  
25 throughout California and the United States, as well as on the internet. The Clorox  
26 Company and its agents prepared, authorized, ratified, and/or approved the false and  
27 deceptive labeling and statements on the Products' packaging and disseminated them  
28

1 throughout California and the United States.

2 7. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint to add different or  
3 additional defendants, including without limitation any officer, director, employee,  
4 supplier, or distributor of Defendants who has knowingly and willfully aided,  
5 abetted, or conspired in the false and deceptive conduct alleged herein.

6 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

7  
8 8. Americans are also more conscious than ever of their environmental impact  
9 as consumers.<sup>1</sup> Environmental product claims drive purchase decisions.<sup>2</sup> And most  
10 consumers are willing to pay a premium for sustainable products. In PWC's 2019  
11 Global Consumer Insights Survey, 37% of consumers stated that they specifically  
12 seek out products with "environmentally friendly packaging."<sup>3</sup>

13 9. Survey data compiled by The Recycling Partnership and Southwest News  
14 Service indicates that consumers are willing to pay, on average, 26% more for  
15 sustainable products. The same survey found that approximately 70% of respondents  
16 would go out of their way to support companies making strong efforts to be  
17 sustainable.<sup>4</sup>

18 10. To capitalize on this trend in consumer choice, many companies now market  
19 and sell sustainable products—in other words, they are “going green.”<sup>5</sup> In 2018,  
20 products that featured label claims related to recyclability and sustainability  
21

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23  
24 <sup>1</sup> Greg Petro, “Consumers Demand Sustainable Products and Shopping Formats,” FORBES (March 11, 2022),  
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/gregpetro/2022/03/11/consumers-demand-sustainable-products-and-shopping-formats/>

25 <sup>2</sup> Amy Emmert, “The Rise of the Eco-Friendly Consumer,” STRATEGY+BUSINESS (July 8, 2021),  
<https://www.strategy-business.com/article/The-rise-of-the-eco-friendly-consumer>

26 <sup>3</sup> “It’s Time for a Consumer-Centered Metric: Introducing ‘Return on Experience,’” PWC (2019),  
<https://www.pwc.com/cl/es/publicaciones/assets/2019/report.pdf>

27 <sup>4</sup> “Survey: Americans Prefer Sustainable Companies,” THE RECYCLING PARTNERSHIP (May 28, 2020),  
<https://recyclingpartnership.org/americas-prefer-sustainable-companies/>

28 <sup>5</sup> “Why More and More Companies are Finally Going Green,” RTS (February 21, 2022),  
<https://www.rts.com/blog/why-more-and-more-companies-are-finally-going-green/>

1 accounted for 16.6% of the consumer-packaged goods market and delivered nearly  
2 \$114 billion in sales.<sup>6</sup>

3 11. Products that do not biodegrade are harmful to the environment.  
4 “Biodegradable” materials are those that can be decomposed by nature, eventually  
5 becoming part of the land. Conversely, “non-biodegradable” materials do not break  
6 down naturally and can last for millennia after being deposited in landfills and  
7 natural habitats. The accumulation of non-biodegradable waste disrupts ecological  
8 balance by polluting ecosystems, harming wildlife, and contributing to several other  
9 environmental problems.<sup>7</sup>

10 12. Plastic materials account for a large portion of non-biodegradable waste that  
11 negatively impacts the environment. As of 2015, humans had manufactured around  
12 8.3 billion tons of plastic, and around 60% of it is still in existence, deposited  
13 somewhere on the planet. A large portion of these plastics come from single-use  
14 packaging—in 2015, 145 million metric tons of plastics went into producing  
15 packaging, and 141 million tons were discarded in the same year.<sup>8</sup>

16  
17 13. Currently, plastic waste that is not recycled, and that does not end up deposited  
18 in landfills or littered, is incinerated. According to estimates, approximately 16% of  
19 U.S. plastic waste was incinerated in 2018. The incineration of plastic waste releases  
20 substantial amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, contributing to climate  
21 change and a host of other environmental problems. Additionally, burning plastic  
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25 <sup>6</sup> Tensie Whelan and Randi Kronthal-Sacco, “Research: Actually Consumers Do Buy Sustainable  
26 Products,” HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW (June 19, 2019), <https://hbr.org/2019/06/research-actually-consumers-do-buy-sustainable-products>

27 <sup>7</sup> Kevin Lee, “What Are the Effects of Non-Biodegradable Waste?” SCIENCING (April 23, 2018),  
<https://sciencing.com/styrofoam-biodegradable-22340.html>

28 <sup>8</sup> Roni Dengler, “Humans Have Made 8.3 Billion Tons of Plastic. Where does it all Go?” PBS  
(July 19, 2017), <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/science/humans-made-8-3-billion-tons-plastic-go>.

1 releases toxic gases, heavy metals, and carcinogenic particles into the air, destroying  
2 the air quality and health of local communities.<sup>9</sup>

3 14. Recycling must be done properly. According to experts and climate activists,  
4 “recycling isn’t working in the U.S.”<sup>10</sup> One fundamental reason is the contamination  
5 of recycling bins with non-recyclable items, including “Recycling” bags like the  
6 Products—or any other non-recyclable items. Once contamination occurs, all the  
7 otherwise recyclable contents of those bins can no longer be recycled.  
8 Contamination occurs when non-recyclable waste, including the Products, is placed  
9 into recycling bins, preventing the proper sorting of recyclable goods. Recycling that  
10 is contaminated invariably ends up deposited in landfills, washed into the ocean, or  
11 polluting our atmosphere. According to Recyclops, about 25% of all recycling is  
12 contaminated and thus is deposited in landfills with other non-recyclable waste.<sup>11</sup>

13 15. While contamination can result from reckless recycling, not all contamination  
14 is purposeful. Unfortunately, consumers often attempt to recycle waste that they  
15 believe to be recyclable based on a product’s false label claims. To ensure proper  
16 recycling, it is therefore crucial that companies accurately represent the recyclable  
17 (or non-recyclable) nature of their products.

