

SMITH KRIVOSHEY, PLLC
Yeremey O. Krivoshey (State Bar No. 295032)
166 Geary Street, Ste. 1500-1507
San Francisco, CA 94108
Phone: 415-839-7000
E-Mail: yeremey@skclassactions.com

SMITH KRIVOSHEY, PLLC
Joel D. Smith (State Bar No. 244902)
867 Boylston Street, 5th Floor, Ste. 1520
Boston, MA 02116
Phone: 617-377-7404
E-Mail: joel@skclassactions.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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

ELIZABETH OLDAKOWSKI and JOHN
MELACKRINOS, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CENTRAL GARDEN & PET COMPANY,

Defendant.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1
2 1. Birdseed for wild birds is a multibillion-dollar industry. Wild bird food was
3 already a \$4 billion industry in the United States before the COVID-19 pandemic, and then
4 birdwatching exploded in popularity as people connected with nature in their own backyards
5 during COVID-19 lockdowns. Sales went through the roof for seed suppliers, birdhouse
6 builders, and similar businesses.

7 2. Defendant Central Garden & Pet Company (“CG&P”) is one of the largest
8 birdseed manufacturers and distributors in the United States. CG&P markets and sells wild bird
9 seed under several brands, including Pennington and Kaytee, which are sold at the largest online
10 and brick-and-mortar retailers in the United States, like Walmart and Amazon.

11 3. The packaging for Pennington and Kaytee birdseed states that the they have been
12 specially formulated to attract wild birds. There are pictures of wild birds on the front panel—
13 presumably the kinds of birds whom the seeds will attract. The back panels also contain
14 information about the birdseeds and the types of popular wild birds each type of seed
15 supposedly attracts, like cardinals and gold finches.

16 4. However, CG&P deceives its customers by loading up the packaging of
17 Pennington and Kaytee birdseed with a filler ingredient that CG&P knows most birds won’t eat:
18 milo, also known as sorghum.

19 5. In its backyard bird feeding guide, for instance, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
20 warns that no birds appear to like it. Cornell University’s Project FeederWatch, which recruits
21 backyard birdwatchers to assist in annual bird population counts, ***recommends that feeders***
22 ***avoid “mixtures that have a high percentage of less-appealing ‘filler’ seeds such as red milo.”***
23 Even the Wild Bird Feeding Industry (WBFI), a trade group for birdseed manufacturers,
24 cautions against the use of milo.

25 6. And yet, milo makes up well over half of the mix by volume of Pennington and
26 Kaytee brand birdseed. The practical result is that consumers get half of the bird seed they pay
27 for.
28

1 purchases and believed that they were suitable for consumption by wild birds. If Plaintiff had
2 known the products were falsely labeled, Plaintiff would not have bought them, or would have
3 paid less.

4 12. Plaintiffs remain interested in purchasing the products at issue. However, they
5 cannot know for certain whether the false labeling has been or will be corrected. The
6 composition of the products may change over time, but if CG&P continues to make the
7 representations at issue here, then, when presented with false or misleading information while
8 shopping, Plaintiffs will be unable to make informed decisions about whether to purchase
9 CG&P's products. Plaintiffs are further likely to be repeatedly misled by CG&P's conduct,
10 unless and until CG&P is compelled to ensure that the product's marketing is accurate and no
11 longer has the tendency or capacity to deceive or confuse reasonable consumers.

12 13. Defendant CG&P is a publicly traded Delaware corporation based in Walnut
13 Creek, California. The final decisions and approvals regarding representations made on product
14 labels were made in California. The final decisions and approvals regarding the formulation of
15 the products at issue were made in California.

16 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

17 14. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A)
18 because this case is a class action where the aggregate claims of all members of the proposed
19 class are in excess of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs, and at least one member of
20 the proposed class is citizen of state different from Defendant.

21 15. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it conducts
22 substantial business and is headquartered in California. A substantial portion of the events
23 giving rise to the claims alleged here occurred in this state.

24 16. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part
25 of the events, omissions, and acts giving rise to the claims herein occurred in this District.
26
27
28

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

I. Defendant’s Conduct Has The Tendency Or Capacity To Deceive Or Confuse Reasonable Consumers

17. **Product at Issue:** Defendant manufactures, distributes, advertises, and sells Pennington Classic Wild Bird Feed and Kaytee Wild Bird Food. These products are sold at major U.S. retailers like Walmart, Petco, and Amazon. The front packaging of the two products looks like this:



18. **Relevant Time Period:** The deceptive packaging at issue here was consistent during the last four years, at least. There have been no material changes to the product packaging during the relevant period.

