GIRARDI | KEESE THOMAS V. GIRARDI, SBN 36603 tgirardi@girardikeese.com Superior Court of California 1126 Wilshire Boulevard County of Las Angeles Los Angeles, California 90017 Telephone: (213) 977-0211 / Facsimile: (213) 481-1554 MAY 28 2015 MC LAW OFFICES OF PAUL N. PHILIPS, APLC Sherri R. Carter, Executive Officer/Clerk PAUL N. PHILIPS, CA Bar No. 187928 , Deputy pnp@pnplegal.com Aldwin Lim 9255 West Sunset Boulevard, Suite 920 Los Angles, California 90069 Telephone: (323) 813-1126 / Facsimile: (310) 854-6902 8 Attorneys for PLAINTIFF and the CLASS 9 SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIAN 27 2015 10 11 12 13 CAROLYN LEVIN, in Her Individual and Representative Capacity on Behalf **CASE NO.:** BC 509 363 14 of a Class of All Persons Similarly-SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT Situated. 15 1. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE §§ 17200, ET SEQ.; Plaintiff. 16 17 2. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA NIKE, INC.; an Oregon Corporation; APPLE, INC., a California Corporation; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive, BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE 18 §§ 17500, ET SEO. 19 3. BREACH OF WARRANTY Defendants. 20 4. VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL 21 CODE §§ 1750, ET SEQ. 22 5. COMMON COUNTS 23 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL** 24 25 26 COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES COMES NOW PLAINTIFF Carolyn Levin, in her individual and representative 27 capacities and on behalf of herself and all persons similarly-situated, by her undersigned

counsel, and alleges as follows:

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PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff Carolyn Levin ("Levin") is an individual residing in Los Angeles County, California. Levin purchased several Nike+ FuelBands during the class period on or about the dates set forth herein.
- 2. Defendant Nike, Inc. ("Nike") is and was at all times relevant herein an Oregon corporation doing substantial business in the State of California, County of Los Angeles.
- 3. Defendant Apple, Inc. ("Apple") is and was at all times relevant herein a California corporation, and therefore a citizen of California, operating out of and doing substantial business in the State of California, County of Los Angeles.
 - 4. Nike and Apple are referred to collectively herein as "Defendants." For at least some portion of and during the class period described below, each of the Defendants advertised, marketed and sold Nike's Nike+ FuelBand product to Plaintiff and others similarly-situated.
 - 5. The true names and capacities of Defendants DOES ONE through TEN are unknown to Plaintiff, and Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to allege such names and capacities as soon as they are ascertained. Each of the Defendants concerned herein was the agent, joint venturer or employee of each of the remaining Defendants, and in doing the things hereinafter alleged, each was acting in the course and scope of said agency, employment or joint venture with advance knowledge of, acquiescence in or subsequent ratification of the acts of each and every other remaining Defendant.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 6. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and as a representative of all others who are similarly-situated and who fall within the following class definition: All individuals or entities who purchased a Nike+ FuelBand on or after January 19, 2012 (the "Class Period").
 - 7. Those individuals and entities are herein referred to as "Class Members" or

"the Class." The proposed "Class Representative" is Levin, who falls within the definition of a Class Member.

- 8. The Class Members are so numerous and geographically diverse that joinder is impracticable. On information and belief there have been hundreds of thousands of Nike+ FuelBands sold throughout the world, and also on information and belief, there are hundreds of thousands of Class Members spread throughout the United States including, without limitation, throughout the State of California.
- 9. The Class Representative will fairly, adequately, and vigorously represent the interests of the Class, and is highly motivated to prosecute the within action.
- 10. Questions of law and fact common to all potential Class Members predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class Members are:
 - Whether Defendants misrepresented the ability of the Nike+ FuelBand to accurately track every calorie burned and step taken by a FuelBand user engaged in physical activity while wearing the FuelBand;
 - Whether Defendants violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 et seq. by perpetrating unfair or fraudulent acts by means of misrepresentations to the effect that the Nike+ FuelBand could accurately track every calorie burned and step taken by a FuelBand user engaged in physical activity while wearing the FuelBand;
 - Whether Defendants violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17500 et seq. by affirmatively promulgating and implementing false and misleading advertising to the specific effect that the Nike+ FuelBand could accurately track every calorie burned and step taken by a FuelBand user engaged in physical activity while wearing the FuelBand;
 - Whether Defendants breached warranties made as to the ability of the FuelBand to accurately track every calorie burned and step taken by a FuelBand user engaged in physical activity while wearing the FuelBand;