18 16. To leverage the known consumer demand for sustainable goods, and  
19 consumer’s willingness to pay more for them, certain trash bag companies, including  
20 Defendants, began marketing trash bags claimed to be designed specifically for  
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25 <sup>9</sup> “Why burning plastic won’t solve the plastic crisis” GREENPEACE (July 28, 2022),  
<https://www.greenpeace.org.uk/news/incineration-burning-plastic-crisis/>

26 <sup>10</sup> Renee Cho, “Recycling in the U.S. is Broken. How Do We Fix It?” COLUMBIA CLIMATE  
27 SCHOOL (March 13, 2020), <https://news.climate.columbia.edu/2020/03/13/fix-recycling-america/>

28 <sup>11</sup> “Understanding Recycling Contamination” RECYCLOPS,  
<https://recyclops.com/understanding-recycling-contamination/>

1 “Recycling.” But the bags are made of the same non-recyclable plastic as “regular”  
2 trash bags.

3 17. State consumer fraud authorities have started to take notice and are  
4 investigating claims of recyclability for plastic bags made out of LDPE, the material  
5 Defendants use for their “Recycling” bags. Recently, Hefty was sued by the State of  
6 Connecticut for consumer fraud, for naming and selling a line of “Recycling” trash  
7 bags—because consumers would reasonably, but incorrectly, believe the bags are  
8 both recyclable and suitable for municipal use. Defendants here are engaged in the  
9 same consumer fraud.

10 18. It makes sense that consumer fraud authorities are concerned about  
11 “Recycling” bags like Glad’s. First, these “Recycling” bags are made with plastic  
12 materials that are not recyclable anywhere in the Nation. Second, municipalities will  
13 not even accept these bags for recycling use unless they have a “clear bag” or “blue  
14 bag” program. And most do not. Finally, the false Product name and label trick  
15 consumers into believing they can bag recyclables outside of these limited programs;  
16 when that happens, the entire bag of recyclables is diverted to landfills or  
17 incinerators as regular trash. Consumers who care about the environment are  
18 unknowingly contributing to making pollution worse—and paying Glad a premium  
19 to do so.

20  
21 19. Defendants’ “Recycling” bags are not made of recyclable plastics. Rather, the  
22 Products are made from LDPE plastics, which are not recycled by recycling facilities  
23 in the United States due to their low monetary value.

24 20. The United States used to sell its recyclable waste to China. However, since  
25 China stopped purchasing the United States’ recycling, there have been significant  
26 changes in plastic acceptance policies of the U.S. MRFs due to declines in the  
27 demand for and value of collected plastic material.  
28

1 21. This transition has led to realizations about the economics of recycling,  
2 notably that LDPE plastics have a “negligible-to-negative value.” When MRFs lose  
3 money collecting this low-value plastic, they inevitably stop recycling it.<sup>12</sup> This  
4 means that, because they are made from low-value LDPE plastics, recycling bags  
5 like the Products are rejected by MRFs and are instead deposited in landfills or  
6 incinerated.

7 22. Thus, even if “Recycling” bags might be recyclable in theory, the Product’s  
8 labeling is still deceptive. According to the FTC, technical recyclability does not  
9 suffice for a recyclability claim if there is no established program available to recycle  
10 the product. FTC regulations instruct that, even if a product is made from recyclable  
11 material, it should not be marketed as recyclable if “because of its shape, size, or  
12 some other attribute, [it] is not accepted in recycling programs.” (16 C.F.R. §  
13 260.12).

14 23. A report published by Greenpeace in February 2020 cautioned companies  
15 against making recyclability claims in marketing materials or on products other than  
16 for PET #1 and HDPE #2 bottles and jugs. The report warned that such  
17 representations “are not accurate in the U.S. and expose companies to legal,  
18 reputational and financial liability risks,” and explained that companies continuing  
19 to make these claims “are liable for misrepresentation and need to ensure that the  
20 claims are accurate and not deceptive or misleading.”<sup>13</sup>

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22 24. Defendants’ largest competitor, Hefty, also uses LDPE plastics to  
23 manufacture its so-called “Recycling” bag products.

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27 <sup>12</sup> John Hocevar, “Circular Claims Fall Flat: Comprehensive U.S. Survey of Plastics  
28 Recyclability,” GREEN PEACE (February 18, 2020), <https://www.greenpeace.org/usa/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Greenpeace-Report-Circular-Claims-Fall-Flat.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Hocevar, supra.



1 25. On June 13, 2022, the Connecticut Attorney General brought a consumer  
2 fraud enforcement action against Reynolds Consumer Products, Inc., the  
3 owner/distributor of Hefty® brand Products, based on the labeling and marketing of  
4 its “Recycling” bags. The suit alleges that Hefty’s bags, despite their name  
5 “Recycling,” are not, in fact, recyclable and are otherwise incompatible with  
6 recycling facilities in Connecticut.<sup>14</sup>

7 26. As the suit explains, Hefty’s “Recycling” bags are not recyclable because they  
8 are made from low-value LDPE plastics, just like ordinary trash bags. Announcing  
9 the consumer fraud action, the AG’s office remarked: “There are no municipal  
10 recycling programs anywhere in Connecticut that can accept and recycle these bags  
11 and the recyclables they contain. The Office of the Attorney General is unaware of  
12 any recycling facility nationwide that welcomes these bags.” (Emphasis added).