19. **Misrepresentations at Issue:** The names “Wild Bird Feed” and “Wild Bird Food” are misleading because most of the product is milo, which is used as filler that most wild

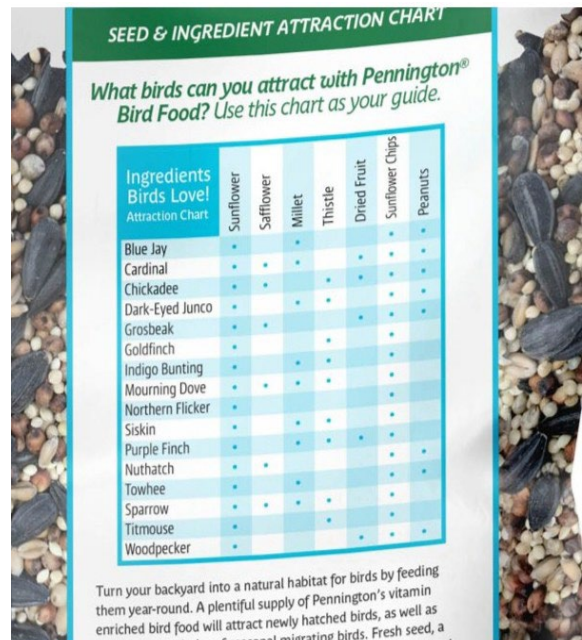
1 birds will not eat. Milo may be “food” or “feed” in the general sense, but not to most of the wild
2 birds that the product is intended to attract. So, describing the products as “food” or “feed” is
3 *itself* misleading.

4 20. The overall packaging also misleadingly conveys the impression that the products
5 consist of birdseed that was specially formulated to attract a wide variety of popular birds, when
6 in fact, most of the product is filler that most wild birds will not eat.

7 21. The product packaging states that the products “attract[] a wide variety of birds”
8 (Pennington) or “attract[s] a great variety of birds” (Kaytee), and depicts birds that the birdseed
9 is presumably intended to attract, like cardinals, chickadees, and gold finches. But, in fact, the
10 majority ingredient in these products is a filler (milo) that does *not* “attract a great [or wide]
11 variety of birds.”

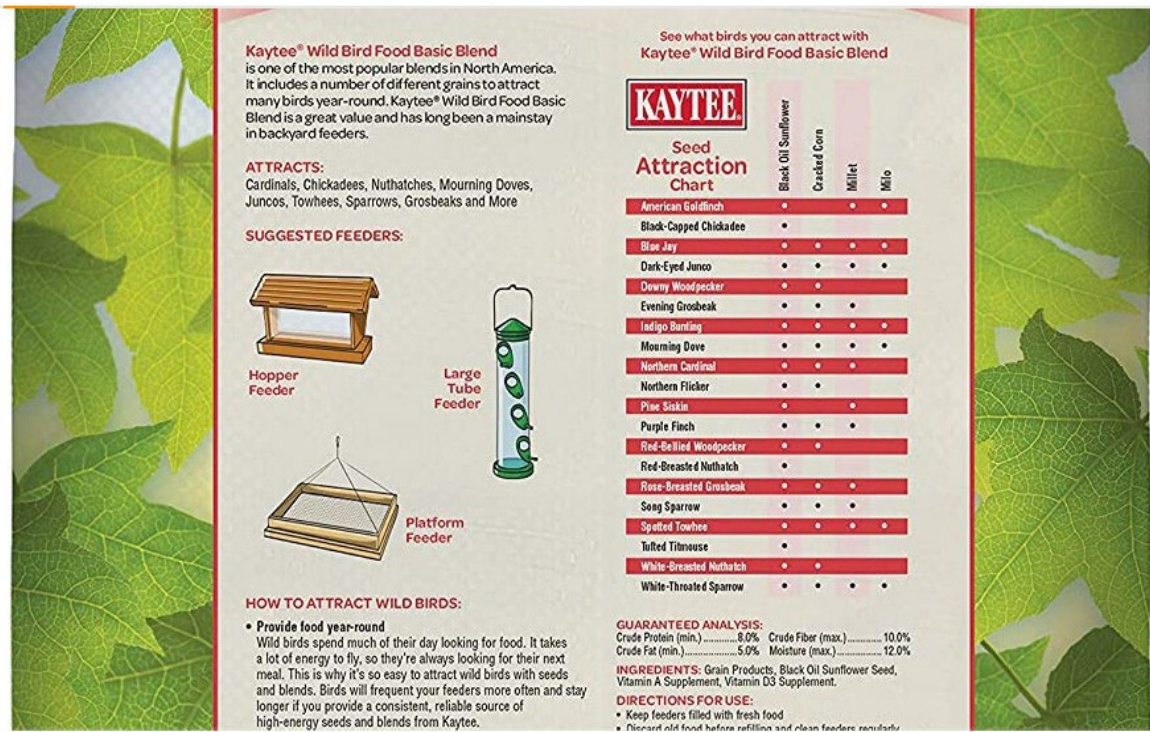
12 22. The back panels of the packaging contain further information about the seeds
13 inside the packaging, and the types of birds they are supposed to attract. The back panels further
14 reinforce the false impression that the seeds are specially formulated to attract popular wild
15 birds, while not disclosing that the products primarily consist of a filler that those same birds do
16 not eat.

