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14 *Attorneys for Plaintiff and Proposed Class*

15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 16 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

17 DANA GOLD, on behalf of herself and all  
 18 others similarly situated,  
 19 Plaintiff,  
 20 v.  
 21 LUMBER LIQUIDATORS, INC., a Delaware  
 22 corporation; and DOES1 through 200, inclusive,  
 23 Defendant.

Case No.  
**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**  
CLASS ACTION  
 JURY TRIAL DEMAND

24 ///  
 25 ///  
 26 ///

1 Through the undersigned counsel, Plaintiff DANA GOLD on behalf of herself and all  
2 others similarly situated files this class action complaint against Defendant Lumber  
3 Liquidators, Inc. On personal knowledge of her own circumstances and upon investigation and  
4 information and belief of her counsel, Plaintiff avers the following.

5 **INTRODUCTION**

6 1. Defendant manufactures, advertises, sells and distributes bamboo flooring under  
7 the brand name Morning Star Bamboo Flooring (the Product) throughout the United States for  
8 installation in homes and other structures.

9 2. Defendant markets and warrants that the Product is durable, and further markets  
10 and warrants that the Product has a thirty (30) year warranty. Defendant provided a reasonable  
11 expectation to consumers and the industry that the Product would have a usable lifetime of at  
12 least thirty (30) years.

13 3. Contrary to Defendant's advertising, which it widely distributes to building  
14 professionals and to the general public, the Product is not "free of defects," "extremely  
15 durable," or "exceptionally durable to withstand the rigors of daily life," but rather is subject  
16 to premature cracking, splitting, warping and shrinking, all well before the warranted useful  
17 life.

18 4. The Product's various modes of failure potentially cause damage to other  
19 building components and render the Product susceptible to premature failure.

20 5. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of those similarly situated  
21 to seek redress for damages caused by Defendant's wrongful conduct.

22 **JURISDICTION**

23 6. This Court has jurisdiction over this case under 28 U.S.C. 1332(d)(2) in that: (1)  
24 this action is a class action with more than one hundred (100) class members; (2) defendant  
25 LUMBER LIQUIDATORS, Inc. ("Lumber Liquidators") is a corporation, based in the State of  
26 Virginia and is a citizen of the State of Delaware; (3) Plaintiff and all members of the Class are  
27

1 United States citizens; and (4) the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of  
2 \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

3 **VENUE**

4 7. Venue in this Court is proper: (1) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1391(a)(1) in that  
5 defendant Lumber Liquidators does sufficient business in this District to subject it to personal  
6 jurisdiction herein; and (2) pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1391(a)(2) in that a substantial part of the  
7 events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this District.

8 **INTRADISTRICT VENUE**

9 8. Venue in this Division of the Northern District is proper because a substantial  
10 part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred in Contra Costa County.

11 **PARTIES**

12 9. Plaintiff DANA GOLD is a California resident and owns a home located at 1192  
13 Bacon Way in Lafayette, California.

14 10. Plaintiff seeks to represent a Class of persons (the "Class") defined as follows:

15 All individuals in the United States who own homes or other  
16 structures where Morning Star Bamboo Flooring, manufactured  
17 and sold by Lumber Liquidators Inc., is installed, or who paid to  
18 replace Morning Star Bamboo flooring products, manufactured and  
19 sold by Lumber Liquidators due to Product performance.  
20 Excluded from the Class are Defendants, their legal  
21 representatives, assigns and successors and any entity in which  
22 Defendants have a controlling interest. Also excluded is the judge  
23 to whom this case is assigned and any member of the judge's  
24 immediate family and judicial staff.

25 Consumers Legal Remedies Act (CRLA) Sub-Class:

26 All individuals in the State of California who purchased, for  
27 personal, family or household use, Morning Star Bamboo Flooring  
28 manufactured and sold by Lumber Liquidators, Inc. Products, or  
29 homes in which Morning Star Bamboo Flooring manufactured and  
30 sold by Lumber Liquidators Product were installed, or who paid to  
31 replace Morning Star Flooring Product manufactured and sold by  
32 Lumber Liquidators Inc. Excluded from the Class are Defendants,  
33 their legal representatives, assigns and successors and any entity in  
34 which Defendants have a controlling interest. Also excluded is the  
35 judge to whom this case is assigned and any member of the judge's  
36 immediate family and judicial staff.