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- Whether Defendants implemented unfair or deceptive acts or practices in affirmatively promulgating and implementing false and misleading advertising to the specific effect that the Nike+ FuelBand could accurately track every calorie burned and step taken by a FuelBand user engaged in physical activity while wearing the FuelBand, thereby violating California Civil Code §§ 1750 et seq.;
- Whether Defendants misrepresented the ability of the Nike+ FuelBand to implement algorithms to accurately track, calculate, and report NikeFuel generated by a user engaged in physical activity while wearing the FuelBand;
- Whether Defendants violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 et seq. by perpetrating unfair or fraudulent acts by means of misrepresentations to the effect that the Nike+ FuelBand could implement algorithms to accurately track, calculate, and report NikeFuel generated by a user engaged in physical activity while wearing the FuelBand;
- Whether Defendants violated California Business & Professions Code §§ 17500 et seq. by affirmatively promulgating and implementing false and misleading advertising to the specific effect that the Nike+ FuelBand could implement algorithms to accurately track, calculate, and report NikeFuel generated by a user engaged in physical activity while wearing the FuelBand;
- Whether Defendants breached warranties made as to the ability of the FuelBand to implement algorithms to accurately track, calculate, and report NikeFuel generated by a user engaged in physical activity while wearing the FuelBand;
- Whether Defendants implemented unfair or deceptive acts or practices by affirmatively promulgating and implementing false and misleading

advertising to the specific effect that the Nike+ FuelBand could implement algorithms to accurately track, calculate, and report NikeFuel generated by a user engaged in physical activity while wearing the FuelBand, thereby violating California *Civil Code* §§ 1750 *et seq.*;

- Whether Defendants caused the Class Members damage by reason of their misrepresentations;
- Whether Defendants unfairly or fraudulently took money from the Class Members by conduct perpetrated in violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq.;
- Whether Defendants unfairly or fraudulently took money from the Class Members by conduct perpetrated in violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17500 et seq.;
- The appropriate measures of legal and equitable relief due to the Class,
 and;
- Whether Defendants committed acts with fraud, oppression, and/or malice.
- 11. These common questions predominate over all Class Members' claims, including those of the Class Representative. Indeed, there is essentially no difference between the Class Representative's claims and the other Class Members' claims. As a result, the Class Representative's claims are typical of, if not identical to, claims owned by and to be asserted by the rest of the Class Members.
- 12. Class action treatment is superior to the alternatives, if any, for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy alleged herein. Such treatment will permit a large number of similarly-situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without duplication. Separate trials adjudicating Defendants' liability will be inefficient, and will create the risk of producing inconsistent verdicts. Consolidating the litigation of all Class Members will enhance judicial economy and promote substantial justice. Class treatment will also permit the adjudication of

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1 relatively small claims by many of the Class Members who could not individually afford to litigate the claims asserted herein. There exist no difficulties that would preclude class action treatment of this lawsuit, and no superior alternative exists for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversies asserted herein.

Concentrating the Class Members' claims in the Los Angeles Superior Court is preferable to maintaining this action in any other venue. This venue has a logical connection to the events underlying the action since a substantial number of the Class Members purchased their Nike+ FuelBands in Los Angeles County and reside here.