17 23. The back panel of the Pennington product states that it is a “blend of **high-**
18 **quality grains and seeds** that attract a wide variety of beautiful & colorful wild birds.” It then
19 goes on to say that “Pennington® Bird Food has been specially formulated to attract different
20 types of birds based on scientific experimentation. Today, **the birds’ choice of seed**, their
21 dietary requirements and the nutritional value of each ingredient are used to establish a balanced
22 blend.” The packaging also includes a list of the various birds that the birdseed is intended to
23 attract, like blue jays, cardinals, and chickadees:
24
25
26
27
28



24. Notably, the primary ingredient, milo, is not even mentioned on the chart.

25. The back packaging of the Kaylee product includes similar information conveying that the birdseed is specially formulated to attract popular wild birds.

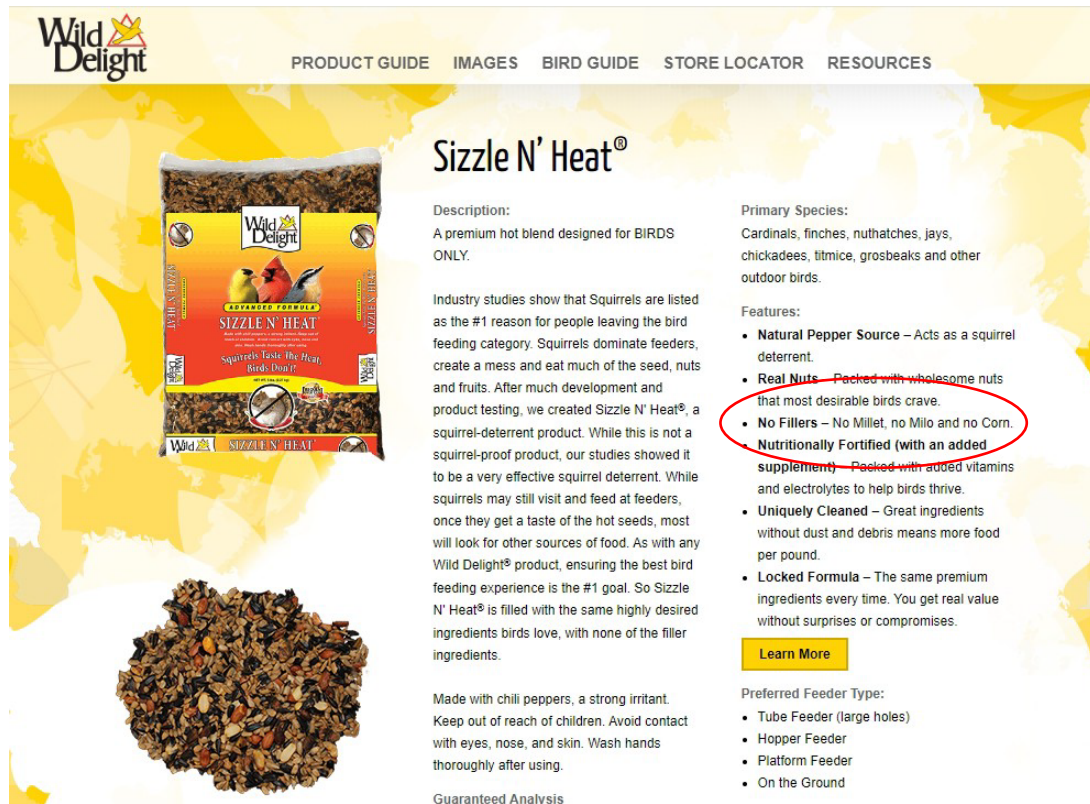


26. To be sure, unlike the Pennington brand, the Kaylee packaging includes milo on the list of birdseed, claiming that milo attracts sparrows, juncos, and doves. However, that disclosure is also deceptive because it is just a pretext for using milo as a filler. As can be seen from the chart, including milo is not necessary to attract sparrows, juncos, and doves because they also eat every other seed included in the product. At the same time, the chart also confirms that most other birds do not eat milo, but there is no disclosure that the majority of seed in the packaging is milo.