13 27. Defendants’ same-named “Recycling” bags are made of the same non-  
14 recyclable low-value LDPE plastics that are generally incompatible with municipal  
15 recycling nationwide. Thus, what the Attorney General of Connecticut said with  
16 respect to Hefty applies with equal force to Glad’s “Recycling” bags: “These bags  
17 are fundamentally unsuitable for their advertised purposes.”  
18

19 28. By selling the Products nationwide with the false name “Recycling,” other  
20 misrepresentations and accompanying deceptive imagery, Defendants mislead  
21 reasonable consumers to believe that the Products are both recyclable and fit for  
22 municipal use throughout California and the United States. As a result, consumers  
23 pay an unwarranted premium for the Products based on their perceived recyclability,  
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27 <sup>14</sup> “Attorney General Tong Sues Reynolds Over Non-Recyclable Hefty ‘Recycling’ Trash Bags”  
28 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CONNECTICUT (June 14, 2022),  
<https://portal.ct.gov/AG/Press-Releases/2022-Press-Releases/AG-Tong-Sues-Reynolds-Over-Hefty-Recycling-Bags>

1 reasonably believing that they are making a sustainable choice and a positive  
2 environmental impact.

3 29. Reasonable consumers like Plaintiff are shocked to find out the Products are  
4 not recyclable—anywhere—nor suitable for municipal use in the vast majority of  
5 municipalities across the nation. Worse, consumers do not realize municipal use of  
6 “recycling” bags as advertised can result in all the otherwise recyclable goods they  
7 place inside the bags being instead diverted to landfills or incinerated. Consumers  
8 are paying a premium for a product they reasonably believe will help the  
9 environment, but in reality, it has a net negative impact on recycling nationwide.

10 30. One of the most common reasons recyclables are considered contaminated  
11 and end up in landfills is because they are collected and deposited in plastic bags.  
12 Because recyclables must go through a sorting process at recycling plants, virtually  
13 all municipalities prohibit placing recyclables in plastic bags of any kind. Not only  
14 do the bags prevent the materials inside from being sorted, but they also endanger  
15 plant workers who must manually remove bags that get stuck in the sorting  
16 machines. For these reasons, bagged recyclables are not actually recycled. Rather,  
17 they are rejected outright by MRFs and diverted to landfills or incinerators.

18 31. Only places with a “clear bag” or “blue bag” program permit municipal use  
19 of “recycling” trash bags. “Clear bag” or “blue bag” programs are virtually  
20 nonexistent in California and throughout the United States.

21 32. Due to the proliferation of falsely labeled “recycling” bags, like the Products,  
22 and the public’s general misunderstanding across the nation that bagging recyclables  
23 is advisable, cities are spending tax-payer money to counter the false claims and  
24 misunderstandings, with “Don’t bag your recyclable” ad campaigns. Defendants are  
25 contributing to and taking advantage of widespread misunderstanding by consumers  
26 that bagging recyclables is OK, even though most everywhere it is not.  
27  
28

1 33. Consumers are confused and tricked by Glad’s “Recycling Bags.” A  
2 nationwide organization dedicated to recycling named “Recycle by City” warned  
3 publicly, using an image of Defendants’ Products:

4 “Don’t be fooled: If your city does not accept plastic bags for recycling [as  
5 most don’t], they won’t accept these either. A plastic bag is a plastic bag, no matter  
6 what Glad Products calls it.” (Emphasis added).



14 34. Marketing trash bags designed for municipal “recycling” is thus inherently  
15 misleading. Consumers who purchase “recycling” bags do so to positively impact  
16 the environment by practicing sustainable habits, and they are unaware that  
17 municipal use of these bags, in fact, harms the environment and is impeding  
18 sustainability goals nationwide.

19 35. The harm caused by Defendants’ deception is multifaceted: it harms  
20 consumers by causing them to pay an unwarranted premium for the Products based  
21 on deceptive recyclability claims, endangers recycling plant workers who must  
22 manually remove the Products from jammed machinery, and ultimately harms the  
23 environment by preventing the recycling of materials that would be properly  
24 recyclable, if not for use of the Products. As the Attorney General of Connecticut  
25 aptly put it: Any recyclable items inside “Recycling” bags end up “tossed on the  
26 trash heap.” (See Connecticut AG Tong Press Release, supra)

27

28

1 36. Defendants’ products are not recyclable. Defendants misleadingly name and  
2 otherwise label the Products “Recycling” bags and market them using imagery that  
3 reasonable consumers understand to indicate recyclability, even though the Products  
4 themselves are not recyclable anywhere in the Nation and in most places, municipal  
5 use of the Products contaminates otherwise recyclable waste.

6 37. The FTC’s “Green Guides” state that “[i]t is deceptive to misrepresent,  
7 directly or by implication, that a product or package is recyclable,” and that products  
8 should not be marketed as recyclable unless they can be “recovered from the waste  
9 stream through an established recycling program”. (See 16 C.F.R. § 260.12(a)). The  
10 FTC has also declared that where “any component significantly limits the ability to  
11 recycle the item, any recyclable claim would be deceptive.” (See 16 C.F.R. §  
12 260.12(d) emphases added).

13 38. The “Recycling” representation, prominently displayed on the Products’ label  
14 and reinforced by blue “chasing arrows,” a symbol universally recognized to indicate  
15 recyclability, causes consumers to reasonably, but incorrectly believe that the  
16 Products are recyclable. Nowhere on the Products’ label do Defendants  
17 acknowledge that their “Recycling” bags are not recyclable, despite their knowledge  
18 on this point.

19 39. Not only does Glad fail to make the same clear, it does the opposite: adding  
20 the “chasing arrows” to the product name “Recycling” to further the false notion that  
21 the Product is recyclable.  
22

23 40. Moreover, the declaration appearing directly under the “Recycling”  
24 representation — “Designed for Municipal Use”—is deceptive because nearly all  
25 recycling programs in California and the United States prohibit municipal use of the  
26 Products and will reroute recyclables improperly placed in the Products to landfills  
27 or incinerators.  
28

1 41. As the FTC states: “An item that is made from recyclable material, but,  
2 because of its shape, size, or some other attribute, is not accepted in recycling  
3 programs, should not be marketed as recyclable.” Id.