VENUE & JURISDICTION

- Plaintiff files this action in Los Angeles Superior Court, where venue has been 14. and remains proper under California Code of Civil Procedure § 395.
- The California Superior Court is the proper jurisdiction for this case pursuant 15. to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 because:
 - A large number of the Class Members are California citizens;
 - Apple is a California citizen from whom significant relief is sought by the proposed Class and whose conduct described herein forms a significant basis for the claims asserted by the proposed Class;
 - Plaintiff's and many of the proposed Class Members' principal injuries resulting from the conduct of each Defendant were incurred in California, where this action is originally filed; and
 - Plaintiff is unaware of any other predecessor class action that asserted the same or similar factual allegations against any of the defendants on behalf of the same or other persons. One other proposed action was filed against Nike several months after this action, but the Court has stayed it in favor of this action proceeding on its merits, and as of the time of this filing, the stay remains in effect.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

Nike has dominated the sports apparel and technology industries for decades, 16.

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and has established itself as a global leader in both the professional and consumer sports and fitness advertising and sales sectors. The Nike+ FuelBand has been a major component of Nike's overall equipment sales since its early 2012 release.

- Apple has dominated the personal technology industries for decades, establishing itself as the most widely-known and prolific advertiser and distributor of personal technology items available to consumers today.
- Since approximately 2006, Nike and Apple have embarked upon various 18. partnership ventures in the sporting technology sector, forming a powerful alliance designed to massively increase profit for both companies, and to supply evolving sporting technology products to the purchasing consumer such as Levin and others similarly-situated.
- The Nike+ FuelBand, one such product manufactured, advertised, marketed, 19. and sold by Defendants, is wearable personal technology in the form of a wristband that Defendants advertise as capable of tracking every calorie burned and step taken by a 14 FuelBand user engaged in physical activity while wearing the FuelBand. In particular, both Defendants consistently advertise to the general public in promotional materials and at points of sale that the FuelBand "measures each step taken and calorie burned," "[t]racks steps, calories, and time of day" and "tracks calories burned, steps taken and more." The FuelBand is also consistently promoted by Defendants as a device capable of using algorithms to accurately convert physical activity into NikeFuel, a conceptual measurement of movement, reduced to visual markers on the face of the FuelBand. Specifically, the FuelBand packaging, promotional materials, and point of sale items indicate that the "Nike + FuelBand measures your everyday activity and turns it into NikeFuel."
 - 20. In truth, the Nike+ FuelBand cannot and does not track each calorie burned, or each step taken, nor does it accurately measure activity for conversion into NikeFuel, and users experience wildly inaccurate step, calorie burn, and NikeFuel readings when using the FuelBand. Defendants were aware when the FuelBand was first marketed, advertised and sold to Levin and the buying public, and remained aware throughout the Class Period, that the FuelBand was incapable of accurately tracking every calorie burned and step taken by

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FuelBand users, that it was also unable to accurately reflect physical activity in any form of presentation, whether as NikeFuel or otherwise, and that their advertising was therefore false and misleading. As a result of Defendants' conduct, buyers of the FuelBand, including the Class Members, were each in fact misled into purchasing a device that Defendants purported would accurately perform the tasks referenced herein when it in fact does not and cannot do so, thereby misleading and damaging consumers including Plaintiff and all others similarly-situated.

- 21. Despite their knowledge of the FuelBand's inability to accurately track each of a user's calories burned, steps taken, or to read or measure physical activity sufficiently to provide any form of accurate measurement of that activity, during the Class Period Defendants promulgated and implemented the false and misleading advertising alleged herein as part of a business scheme designed to unfairly and unlawfully reap substantial profits at the expense of Levin and the Class.
- 22. To accomplish their scheme, Defendants each advertised and offered to the Class Members, by means of various media, the opportunity to purchase the Nike+ FuelBand. Attached hereto as Exhibits 1-4 are some examples of Defendants' advertisements. Levin witnessed and received several such offers prior to purchasing any Nike+ FuelBand, and throughout the Class Period. Examples of the wording of advertisements and offers Levin witnessed and relied upon prior to purchasing any Nike+ FuelBand included language identified in paragraph 19 above, indicating to Levin that the FuelBand would track a user's every calorie burned and step taken during activity undertaken while wearing the FuelBand, and that it would accurately read, measure, and report a user's level of physical activity in the form of NikeFuel. Levin was subjected to such advertisements by means of in-store advertising, product packaging, and product advertisements on the Defendants' respective websites. At all times before Levin purchased the FuelBands, their purported abilities to specifically track every step taken and calorie burned, and to accurately report a user's physical activity while wearing the FuelBand (in the form of NikeFuel), were to Levin the most important, if not only important, features of

the FuelBand.