27. **How/Why The Conduct Is Misleading:** Milo is used as a filler that most birds will not eat. CG&P says as much when selling its higher-priced products.

28. As one example, in June 2021, CG&P acquired the “Wild Delight” line of birdseed products, which includes the Wild Delight Sizzle N Heat Wild Bird Seed Blend.

29. The website product page for Wild Delight touts as a “feature” that it has “**No Fillers – No Millet, no Milo, and no Corn**”:



1 30. The amazon page for Wild Delight includes more information about attracting
2 wild birds as well as a section titled “How To Avoid Nuisance Birds.” There, CG&P tells
3 customers that to avoid “pesky” or “undesirable” birds, they should “[r]emove foods with milo
4 or corn. These types of foods attract nuisance birds (plus, desirable birds don’t prefer
5 them.)”



15 31. CG&P’s marketing of another brand called Better Bird Beautiful Bird Food,
16 provides further proof that CG&P knows that milo is a worthless filler ingredient, because it
17 touts that the product is “Milo-Free”:



1 32. In short, CG&P knows that milo is a mere filler ingredient that doesn't attract the
2 kinds of birds consumers want to attract to their bird feeders, but instead will attract "pesky" and
3 "undesirable" birds. But that's not what CG&P says about its milo-containing Kaytee and
4 Pennington economy blends. Instead, for those products, it says the opposite: that those blends
5 are formulated to attract a wide array of desirable birds.

6 33. Other groups have likewise warned that milo is just a filler that most birds won't
7 eat. As the author of a 2018 Washington Post article explained:

8 [Milo is] a common ingredient in wild-birdseed mixes, including the
9 one I'd been pouring into my feeder. There's just one problem: **Most
10 common backyard birds won't eat it.** In its backyard bird feeding
11 guide, for instance, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service notes that no
12 birds appear to like it.

13 Cornell University's Project FeederWatch, which recruits backyard
14 birdwatchers to assist in annual bird population counts, recommends
15 that feeders avoid "mixtures that have a high percentage of less-
16 appealing 'filler' seeds **such as red milo.**" Even the Wild Bird
17 Feeding Industry (WBFI), a trade group for birdseed manufacturers,
18 warns on its website that seeds such as milo are "less attractive to
19 birds."

20 ...

21 A number of common "bird feeds," in other words, are comprised
22 primarily of an ingredient that most birds won't eat."¹

23 34. The Missouri Department of Conservation also advises against the use of milo:

24 To attract the greatest diversity of birds, the best seeds to use are
25 black oil sunflower, striped sunflower, hulled sunflower and Niger
26 thistle seeds. ... Many components of standard wild bird mixes sold
27 in stores are used by relatively few birds. ***Put out milo, for example,
28 and you won't have many takers.***"²

29 35. The city of Worthington, Ohio suggests to its residents that using milo-filled
30 birdseed is more likely to attract rats than desirable wild birds:

31 _____
32 ¹ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2018/07/31/why-many-bird-seed-mixes-are-filled-with-stuff-birds-wont-eat/>

33 ² <https://mdc.mo.gov/magazines/conservationist/2000-11/backyard-banquet> (Emphasis added)

1 Use a seed blend for the types of birds you are feeding. ***Seed blends***
2 ***that contain a lot of filler seeds and grains (millet, milo or sorghum)***
3 ***tend to end up on the ground where it attracts rats.***³

4 36. Texas A&M University has this to say about milo in bird feed:

5 ***Avoid birdseeds that contain milo*** and wheat. ***These foods are fillers***
6 ***and a waste of money.*** If the birdseed is millet, this will attract doves
7 and sparrows, but not songbirds.”⁴

8 37. Customers who bought Pennington and Kaytee products at issue likewise
9 complain that birds do not eat the birdseed offered. The complaints below are just a sample.
10 There are many more customer complaints about the products at issue here, all with the same
11 theme: the products are a sham because wild birds won’t eat them:
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

26 _____
27 ³ <https://www.worthington.org/DocumentCenter/View/1834/RatsBirdFeeders?bidId> (Emphasis
28 added).