4 42. It is misleading for Defendants to market the Products as “Recycling” bags  
5 because municipal use of the Products as “designed” impedes recycling efforts in  
6 most jurisdictions across the United States. By using the Products as advertised,  
7 consumers are unknowingly sending nonrecyclable waste (the Products) to MRFs  
8 and requiring workers to take extra (potentially dangerous) steps to separate the  
9 Products and their contents from other recyclable materials. Municipal use of the  
10 Products results in the contamination of other recyclables, prevents proper sorting,  
11 violates no-bagging policies, and prevents otherwise recyclable contents of the bags  
12 from being recycled at all. Consumers like Plaintiff reasonably infer that  
13 “Recycling” Products “Designed for Municipal Use,” and on the shelves at their  
14 local stores, will be recycled and accepted for use by their recycling programs.

15 43. In states like California, where virtually all municipalities prohibit the bagging  
16 of recyclables, the mere act of selling the Products as “Recycling” bags “Designed  
17 for Municipal Use” is invariably deceptive. The same is true in all other states. There  
18 are only a handful of “blue bag” or “clear bag” programs nationwide, and in some  
19 states, zero.

20  
21 44. Without regard for this limited municipal use, Defendants knowingly  
22 distribute the Products nationwide as DESIGNED FOR MUNICIPAL USE  
23 including in communities where such use is prohibited – which is almost every  
24 community.

25 45. Under the Green Guides, unqualified recyclability claims are permitted only  
26 if they are true for a substantial majority of consumers or communities where the  
27 products are sold. (16 C.F.R. § 260.12(b)(1)). Because the “Recycling” bags are not  
28 recyclable anywhere, and most municipalities will not accept them for “use” either,

1 Defendants must sufficiently qualify their recyclability claims. Defendants fail to do  
2 so.

3 46. According to the Green Guides, a product may qualify recyclability claims by  
4 stating the percentage of consumers or communities to whom the claim will apply.  
5 Alternatively, the Guides recommend qualifications that vary in strength depending  
6 on how many communities or consumers to whom the claim applies. For example,  
7 if a claim applies to less than 60% of consumers where the product is sold, the Guides  
8 recommend a statement as follows: “This Product may not be recyclable in your  
9 area” or “Recycling facilities for this product may not exist in your area.” Critically,  
10 where there are only a few communities that support recyclability claims, as is the  
11 case here, the Guides instruct a qualification explicitly state so: “This product is  
12 recyclable only in a few communities that have appropriate recycling facilities.” (See  
13 16 C.F.R. § 260.12(b)(2)) (emphasis added).

14 47. Under this guidance, the Products’ naked instruction to “Please Check Your  
15 Local Facilities” is insufficient to avoid consumer deception, as it fails to provide  
16 any indication that most facilities and programs will not support the recyclability  
17 claims and that in fact, only a few will accept them for use.

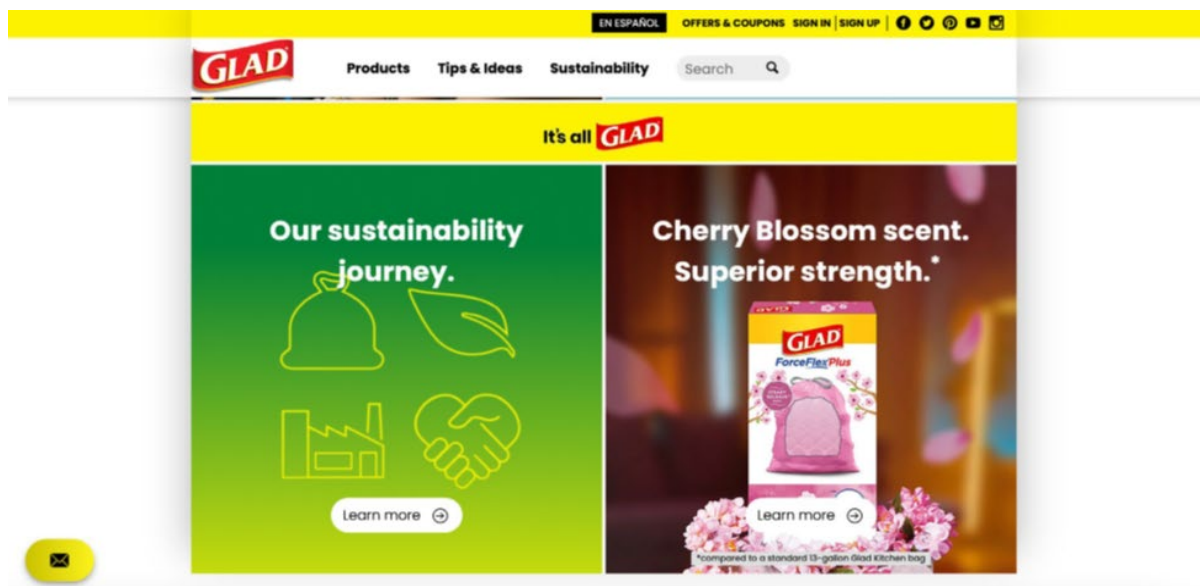
18 48. Over twenty years ago, the FTC specifically called out “please check”  
19 language as invariably deceptive where a recyclability claim depends on a program  
20 that is not widely available. At that time, the FTC amended its Green Guides to  
21 advise that any qualifying “please check” language must also note affirmatively that  
22 a program is “limited” or may not be available, where that is the case, as it is here.  
23 No such language appears on the Products’ label, the Products’ website, or anywhere  
24 else.  
25

26 49. Green Guide Example 4 is instructive. In that example, the naked qualification  
27 to “Check to see if recycling facilities exist in your area” is deemed deceptive  
28 because it does not adequately disclose the “limited availability” of programs to

1 support the recyclability claim. This is nearly identical to the language on the  
2 Products, which is deceptive for the same reason: it advises consumers simply to  
3 “check” rather than informing them of the very limited chance the Products are  
4 suitable for municipal use where they live.