- 23. Levin, like all FuelBand purchasers, reasonably expected that the FuelBands she purchased were capable of performing the tasks referenced herein, and in fact bought the devices because she believed, based upon her exposure to Defendants' marketing and advertisements, that they would in fact accurately perform the tasks referenced herein and in Defendants' marketing efforts. Based on that expectation, based further on the claims made by Defendants, and also based upon what Levin believed were trustworthy reputations enjoyed by Defendants, Levin purchased approximately nine (9) Nike+ FuelBands in Los Angeles County one (1) for personal use and approximately eight (8) to give as gifts. Said FuelBands were purchased at the Nike store at the Grove Shopping Center in Los Angeles County.
 - 24. Despite Defendants' promises to Levin, the FuelBands purchased by Levin, and in fact all of the FuelBands sold by Defendants, are and remain incapable of accurately performing the functions that Defendants represented at all times relevant they are able to perform, and Defendants' misrepresentations as such have continued throughout the Class Period.
 - 25. Throughout the Class Period and continuing to this day, Defendants have dramatically increased their sales of the Nike+ FuelBand by means of utilizing the false and misleading representations and advertising promulgated and implemented by them as alleged herein, and Defendants have failed to remedy the inabilities of the FuelBand as alleged herein. As a result, despite Defendants' claims that the Nike+ FuelBand accurately tracks every calorie burned and step taken, and that it can accurately report a FuelBand user's physical activity in the form of NikeFuel or in any form, the FuelBand remains wholly unable to accurately perform the tasks referenced herein, no matter who the user of the FuelBand is, and no matter what type of activity that user engages in.

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CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE §§ 17200 ET SEQ.

(Against All Defendants by Plaintiff in Her Individual and Representative Capacity on Behalf of the Class)

- 26. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs as though set forth fully herein in form and substance.
- 27. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants engaged in unlawful, fraudulent and unfair business practices that included, but were not limited to:
 - Misleading Levin and the Class into purchasing the FuelBand, that Defendants falsely represented was capable of accurately tracking every calorie burned and step taken as a result of physical activity undertaken while wearing the FuelBand, and that Defendants also falsely represented was capable of using algorithms to accurately read, measure, and report physical activity in the form of NikeFuel, knowing that these statements were false and likely to induce Levin and the Class Members into purchasing the FuelBand;
 - Promulgating and implementing advertising that was false and was both designed to and likely to mislead Levin and the Class in order to reap a tremendous profit at the respective and collective expense of Levin and the Class, and;
 - Accepting from Levin and the Class payment for Nike+ FuelBands that
 were sold under false pretenses and that Defendants knew were not as
 Defendants represented them to be, namely, that they could not
 accurately perform the functions advertised as Defendants represented
 they could.
- 28. Defendants' actions constitute unlawful business acts or practices within the meaning of California *Business & Professions Code* §§ 17200 et seq.

29. Accordingly, Plaintiff may obtain and is entitled to all remedies and penalties authorized by the statute, including without limitation restitution, disgorgement, injunctive relief, and other penalties for each illegal or fraudulent business act or practice, and attorneys' fees pursuant to statute and the Court's equitable powers, in amounts subject to proof.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE §§ 17500 ET SEQ.