⁴ <https://aggie-hort.tamu.edu/county/smith/tips/land/attractbirds.html> (Emphasis added).

1 Pennington:

2 ★★★★★ **Our birds won't touch it**

3 Reviewed in the United States on February 28, 2024

4 Started putting this into a 3rd feeder last fall for all the finches and chickadees. They didn't touch it. Then
5 put it in the 2 main feeders in a different area where we always get cardinals, sparrows, dove, finches, and
6 sometimes a blue jay. Since refilling the 2 main feeders and also adding extra sunflower seeds for the
7 cardinals, we have not seen even one bird at the feeders. What's with this stuff?

8 ★☆☆☆☆ **Verified Purchase** ⓘ

1/19/2024

9 **Don't buy!!**

10 Terrible seed— 95% Milo, which isn't even listed ... white
11 millet is. The birds won't eat the round reddish Milo
12 balls and toss them out looking for edible seed (of
13 which there is little). Even the squirrels won't eat the
14 Milo seed – it is just a mess on the ground. Waste of
15 money.

16 ★☆☆☆☆ **Verified Purchase** ⓘ

8/3/2022

17 **99% filler**

18 Last two bags were 99% filler. Trying to attract birds,
19 not squirrels. Moving on to another brand.

20 ★☆☆☆☆ **Verified Purchase** ⓘ

4/15/2023

21 **DON'T BUY THIS PRODUCT**

22 This product is unacceptable trash. It is full of junk
23 seed. Even the birds wouldn't touch or eat the seed. I
24 literally have a full bird feeder that even the squirrels
25 won't touch. I will never buy Pennington products
26 again.

Kaytee:

★☆☆☆☆ **Birds hated it**

Reviewed in the United States on March 8, 2024

Size: 10 Pound (Pack of 1) | **Verified Purchase**

Except for the sunflower seeds, the rest of the mix was junk. My song birds hated it and simply picked out the sunflower seeds. My ducks and geese turned their beaks up at it and would only eat the sunflower seeds. I will not buy it again. I threw 1/2 of it away.

★☆☆☆☆ **Great value for money, but my birds aren't interested at all.**

Reviewed in the United States on January 25, 2024

Size: 10 Pound (Pack of 1) | **Verified Purchase**

I had birds at my bird feeder constantly with a prior mixed bag than this one... I was drawn to this one for the price... it was a great deal for the amount of seed! But, my cardinals, mourning doves, finches and robins will literally fly up to the feeder, land for a second, then fly away without eating. I've refreshed the seed many times just in case it got wet or something... they still seem to hate it! I can't figure it out!

★☆☆☆☆ **Birds didnt eat food**

Reviewed in the United States on March 9, 2024

Size: 10 Pound (Pack of 1) | **Verified Purchase**

It is my first time buying this product, and normally I have tons of birds at the feeder, but they would not eat this food. The bag is open so I can't return. So disappointed and so are my cats!

★☆☆☆☆ **Birds Dont Like, Wont Eat & Disappeared While Feeding This**

Reviewed in the United States on February 2, 2024

Size: 10 Pound (Pack of 1) | **Verified Purchase**

Normally buy the most generic 20 lb bag of bird feed that Walmart sells. Was almost out of bird feed , roads were terrible, with more freezing rain, sleet & ice predicted. So, i ordered this.

Been feeding birds for years, with every bird native to my area (mid-west) , along with migrates & seasonal visitors. Theyre not picky. They eat it all...

Except this.

Birds completely disappeared while feeding this!

Not sure why because it looked fine?

Wont buy again

★☆☆☆☆

By frank on May 21, 2023

mostly filler

not much is being eaten by the birds. Most of it goes on the ground. Yes it's cheaper, But if you look at how much is not eaten, it's not a bargain.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

1
2 38. **Class Definition:** Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf all people the following
3 classes and subclasses:

4 Nationwide class: all people in the United States who purchased either
5 Pennington Classic Wild Bird Feed or Kaytee Wild Bird Food for personal or
household use during the last four years.

6 Multi-State Consumer Protection Class: All persons who purchased either Pennington
7 Classic Wild Bird Feed or Kaytee Wild Bird Food for personal, family, or household
8 use: (1) in the states of Michigan, Minnesota, or New Jersey within the applicable statute
9 of limitations; (2) in the state Missouri within the applicable statute of limitations; (3) in
the states of California, Florida, Massachusetts, or Washington within the applicable
statute of limitations; (4) in the states of Illinois and New York within the applicable
statute of limitations.