1 Claims for personal injury are specifically excluded from the Class,

2 11. Defendant LUMBER LIQUIDATORS, INC. is a corporation incorporated in the  
3 State of Delaware and with its principal place of business in Toano, Virginia. Plaintiff is  
4 informed and believes that Lumber Liquidators was doing business within the United States,  
5 and more specifically within the State of California. Also on information and belief, Plaintiff  
6 alleges that Lumber Liquidators was responsible for, or otherwise involved in, the  
7 development, manufacture, marketing, sales, and distribution of Morning Star Bamboo  
8 Flooring (referred to herein as the "Product").

9 12. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of Defendants sued herein  
10 as Does 1 through 100, inclusive, ("Doe Defendants") and therefore sues these Doe Defendants  
11 by fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to allege the true names and capacities  
12 of these fictitiously-named Doe Defendants when they are ascertained. Each of the fictitiously-  
13 named Doe Defendants is responsible for the conduct alleged in this complaint and Plaintiff's  
14 damages were actually and proximately caused by the conduct of the fictitiously named Doe  
15 Defendants.

16 13. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that each of these  
17 Doe Defendants was the agent, joint venture and/or employee of Defendants and/or the Doe  
18 Defendants, and in doing the things hereinafter alleged, was acting within the course and scope  
19 of the agency, joint venture and employment with the advance knowledge, acquiescence or  
20 subsequent ratification of Defendants and each and every other Doe Defendant.

21 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

22 **A. Plaintiff Gold's Factual Allegations**

23 14. Plaintiff DANA GOLD is a California resident and owns a home located at 1192  
24 Bacon Way, Lafayette, California. In early October 2013, Plaintiff used the services of a  
25 licensed flooring contractor to install the Product in her home. Within weeks of installation,  
26 while the home remained unoccupied, Plaintiff observed initial defects with the Product. She  
27

1 observed the product was scratching easily and splintering. She notified Lumber Liquidators  
2 by phone on October 30, 2013. The customer service representative requested she complete a  
3 “General Disclosure Statement” to begin the claims process. Plaintiff completed the General  
4 Disclosure Statement, and mailed it to Lumber Liquidators’ claims department. On or about  
5 December 2, 2013, Richard King of Inspect Solutions, a company retained by Lumber  
6 Liquidators, inspected the Product installed at Plaintiff’s home. He drafted a report on or about  
7 December 6, 2013, in which he concluded Plaintiff and the installers were completely at fault  
8 and no Product defects existed.

9 15. The Product continues to manifest defects to the present day, including warping,  
10 splitting, buckling and shrinking. On September 4, 2014, Plaintiff placed Defendant on notice  
11 of these defects via a Consumers Legal Remedies Act notice (Cal. Civil Code §1782), attached  
12 as Exhibit A hereto.

13 **B. Product Manufacturing Process and Representations**

14 16. The Product is made by slicing mature bamboo into strips, cutting the strips into  
15 desired widths, immersing the strips in an acid solution to eliminate sugars and starch, (in some  
16 cases) staining the material, binding it together into planks using an adhesive, and finally  
17 applying a curing lacquer. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Lumber Liquidators has been  
18 manufacturing and selling the Product since approximately 2008. Lumber Liquidators has sold  
19 the Product to thousands of consumers throughout the United States, including California. The  
20 Product was and is marketed and sold for use in homes and other structures.

21 17. Defendant concealed from and/or failed to disclose to Plaintiff and the Class the  
22 defective nature of the Product.

23 18. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant used a variety of methods to  
24 communicate representations about the durability and quality of the Product and about its  
25 warranty to the general public and contractors in the flooring installation business. These  
26 representations were published on Internet sites such as YouTube, on the Lumber Liquidators  
27

1 website, at trade, building and home shows typically open to the general public and contractors  
2 who service ultimate consumers of the Product, and at Lumber Liquidators product retail  
3 stores. Defendant communicated a common and repeated theme regarding the Product:

- 4 • “They’re finely crafted to ensure they’re free of defects.”
- 5 • “Each Morning Star floor is manufactured to be exceptionally durable so it  
6 withstands the rigors of everyday life.”
- 7 • Morning Star Bamboo is two- to two-and-a-half times harder than red oak, so it  
8 holds up well to “pretty much anything you can put it through.”

9 19. These representations and warranties are not true. Defendant knew that their  
10 Product did not conform to these representations.