5 50. Without any indication as to why they needed to “check” with their “local  
6 facilities” (or even to which “facilities” Defendants refer) Plaintiff did not, and  
7 reasonable consumers do not, understand this language to mean they may not use  
8 the Products in most municipalities and thus odds are, they cannot use them in their  
9 municipality. A more reasonable interpretation is a consumer need only check  
10 locally to find out how to use the bags — not to find out they cannot use them at all  
11 —especially given the more prominent statement: “Designed for Municipal Use.”  
12 This likelihood of consumer confusion is a perfect example of why the FTC declared  
13 “Please Check” disclaimers ineffective over twenty years ago. See below,  
14 Defendants’ Labeling.

15 51. Glad’s website promotes an overall eco-friendly brand image and is riddled  
16 with claims that tout the sustainability of its Products in general. On its home page,  
17 Defendants immediately direct consumers to learn about Glad’s “sustainability  
18 journey.”  
19



1 52. Defendants hold themselves out on the Glad website and elsewhere as a source  
2 of expert information on recycling. Still, among all their “Recycling” tips, nowhere  
3 do they advise what recycling experts and most municipalities have been trying to  
4 get across to consumers: that they should not be bagging recyclables. This is a  
5 deliberate choice to put profits over the environment and consumers who care about  
6 the environment, as it would reveal why consumers do not need and in fact, should  
7 not buy “Recycling” bags for municipal use.

8 53. Instead, Glad has chosen to take advantage of the widespread but incorrect  
9 belief that bagged recyclables are OK by inventing a line of Products that adds to  
10 the confusion and furthers the very behavior municipalities across the Nation are  
11 trying to stop because it is *antithetical* to recycling.

12 54. One Member of the Board of Directors of the National Recycling Coalition  
13 cited Glad “Recycling” bags, in particular, as a reason why the public may be  
14 continuing to put recycling in plastic bags, despite requests by recycling collectors  
15 not to, herself pleading with Defendants: “@GladProducts please stop confusing  
16 consumers!”



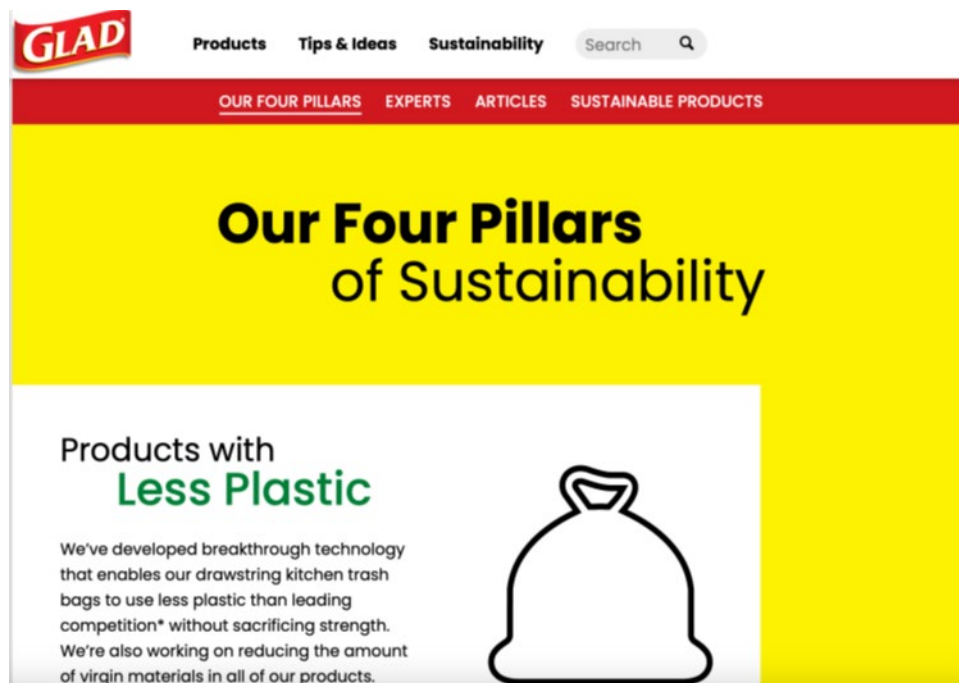
26 55. The brand’s focus on eco-consumerism and its purported commitment to  
27 sustainability further supports the reasonableness of consumers’ belief that the  
28 Products’ recyclability claims are truthful. See Glad’s Sustainability Mission below.





We're committed to reducing our environmental footprint and helping you with your own sustainability goals. At Glad, we're focusing our sustainability journey on 4 key areas: **Products**, **Production**, **Packaging** and **Programs**. We are also partnering with others to help spread environmental awareness.

56. Below its “Doing more to waste less” mission, Glad details its “Four Pillars of Sustainability,” features articles written by its sustainability “Experts,” and gives consumers the opportunity to “listen and learn” with links to podcasts. This wealth of information on sustainability gives consumers the impression that Glad is educated on and committed to sustainability, and thus lends credence to its sustainability-driven label claims.



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57. Additionally, the Products shown below are available for purchase under the website’s “Sustainable Solutions” tab. Sustainable Solutions. A “Recycling” bag that is not recyclable anywhere, and that affirmatively impedes recycling in most places, is hardly a “sustainable solution.” It is part of the problem. As the Attorney General of Connecticut put it: “Placing recyclables in plastic bags results in those items being thrown away, which is completely counter to what we need to be doing.” (See Connecticut AG Tong Press Release, supra)

1 58. Nowhere on Glad’s website do Defendants discuss the number of  
2 municipalities that accept, or do not accept, these bags. Defendants do not provide  
3 any resource, much less a simple, user-friendly resource—such as a location-based  
4 list—that informs consumers where the bags can and cannot be used. And while the  
5 website references “applicable municipal programs,” nowhere is there a statement  
6 indicating such programs are few, limited, or otherwise unlikely to exist for most  
7 consumers. As such, the website language is also deceptive under FTC Green Guides  
8 and otherwise insufficient to dispel deception (even beyond the fact that the  
9 “applicable municipal program” language does not even appear on the Product label  
10 or otherwise at the point of purchase.) (See below, Municipal Programs).