10 California class: all people in California who purchased either Pennington Classic
11 Wild Bird Feed or Kaytee Wild Bird Food for personal or household use during
the last four years.

12 Massachusetts class: all people in Massachusetts who purchased either
13 Pennington Classic Wild Bird Feed or Kaytee Wild Bird Food for personal or
household use during the last four years.

14 New York class: all people in New York who purchased either Pennington
15 Classic Wild Bird Feed or Kaytee Wild Bird Food for personal or household use
during the last four years.

16
17 39. Each of the above class definitions is a placeholder that “may be altered or
18 amended before final judgment.” Fed. Civ. P. 23(c)(1)(C). Subject to additional information
19 obtained through further investigation and discovery, the foregoing class definitions may be
20 expanded or narrowed by amendment or in the motion for class certification, including through
21 the use of multi-state subclasses to account for material differences in state law, if any.

22 40. Specifically excluded from the putative classes are Defendant and any entities in
23 which Defendant have a controlling interest, Defendant’s agents and employees, the judge to
24 whom this action is assigned, members of the judge’s staff, and the judge’s immediate family.

25 41. **Numerosity.** Members of the Class are so numerous that their individual joinder
26 herein is impracticable. On information and belief, each Class or Subclass includes thousands of
27 consumers. The precise number of Class Members and their identities are unknown to the
28 Plaintiffs at this time but may be determined through discovery. Class Members may be notified

1 of the pendency of this action by mail and/or publication through the distribution records of
2 Defendant or other means.

3 42. **Commonality and Predominance.** Common questions of law and fact exist as to
4 all Class Members and predominate over questions affecting only individual Class Members.
5 Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to:

- 6 (a) Whether milo is used as a filler in the subject products;
7 (b) Whether the product packaging has the tendency or capacity to deceive or
8 confuse a reasonable consumer;
9 (c) Whether Defendant intended to deceive consumers;
10 (d) Whether Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and Class members under the
11 causes of action alleged in this complaint; and
12 (e) Whether Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to any of the forms of
13 relief they seek in this action.

14 43. **Typicality.** The claims of the Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the Classes in
15 that Plaintiffs and the Classes sustained damages as a result of Defendant's uniform wrongful
16 conduct, as alleged above.

17 44. **Adequacy.** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of Class
18 members. Plaintiff has retained counsel that is highly experienced in complex consumer class
19 action litigation, and Plaintiff intends to vigorously prosecute this action on behalf of the Class.
20 Plaintiff has no interests that are antagonistic to those of the Class. Plaintiff has no past or
21 present financial, employment, familial, or other relationship with any of the attorneys in this
22 case that would create a conflict of interest with the proposed class members.

23 45. **Superiority.** A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair
24 and efficient adjudication of this controversy for, *inter alia*, the following reasons: prosecutions
25 of individual actions are economically impractical for members of the Classes; the Classes are
26 readily definable; prosecution as a class action avoids repetitious litigation and duplicative
27 litigation costs, conserves judicial resources, and ensures uniformity of decisions; and
28 prosecution as a class action permits claims to be handled in an orderly and expeditious manner.

1 products. By reason of this conduct, Defendant engaged in deceptive conduct in violation of
2 GBL § 349.

3 88. Defendant’s actions are the direct, foreseeable, and proximate cause of the
4 damages that Plaintiff and the New York class members have sustained from having paid for
5 and used Defendant’s Products.

6 89. As a result of Defendant’s violations, Plaintiff and the New York class members
7 have suffered damages because: (a) they paid a premium price based on Defendant’s deceptive
8 conduct; and (b) the Products do not have the characteristics, uses, benefits, or qualities as
9 promised.

10 90. On behalf of themselves and other members of New York class members,
11 Plaintiff seeks to recover seeks all available relief for claims pursued under GBL § 349.

12 **COUNT V**
13 **Violations of New York General Business Law § 350**

14 91. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the above allegations by reference as if set
15 forth fully herein.

16 92. Plaintiff Melackrinos (“Plaintiff” for purposes of this count) brings this claim
17 individually and on behalf of the New York subclass.

18 93. GBL § 350 prohibits false advertising in the conduct of any business, trade, or
19 commerce. Pursuant to § 350, false advertising is defined as “advertising, including labeling, of
20 a commodity ... if such advertising is misleading in a material respect.”