11 20. Defendant continues to advertised and sell the Product for use in homes and  
12 other buildings, omitting to disclose to Plaintiff and the Class, their agents, or contractors  
13 material facts concerning the Product, including but not limited to concealing that the Product  
14 was defectively formulated, was susceptible to warping, splitting, shrinking and splintering,  
15 would otherwise not perform as represented, and would fail before its thirty year warranted  
16 life. All of these facts would be material to a reasonable consumer. The Product did not  
17 perform in accordance with the reasonable expectations of Plaintiff and the Class that it was  
18 durable and suitable for use as a flooring system in their homes and other structures.

19 21. The Product is a manufactured wood product that is defectively designed, tested,  
20 and manufactured, and will warp, buckle, splinter and unreasonably scratch and dent when  
21 used in its intended manner. This failure is common in the Product, regardless of when, where  
22 or how it is installed.

23 22. As a result of Defendant’s misconduct, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered  
24 actual damages in that the flooring in their homes and other structures has prematurely failed  
25 and will continue to do so, potentially damaging to other building elements, causing  
26 continuous and progressive damage to property, and requiring them to expend thousands of  
27

1 dollars to repair or replace the flooring long before the expiration of the “useful life” of the  
2 Product as represented by Defendant.

3 23. Due to the defective nature of the Product, it is not sufficiently durable to serve  
4 as flooring. The following photographs depict some of the problems Plaintiff and others have  
5 experienced with the Product.



25 24. Because of the relatively small size of the typical damages, and the modest  
26 resources of most homeowners and of the individual members of the Class, it is unlikely that  
27

1 most Class Members could afford to seek recovery against Defendant on their own. A class  
 2 action is therefore the only viable, economical and rational means for members of the Class to  
 3 recover from Defendant for the damages they have caused.

4 **C. Defendant's Warranty Practices**

5 The following excerpts are sample internet comments from some of the thousands of  
 6 customers who describe the illusory and deceptive warranty practices employed by Lumber  
 7 Liquidators to avoid legitimate warranty claims, and distract and divert its customers from  
 8 pursuing their legitimate claims:

- 9
- 10 1. "I purchased \$6000 of morningstar bamboo from Lumber Liquidators in  
 11 Jan 2012 and \$3000 more in adjacent room on same floor in April 2012.  
 12 Approximately 6 months after installation the \$6000 floor began to show  
 13 gaps and shrinkage. The 2nd installation has been trouble free. I contacted  
 14 the LL store and they said not our problem. Contacted LL customer  
 15 service and they told me it was my fault due to humidity levels in my  
 16 home. If that were the case the \$3000 floor would also show gaps and  
 17 shrinkage since they are next to each other! Their salesman never  
 18 mentioned any problem with this wood and humidity. Salesman said the  
 19 wood was "tougher than oak". What a lie! It scratches plenty! They  
 20 offered \$200 on a \$1000 repair contingent on me waving any future  
 21 claims. What a joke!"
  - 22 2. "Can someone please tell me if there is a group from here in Texas that is  
 23 getting together to bring a class action against LL? We purchased 1200  
 24 sq. ft. of Morning Star Bamboo Flooring in November and it is cupping  
 25 EVERYWHERE. We came home from being gone over the weekend and  
 26 now it is actually buckling up. From EVERYTHING I have read, it is  
 27 defective product we were sold and do NOT expect to get any help from  
 LL. As of now, they have been completely useless in taking care of my  
 problem floor. I WILL continue to go through the motions to hopefully  
 get my money for the flooring refunded and the cost to have it pulled up  
 reimbursed!!! I do NOT want this junk in my home. If anyone has  
 information, please forward it to me. When you hire a lawyer for  
 something like this, does LL have to pay the attorney or do you have to? I  
 do NOT have the money to hire and pay an attorney."
  3. "Lost first level contents and flooring from Sandy. January 2013, made  
 purchase of 800 sq ft of Morning Star Bamboo, \$3661.78. Had their  
 installers, Palermo to home to inspect and recommend how and when to  
 install (another \$1100). Had delivery, allowed floor to acclimate for  
 specified 3-5 days. Their installers returned to install. By end of March,  
 had some gaps. Called Lumber Liquidators, they called installers. Was  
 assured that with full year of warranty for installation and product, allow