22 59. Under Cal. Pub. Resources Code § 42355.51, “Recyclable material” means  
23 those materials that are capable of being recycled in the manner required under this  
24 code provision.

25  
26 60. Despite Defendants' representations, the Glad "Recycling" trash bags are not  
27 recyclable at California solid waste disposal facilities and are not suitable for the  
28 disposal of recyclable products at solid waste disposal facilities.

1 61. Glad "Recycling" trash bags are made from low-density polyethylene and are  
2 not recyclable at California's solid waste disposal facilities.

3 62. When Glad "Recycling" trash bags are delivered by waste haulers to a  
4 California solid waste disposal facility the bags and all of the otherwise recyclable  
5 items contained within them are not delivered to a recycling facility but are treated  
6 as regular solid waste materials.

7 63. California's waste disposal facilities do not recycle either Glad "Recycling"  
8 trash bags or the recyclable materials contained in them.

9  
10 64. The otherwise recyclable items (like cardboard, glass, aluminum, etc.) placed  
11 into Glad "Recycling" trash bags by California consumers who are trying to recycle  
12 those items ultimately end up in landfills or incinerators and are not recycled.

13 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

14 65. **Class Definition:** Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and the  
15 following Classes pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a), (b)(2) and/or  
16 (b)(3). Specifically, the Classes are defined as:

17  
18 **National Class:** All persons in the United States who purchased the Products  
19 during the fullest period of law.

20 In the alternative, Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of the following State Sub-  
21 Class:

22 **California Sub-Class:** All persons in the State of California who purchased the  
23 Products during the fullest period of law.

24 66. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Class definitions if further  
25 investigation and discovery indicates that the Class definitions should be narrowed,  
26 expanded, or otherwise modified.  
27  
28

1 67. **Numerosity and Ascertainability:** Plaintiff does not know the exact number  
2 of members of the putative classes. Due to Plaintiff's initial investigation, however,  
3 Plaintiff is informed and believes that the total number of Class members is at least  
4 in the tens of thousands, and that members of the Class are numerous and  
5 geographically dispersed throughout California and the United States. While the  
6 exact number and identities of the Class members are unknown at this time, such  
7 information can be ascertained through appropriate investigation and discovery,  
8 including Defendants' records, either manually or through computerized searches.

9 68. **Typicality and Adequacy:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the  
10 proposed Class, and Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the  
11 interests of the proposed Class. Plaintiff does not have any interests that are  
12 antagonistic to those of the proposed Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel competent  
13 and experienced in the prosecution of this type of litigation.

14 69. **Commonality:** The questions of law and fact common to the Class members,  
15 some of which are set out below, predominate over any questions affecting only  
16 individual Class members:

- 17
- 18 a. whether Defendants committed the conduct alleged herein;
  - 19 b. whether Defendants' conduct constitutes the violations of laws alleged  
20 herein;
  - 21 c. whether Defendants' labeling, sale and advertising set herein are unlawful,  
22 untrue, or are misleading, or reasonably likely to deceive;
  - 23 d. whether the Glad Recycle Trash Bags are adulterated and/or misbranded  
24 under the California or federal law;  
25  
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1 e. whether Defendants knew or should have known that the representations  
2 were false or misleading;

3 f. whether Defendants knowingly concealed or misrepresented material facts  
4 for the purpose of inducing consumers into spending money on the Glad  
5 Recycle Trash Bags;

6 g. whether Defendants' representations, concealments and non-disclosures  
7 concerning the Glad Recycle Trash Bags are likely to deceive consumers;

8 h. whether Defendants' representations, concealments and non-disclosures  
9 concerning the Glad Recycle Trash Bags violate California consumer laws  
10 and/or the common law;

11 i. whether Defendants should be permanently enjoined from making the  
12 claims at issue; and

13 j. whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to restitution and damages.

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18 **70. Predominance and Superiority:** Common questions, some of which are set  
19 out above, predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members.  
20 A class action is the superior method for the fair and just adjudication of this  
21 controversy. The expense and burden of individual suits makes it impossible and  
22 impracticable for members of the proposed Class to prosecute their claims  
23 individually and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the  
24 complex legal and factual issues of this case. Individualized litigation also presents  
25 a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the class action  
26 device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single  
27 adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on  
28 the issue of Defendants' liability. Class treatment of the liability issues will ensure

1 that all claims and claimants are before this Court for consistent adjudication of the  
2 liability issues. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and  
3 efficient adjudication of this controversy for at least the following reasons:

- 4 a. given the complexity of issues involved in this action and the expense of  
5 litigating the claims, few, if any, Class members could afford to seek legal  
6 redress individually for the wrongs that Defendants committed against them,  
7 and absent Class members have no substantial interest in individually  
8 controlling the prosecution of individual actions;
- 9 b. when Defendants' liability has been adjudicated, claims of all Class members  
10 can be determined by the Court;
- 11 c. this action will cause an orderly and expeditious administration of the Class  
12 claims and foster economies of time, effort and expense, and ensure  
13 uniformity of decisions; and
- 14 d. without a class action, many Class members would continue to suffer injury,  
15 and Defendants' violations of law will continue without redress while  
16 Defendants continues to reap and retain the substantial proceeds of their  
17 wrongful conduct.