21 94. In its sale of goods throughout the State of New York, Defendant conducts
22 business and trade within the meaning and intendment of GBL § 350.

23 95. Defendant has engaged in consumer-oriented conduct that is deceptive or
24 misleading in a material way which constitutes false advertising in violation of GBL § 350.

25 96. Plaintiff and the New York class members are consumers who purchased
26 products from Defendant for their personal use.

1 97. By the acts and conduct alleged herein, Defendant has engaged in deceptive,
2 unfair, and misleading acts and practices, as alleged above. Had Plaintiff and the New York
3 class members been apprised of these facts, they would not have purchased the Products.

4 98. The foregoing deceptive acts and practices were directed at consumers.

5 99. The foregoing deceptive acts and practices are misleading in a material way. A
6 reasonable consumer would not have knowingly purchased the Products if the products had been
7 truthfully advertised, or they would not have paid the price premium associated with the
8 products. By reason of this conduct, Defendant engaged in deceptive conduct in violation of
9 GBL § 350.

10 100. Defendant's actions are the direct, foreseeable, and proximate cause of the
11 damages that Plaintiff Teitler and the New York class members have sustained from having paid
12 for and used Defendant's Products.

13 101. As a result of Defendant's violations, Plaintiff and the New York class members
14 have suffered damages because: (a) they paid a premium price based on Defendant's deceptive
15 conduct; and (b) the Products do not have the characteristics, uses, benefits, or qualities as
16 promised.

17 102. On behalf of themselves and other members of New York class members,
18 Plaintiff seeks all available relief for claims pursued under GBL § 350.

19 **COUNT VI**

20 **Violations of the Mass. Gen. Laws Chapter 93A, § 2**

21 103. Plaintiffs repeat and re-allege all previous paragraphs, as if fully included herein.

22 104. Plaintiff Oldakowski ("Plaintiff" for purposes of this count) brings this claim on
23 behalf of the Massachusetts subclass.

24 105. Massachusetts law prohibits "unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct
25 of any trade or commerce." Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93a, § 2.

26 106. Plaintiff, members of the Massachusetts Class, and Defendant are "persons"
27 within the meaning of Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93a, § 1(a).
28

1 107. Defendant is engaged in “trade” or “commerce,” within the meaning of Mass.
2 Gen. Laws Ch. 93A, § 2.

3 108. The Products constitute property under Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A.

4 109. Defendant engaged in one or more of the following unfair or deceptive acts or
5 practices as prohibited by Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 93A, § 2:

6 a. Misrepresenting the approval or certification of goods;

7 b. Representing that goods have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, uses,
8 benefits, or quantities which they do not have;

9 c. Representing that goods are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, if
10 they are of another;

11 d. Disparaging the goods, services, or business of another by false or
12 misleading representation of fact;

13 e. Advertising goods with intent not to sell them as advertised;

14 f. Engaging in other conduct which created a likelihood of confusion or of
15 misunderstanding;

16 g. Using or employing deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise or
17 misrepresentation, or the concealment, suppression, or omission of a material fact
18 with intent that others rely upon such concealment, suppression or omission, in
19 connection with the advertisement and sale of the Products, whether or not any
20 person has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby; and

21 h. Representing that goods have been supplied in accordance with a previous
22 representation when they have not been.

23 110. Defendant’s acts and omissions are unfair in that they (1) offend public policy;
24 (2) are immoral, unethical, oppressive, or unscrupulous; and (3) cause substantial injury to
25 consumers. Defendant has, through knowing, intentional, material omissions, sold mislabeled
26 Products.

27 111. Defendant’s acts and omissions are also unfair in that they cause substantial
28 injury to consumers far in excess of any conceivable benefit; and are injuries of a nature that
they could not have been reasonably avoided by consumers.

1 respective state subclasses against Defendant.

2 3. Each Plaintiff asserts this cause of action under the laws of the state where they
3 are domiciled.

4 4. Defendant, as the designer, manufacturer, marketer, distributor, and/or seller of
5 the products at issue, impliedly warranted that they were specially formulated and suitable for
6 wild birds, when in fact the majority of the product is filler that wild birds do not eat.

7 5. Defendant breached its warranty implied in the contract for the sale of the
8 products because they could not pass without objection in the trade under the contract
9 description: the products were not adequately contained, packaged, and labeled as per
10 Defendant's contract with Plaintiffs and members of the Classes, and the products do not
11 conform to the implied affirmations of fact made on the marketing and packaging for the
12 Product. U.C.C. §§ 2-313(2)(a), (e), (f). As a result, Plaintiffs and members of the Classes did
13 not receive the goods as impliedly warranted by Defendant to be merchantable.