(Against All Defendants by Plaintiff in Her Individual and Representative Capacity on Behalf of the Class)

- 30. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs as though set forth fully herein in form and substance.
- 31. As alleged herein, Defendants engaged in false advertising practices that included, but were not limited to:
 - Using false and misleading advertising to offer and induce Levin and the Class into purchasing the FuelBand, that Defendants falsely represented was capable of accurately tracking every calorie burned and step taken as a result of physical activity undertaken while wearing the FuelBand, and that Defendants also falsely represented was capable of using algorithms to accurately read, measure, and report physical activity in the form of NikeFuel, knowing that these statements were false and likely to induce Levin and the Class Members into purchasing the FuelBand;
 - Promulgating and implementing advertising that was false and was both designed to and likely to mislead Levin and the Class in order to reap a tremendous profit at the respective and collective expense of Levin and the Class, and;
 - Accepting from Levin and the Class payment for Nike+ FuelBands that were marketed and sold under false pretense and that Defendants knew

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were not as Defendants represented them to be, namely, that they could not track every calorie burned by a FuelBand user as Defendants represented they could.

- 32. Defendants' actions constitute unlawful business acts or practices within the meaning of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq.
- Accordingly, Plaintiff may obtain and is entitled to all remedies and penalties authorized by the statute, including without limitation restitution, disgorgement, and other penalties for each illegal or fraudulent business act or practice, and attorneys' fees pursuant to statute and the Court's equitable powers, in amounts subject to proof.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION: BREACH OF WARRANTY

(Against All Defendants by Plaintiff in Her Individual and Representative Capacity on Behalf of the Class)

- 34. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs as though set forth fully herein in form and substance.
- Defendants and each of them were sellers of the Nike+ FuelBand to Plaintiff 35. 16 and others similarly-situated, including the Class.
 - 36. As sellers of such products to Levin and the Class Members, Defendants implemented the sales, marketing, promotion, and advertising referenced herein, and made the representations during the sales transactions concerned herein as such are alleged in paragraph 19, above. Specifically, Defendants consistently advertised to the general public in promotional materials and at points of sale, and during the sales transaction from Defendants to Plaintiff and the Class Members, that the FuelBand "measures each step taken and calorie burned," "[t]racks steps, calories, and time of day" and "tracks calories burned, steps taken and more." The FuelBand was also consistently promoted by Defendants through the promotion and sales process as a device capable of relying on algorithms to accurately convert physical activity into NikeFuel, a conceptual measurement of movement, reduced to visual markers on the face of the FuelBand. Specifically, the FuelBand packaging, promotional materials, and point of sale items indicate that the "Nike

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- 1 + FuelBand measures your everyday activity and turns it into NikeFuel." All such 2 representations were made to the buying public, including without limitation Plaintiff and 3 the Class, as express warranties regarding the purported abilities of the FuelBand.
 - In making the representations alleged herein, including those regarding the FuelBand's ability to count each step taken by a user, its ability to count each calorie burned by a user, and its ability to implement algorithms to accurately track, record, and report physical activity in the form of NikeFuel, Defendants made implied warranties of merchantability as to the subject products and warranted that they were fit for their particular and anticipated purposes.
 - As alleged herein, the Nike+ FuelBand is unable and was never able to perform 38. the tasks it was represented and warranted to be capable of performing, and in making the representations made as alleged herein with knowledge that the product was unable to perform in conformity with the warranties made, Defendants breached said warranties.
 - 39. Nike has developed and maintained a network of authorized distributors and retailers, including without limitation Defendant Apple, all of which were at relevant times authorized Nike resellers of the FuelBand, and none of which was, or was ever intended to be, an ultimate consumer of the FuelBand. Instead, Plaintiff and those similarly-situated were the intended ultimate consumers of the FuelBand, and Defendants intended the warranties alleged herein to inure only to those ultimate consumers.
 - Within a reasonable time after Plaintiff knew of the warranty breaches alleged 40. herein, Plaintiff provided the manufacturer with notice of the same, and of Plaintiff's intent to look to Defendants for damages.
 - As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants, in making the 41. misrepresentations alleged herein, and in failing to replace the FuelBands Plaintiff purchased, or any of them, with devices conforming to the warranties and representations made, Defendants breached their warranties as to the FuelBand.
- As a direct and proximate result of the warranty breaches alleged herein, 42. Plaintiff and the Class Members suffered damage, injury, loss, and harm, all according to

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FOURTH CAUSE OFACTION: VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE §§ 1750, ET SEO.