18  
19 71. **Manageability:** The trial and litigation of Plaintiff's and the proposed Class  
20 claims are manageable. Defendants have acted and refused to act on grounds  
21 generally applicable to the Class, making appropriate final injunctive relief and  
22 declaratory relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

23  
24 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

25 **Violations of the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act,**  
26 **Cal. Civ. Code § 1750**

27 72. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding factual allegations as if fully set forth here.  
28

1 73. Plaintiff brings this claim on his own behalf and on behalf of each member of  
2 the Class.

3 74. Plaintiff and each member of the Class are consumers who purchased the  
4 Product from Defendants for personal, family, or household purposes.

5 75. Plaintiff and the Class are “consumers” as that term is defined by the  
6 California Consumers Legal Remedies Act (the “CLRA”) in Cal. Civ. Code §  
7 1761(d).

8 76. Defendants’ sales of its product to Plaintiff and Class members are a “service”  
9 within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(b).

10 77. Defendants’ actions, representations, and conduct are covered by the CLRA,  
11 because they extend to transactions that intended to result, or which have resulted  
12 in, the sale of services to consumers.

13 78. Defendants sold the Product to Plaintiff and the Class members without  
14 adequately disclosing the product was not suitable for recycling.

15 79. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5), prohibits “[r]epresenting that goods or services  
16 have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities  
17 which they do not have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status,  
18 affiliation, or connection which he or she does not have.” By engaging in the conduct  
19 set forth herein, Defendants violated and continues to violate CLRA Section  
20 1770(a)(5), because Defendants’ conduct constitutes unfair methods of competition  
21 and unfair or fraudulent acts or practices, in that Defendants misrepresents the  
22 particular characteristics, benefits and quantities of its services.

23 80. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(7) prohibits representing that goods or services are  
24 of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or  
25 model, if they are of another. By engaging in the conduct set forth herein,  
26 Defendants violated and continues to violate CLRA Section 1770(a)(7), because  
27  
28



1 Defendants' conduct constitutes unfair methods of competition and unfair or  
2 fraudulent acts or practices, in that Defendants misrepresents the particular standard,  
3 quality or grade of its services.

4 81. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(9) prohibits “[a]dvertising goods or services with  
5 intent not to sell them as advertised.” By engaging in the conduct set forth herein,  
6 Defendants violated and continues to violate Section 1770(a)(9), because  
7 Defendants' conduct constitutes unfair methods of competition and unfair or  
8 fraudulent acts or practices, in that Defendants advertises services with the intent not  
9 to sell the services as advertised.

10 82. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(14) prohibits “[r]epresenting that a transaction  
11 confers or involves rights, remedies, or obligations that it does not have or involve,  
12 or that are prohibited by law.” By engaging in the conduct set forth herein,  
13 Defendants violated and continues to violate CLRA Section 1770(a)(14), because  
14 Defendants' conduct constitutes unfair methods of competition and unfair or  
15 fraudulent acts or practices, in that Defendants misrepresents the rights, remedies,  
16 and obligations of its services.

17 83. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(16) prohibits “[r]epresenting that the subject of a  
18 transaction has been supplied in accordance with a previous representation when it  
19 has not.” By engaging in the conduct set forth herein, Defendants violated and  
20 continue to violate CLRA Section 1770(a)(16), because Defendants' conduct  
21 constitutes unfair methods of competition and unfair or fraudulent acts or practices,  
22 in that Defendants misrepresents that its product has been supplied in accordance  
23 with its previous representations when they have not.

24 84. Plaintiff and the Class acted reasonably when they purchased the Product from  
25 Defendants on the belief that Defendants' representations were true and lawful.  
26  
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1 85. Plaintiff and the Class suffered injuries caused by Defendants because (a) they  
2 would not have purchased the Product from Defendants absent Defendants'  
3 representations regarding the Products recycling qualities; (b) they paid a price  
4 premium for the Product they purchased from Defendants based on Defendants'  
5 misrepresentations; and (c) Defendants' Product sales did not have the  
6 characteristics, benefits, or quantities as consumers were led to believe.

7 86. In accordance with Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(a), Plaintiff and the Class seek  
8 injunctive and equitable relief for Defendants' CLRA violations. Plaintiff will mail  
9 an appropriate demand letter consistent with California Civil Code § 1782(a). If  
10 Defendants fails to take corrective action within 30 days of receipt of the demand  
11 letter, Plaintiff will amend his complaint to include a request for claims for actual,  
12 punitive, and statutory damages, as appropriate.

13 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
14 **Violations of the California Unfair Competition Law**  
15 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200**

16 87. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding factual allegations as if fully set forth here.

17 88. Plaintiff brings this claim on his own behalf and on behalf of each member of  
18 the Class.

19 89. Cal. Bus. & Prof Code § 17200, et seq. (the "UCL") prohibits acts of "unfair  
20 competition," including any unlawful, fraudulent, or unfair business acts or  
21 practices.

22 90. Under the "unlawful" prong of the UCL, a violation of another law is treated  
23 as unfair competition and is independently actionable.

24 91. Defendants committed unlawful practices because it violated *inter alia*  
25 Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a), which declares  
26 unlawful unfair and deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce.  
27 Defendants' conduct as alleged herein is both unfair and deceptive.  
28

1 92. Defendants also committed unlawful practices because it violated *inter alia*  
2 the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, the False Advertising Law, and other applicable  
3 laws as described herein.

4 93. Plaintiff reserves the right to allege other violations of law which constitute  
5 other unlawful business acts or practices as Defendants' conduct is ongoing and  
6 continues to this date.

7 94. Under the "unfair" prong of the UCL, a business practice is unfair if that  
8 practice offends an established public policy or when the practice is immoral,  
9 unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to consumers.

10 95. Defendants' acts and practices are unfair because the gravity of the  
11 consequences of Defendants' conduct as described above outweighs any  
12 justification, motive or reason.