14 6. Plaintiffs and Members of the Classes purchased the Product in reliance upon
15 Defendant's skill and judgment and the implied warranties of fitness for the purpose.

16 7. The Product was defective when it left the exclusive control of Defendant.

17 8. Plaintiffs and Members of the Classes did not receive the goods as warranted.

18 9. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant's breach of the implied warranty,
19 Plaintiffs and Members of the Classes have been injured and harmed because: (a) they would
20 not have purchased the products on the same terms if they knew that the Product was dangerous;
21 and (b) the Product does not have the characteristics, uses, or benefits as promised by
22 Defendant.

23 10. Plaintiffs seek all available relief under this cause of action.

24 **COUNT VIII**
25 **Unjust Enrichment**

26 11. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege each preceding paragraph as though fully set
27 forth herein.

28 12. Each Plaintiff brings this cause of action individually and on behalf of their

1 respective state subclasses against Defendant.

2 13. Each Plaintiff asserts this cause of action under the laws of the state where they
3 are domiciled.

4 14. To the extent required, Plaintiffs assert this cause of action in the alternative to
5 legal claims, as permitted by Rule 8.

6 15. Plaintiffs and the Class Members conferred a benefit on Defendant in the form of
7 the gross revenues Defendant derived from the money they paid to Defendant.

8 16. Defendant knew of the benefit conferred on it by Plaintiffs and the Class
9 Members.

10 17. Defendant has been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues derived from
11 Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' purchases of the Products, which retention of such revenues
12 under these circumstances is unjust and inequitable because Defendant omitted that the Product
13 was dangerous. This caused injuries to Plaintiffs and Members of the Classes because they
14 would not have purchased the Product or would have paid less for them if the true facts
15 concerning the Product had been known.

16 18. Defendant accepted and retained the benefit in the amount of the gross revenues
17 it derived from sales of the Product to Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

18 19. Defendant has thereby profited by retaining the benefit under circumstances
19 which would make it unjust for Defendant to retain the benefit.

20 20. Plaintiffs and the Class Members are, therefore, entitled to restitution in the form
21 of the revenues derived from Defendant's sale of the Product.

22 21. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's actions, Plaintiffs and the
23 Members of the Classes have suffered in an amount to be proven at trial.

24 22. Putative class members have suffered an injury in fact and have lost money as a
25 result of Defendant's unjust conduct.

26 23. Putative class members lack an adequate remedy at law with respect to this claim
27 and are entitled to non-restitutionary disgorgement of the financial profits that Defendant
28 obtained as a result of its unjust conduct.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, seek judgment against Defendant, as follows:

- a. For an order certifying the Class and naming Plaintiffs as the representatives of the Class or Classes
- b. For an order declaring Defendant’s conduct violates the statutes referenced herein;
- c. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiffs and the Class on all counts asserted herein;
- d. For actual, compensatory, statutory, and/or punitive damages in amounts to be determined by the Court and/or jury;
- e. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- f. For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief;
- g. For injunctive relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper; and
- h. For an order awarding Plaintiffs and the Classes their reasonable attorneys’ fees, expenses, and costs of suit.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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

Dated: August 21, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Joel D. Smith

SMITH KRIVOSHEY, PLLC
Joel D. Smith (State Bar No. 244902)
867 Boylston Street, 5th Floor, Ste. 1520
Boston, MA 02116
Phone: 617-377-7404
E-Mail: joel@skclassactions.com

SMITH KRIVOSHEY, PLLC
Yeremey O. Krivoshey (State Bar No. 295032)
166 Geary Street, Ste. 1500-1507
San Francisco, CA 94108
Phone: 415-839-7000
E-Mail: yeremey@skclassactions.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

CLRA Venue Declaration, Civil Code § 1780(c)

I, Joel D. Smith, declare as follows:

1. I have personal knowledge to the facts stated herein and, if called upon to do so, could competently testify hereto.

2. I am the attorney for Plaintiffs in the above-captioned action.

3. I submit this declaration in support of the Class Action Complaint, which is based in part on violations of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750 *et seq.*

4. The Class Action Complaint has been filed in the proper place for trial of this action.

5. It is my understanding that Defendant regularly transacts business in this County, and the acts and omissions giving rise to this action occurred in large part in this County.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. Executed on August 21, 2024 in Killingly, CT.

By: /s/ Joel D. Smith
Joel D. Smith

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.