- 43. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs as though set forth fully herein in form and substance.
- 44. The FuelBands that are the subject of this action qualify as "goods" within the meaning of California Civil Code section 1761, subsection (a), of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, codified at California Civil Code sections 1750 et seq.
- 45. Defendants are "persons" within the meaning of California Civil Code section 1761, subsection (c), and Plaintiff and the Class Members are "consumers" within the meaning of subsection (d) of section 1761.
- 46. The purchase and sale agreements between Plaintiff and the Class Members on the one hand, and Defendants on the other, qualify as "transactions" within the meaning of California Civil Code section 1761, subsection (e).
- 47. Defendants' conduct as alleged herein constituted unfair, false, misleading and deceptive practices, and was undertaken unlawfully, with the intent of inducing Plaintiff and the Class Members to enter into transactions which would result in unjust pecuniary and other loss to them, and unjust pecuniary and other gain to Defendants.
- 48. As a direct and proximate result of the conduct of Defendants as alleged herein, Plaintiff and the Class Members were damaged, and are entitled to and seek relief including but not limited to restitution, and an injunction prohibiting Defendants from engaging in unfair, false, misleading and deceptive practices as alleged herein, in addition to those other remedies the Court may deem proper according to proof;

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION: COMMON COUNTS

- 49. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference all of the above paragraphs as though set forth fully herein in form and substance.
- 50. Defendants' conduct as alleged herein is such that, and has created such damage to Plaintiff and the Class that, no adequate remedy at law exists, and Plaintiff and

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-, 28. the Class are thus entitled to and seek remedies at equity as alleged herein.

- 51. The purchase and sale transactions between Defendants on the one hand, and Plaintiff and the Class Members on the other, constituted quasi-contracts implied in law, and were backed and supported by the promises of Defendants made in assumpsit.
- 52. Inasmuch Defendants deceived Plaintiff and the Class Members into entering the agreements alleged herein, and as Defendants enjoyed pecuniary gain at the expense of Plaintiff and the Class Members as a proximate result thereof, Defendants were unjustly enriched, entitling Plaintiff and the Class Members to an injunction, restitution of ill-gotten gains, and disgorgement of Defendants' profits.
- 53. Plaintiff and the Class Members expended funds to purchase the FuelBands and therefore a disputed *res* is at issue. Insofar as said funds rightfully belong to Plaintiff and the Class Members as a result of the unlawful means by which Defendants obtained them, the funds and Defendants are subject to, and Plaintiff seeks, the imposition and equitable remedy of a constructive trust over the funds, to prevent their waste and to prevent Defendants' continued unjust enrichment.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment and relief as follows:

- 1. For a declaration that this lawsuit may properly be maintained as a class action, and a declaration certifying the Class Representative's claims herein;
- For general damages in an amount to be proven at trial;
- 3. For special damages in an amount to be proven at trial;
- 4. For disgorgement of profits and for restitution in amounts to be proven at trial;
- 5. For injunctive relief;
- 6. For any other available penalties for each illegal or fraudulent business act or practice;
- 7. For attorneys' fees pursuant to statute and the Court's equitable powers, in

amounts subject to proof; For exemplary damages pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §3294; 8. For prejudgment interest; and 9. For such other and further relief as may be just and proper. 10. Dated: April 27, 2015 LAW OFFICES OF PAUL N. PHILIPS, APLC 8 By: 10 Attorneys for Plaintiff 11 12 13 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL** 14 Plaintiff hereby demands trial of the within causes by jury. 15 16 Dated: April 27, 2015 LAW OFFICES OF PAUL N. PHILIPS, APLC 18 19 20 By: 21 Attorneys for Plaintiff 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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

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