13 96. Defendants' acts and practices are also immoral, unethical, unscrupulous, and  
14 offend established public policy and are substantially injurious to Plaintiff and the  
15 other members of the Class and could not have been reasonably avoided by Plaintiff  
16 and the Class.

17 97. Plaintiff and the Class acted reasonably when they purchased the Product from  
18 Defendants on the belief that the Product would be recyclable.

19 98. As a result of Defendants' unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business practices,  
20 Plaintiff and the Class have suffered an injury in fact and have lost money in an  
21 amount to be determined at the trial of this action.

22 99. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class are entitled to an order pursuant  
23 to Cal. Bus. & Prof Code §17203, enjoining Defendants' unlawful and unfair  
24 conduct, and such other orders and judgments necessary to disgorge Defendants' ill-  
25 gotten gains and to restore to Plaintiff and the Class any amounts assessed and/or  
26 paid as a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct.  
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**THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**Violations of the California False Advertising Law,**  
**Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500**

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2  
3 100. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding factual allegations as if fully set forth  
4 here.

5  
6 101. Plaintiff brings this claim on his own behalf and on behalf of each member of  
7 the Class.

8 102. California’s False Advertising Law (the “FAL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§  
9 17500, *et seq.*, makes it “unlawful for any person to make or disseminate or cause to  
10 be made or disseminated before the public in this state . . . in any advertising device  
11 . . . or in any other manner or means whatever, including over the Internet, any  
12 statement, concerning . . . personal property or services, professional or otherwise,  
13 or performance or disposition thereof, which is untrue or misleading and which is  
14 known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue  
15 or misleading.”

16 103. Defendants misled consumers regarding the Glad Recycling Trash Bags  
17 Product as having the recycling qualities without adequately disclosing that it wasn’t  
18 suitable for recycling. Defendants’ advertisements and omissions were made in and  
19 originated from California and fall within the definition of advertising as contained  
20 in the FAL in that advertisements were intended to induce consumers to purchase  
21 the Product from Defendant. Defendants knew that those advertisements and  
22 omissions were false and misleading.

23  
24 104. Defendants’ advertising regarding the Product’s recycling qualities was false  
25 and misleading to a reasonable consumer, including Plaintiff.

26 105. Defendants violated the FAL by misleading Plaintiff and the Class to believe  
27 that its Product was suitable for recycling.  
28

1 106. Defendants knew or should have known, through the exercise of reasonable  
2 care, that its advertisements about its Product were misleading.

3 107. Plaintiff and the Class lost money or property as a result of Defendants' FAL  
4 violations because (a) they would not have the Product absent Defendants'  
5 misrepresentations; (c) they paid a price premium for the Product based on  
6 Defendants' misrepresentations; and (d) Defendants' Product did not have the  
7 characteristics, benefits, or quantities as consumers were led to believe.

8  
9 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**Unjust Enrichment**

10 108. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding factual allegations as if fully set forth here.

11  
12 109. Plaintiff brings this claim on his own behalf and on behalf of each member of  
13 the Class.

14 110. As a result of its unjust conduct, Defendants have been unjustly enriched.

15 111. By reason of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Defendants have benefited from  
16 improper receipt of funds, and under principles of equity and good conscience,  
17 Defendants should not be permitted to keep this money.

18  
19 112. As a result of Defendants' conduct it would be unjust and/or inequitable for  
20 Defendants to retain the benefits of its conduct without restitution to Plaintiffs and  
21 the Class. Accordingly, Defendants must account to Plaintiff and the Class for its  
22 unjust enrichment.

23 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

24 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly  
25 situated members of the Classes, pray for relief and judgment, including entry of an  
26 order:  
27  
28

1 A. Declaring that this action is properly maintained as a class action, certifying  
2 the proposed Class(es), appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative and appointing  
3 Plaintiff's counsel as Class Counsel;

4 B. Directing that Defendants bear the costs of any notice sent to the Class(es);

5 C. Declaring that Defendants must disgorge, for the benefit of the Class(es), all  
6 or part of the ill-gotten profits they received from the sale of the Products, or order  
7 Defendants to make full restitution to Plaintiff and the members of the Class(es);  
8

9 D. Awarding restitution and other appropriate equitable relief;

10 E. Granting an injunction against Defendants to enjoin them from conducting  
11 their business through the unlawful, unfair and fraudulent acts or practices set forth  
12 herein;

13 F. Granting an Order requiring Defendants to fully and appropriately recall the  
14 Products and/or to remove the claims on its website and elsewhere, including the  
15 "Recyclable" representations regarding the Products;

16 G. Ordering a jury trial and damages according to proof;

17 H. Enjoining Defendants from continuing to engage in the unlawful and unfair  
18 business acts and practices as alleged herein;

19 I. Awarding attorneys' fees and litigation costs to Plaintiff and members of the  
20 Class(es);  
21

22 J. Awarding civil penalties, prejudgment interest and punitive damages as  
23 permitted by law; and  
24

25 K. Ordering such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.  
26

27 **JURY DEMAND**

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

1 DATED: March 15, 2024

*s/Manfred Muecke*

**Manfred, APC**

Manfred Muecke (SBN: 222893)

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

CRAIG WOOLARD, on Behalf of Himself and All Others Similarly Situated

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

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

MANFRED, APC, 600 West Broadway, Suite 700 San Diego, CA 92101; (619) 550-4005

DEFENDANTS

THE GLAD PRODUCTS COMPANY, a Delaware Corporation, and THE CLOROX COMPANY, a Delaware Corporation

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)

24CV0504 JO BLM

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 and incorporation status. Includes options for Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, and Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country.

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

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

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

Brief description of cause: Consumer Fraud; False Advertising; State Unfair Competition

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ 5,000,001 CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: [X] Yes [ ] No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE Mar 15, 2024 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Manfred P. Muecke

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

### Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

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

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
- Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
- Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN 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 Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

**Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.