1 it to go thru summer months. July noticed scratches. While scratches are  
 2 normal, these were white, not the bamboo color. Made claim to LL, was  
 3 told to mail balance of floor for inspection. They received, said floor not  
 4 at fault, never returned floor. Dec 2013, gaps grew to over 1/2 inch,  
 5 separation from walls. Called Lumber Liquidators. Made claim on Dec. 2,  
 6 repeated claim on Dec 13, 2013. January 17th, began follow up and no  
 7 one called us. Googled issue online. Found we were one of many.  
 8 Inspections began from LL and their installers, Palermo. They agreed  
 9 separation not normal - many homes in area with issue. Went to two of  
 10 the LL stores. They agreed with issue and fault of floor and had numerous  
 11 issues with customers and made changes to how they sell and allow  
 12 acclimation of product. Three inspections were done, no issue at home  
 13 cited. March inspection found moisture level now low in home. They are  
 14 now blaming us. No one has record of 3 other inspections. Our gaps are  
 15 all thru home from the front door on. As large as 1 inch in some spots.  
 16 Unsightly and embarrassing. We had none of these issues with our floor  
 17 before Sandy in its 5 year life. It is not our home, it is the product.  
 18 Lumber Liquidators knows it. Every salesperson you ask in their store in  
 19 my NY area cautions the purchaser not to buy this product. I don't know if  
 20 the product was too wet when manufactured, or too dry or from  
 21 endangered Tiger habitat as stated online, but we are so frustrated and  
 22 embarrassed by our home's floor every day.”

4. “I bought 1000 square feet of Morning Star Bamboo from Lumber  
 Liquidators in November 2011 after consulting with the sales associates  
 in the Perrysburg, OH store. We received the product, allowed it to  
 acclimate indoors for several weeks and then had it installed by the  
 installer recommended by the company. About one month later, the floor  
 began to gap, snap, crackle and pop all over the place. Our installer could  
 not be reached for some time. I called the store that referred me to  
 corporate. The proper warranty protocol was followed and several weeks  
 later, nothing! The customer service rep is mysteriously gone and no one  
 will help. Unreturned phone calls and emails continue. I need to list my  
 home to sell in the next month, meanwhile my floor is disintegrating. “

### CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

25. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2) and Rule  
 23 (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of herself and the class. This  
 action satisfies the numerosity, commonality, typicality, adequacy, predominance, and  
 superiority requirements as set forth in Rule 23 (a) and Rule 23 (b) (3).

26. Plaintiff advances this action on behalf of the following class:

All individuals in the United States who own homes or other  
 structures where Morning Star Bamboo Flooring, manufactured  
 and sold by Lumber Liquidators Inc., is installed, or who paid to  
 replace Morning Star Bamboo flooring products, manufactured and  
 sold by Lumber Liquidators due to Product performance.

1 Excluded from the Class are Defendants, their legal  
2 representatives, assigns and successors and any entity in which  
3 Defendants have a controlling interest. Also excluded is the judge  
4 to whom this case is assigned and any member of the judge's  
5 immediate family and judicial staff.

6 Consumers Legal Remedies Act (CRLA) Sub-Class:

7 All individuals in the State of California who purchased, for  
8 personal, family or household use, Morning Star Bamboo Flooring  
9 manufactured and sold by Lumber Liquidators, Inc. Products, or  
10 homes in which Morning Star Bamboo Flooring manufactured and  
11 sold by Lumber Liquidators Product were installed, or who paid to  
12 replace Morning Star Flooring Product manufactured and sold by  
13 Lumber Liquidators Inc. Excluded from the Class are Defendants,  
14 their legal representatives, assigns and successors and any entity in  
15 which Defendants have a controlling interest. Also excluded is the  
16 judge to whom this case is assigned and any member of the judge's  
17 immediate family and judicial staff.

18 Claims for personal injury are specifically excluded from the Class.

19 27. Numerosity: (Rule 23 (a) (1)): Although the actual size of the Class is  
20 uncertain, Plaintiff is informed and believes the Class is comprised of many of thousands of  
21 property owners throughout the United States, making joinder impractical. The disposition of  
22 the claims of these Class Members in a single class action will provide substantial benefits to  
23 all parties and to the Court.

24 28. Community: (Rule 23 (a) (2)). There exist questions of law and fact common  
25 to all members of the Class. Common questions include but are not limited to the following:

- 26 a. Whether the Product is subject to premature failure well in advance of its  
27 represented thirty-year useful life;
- 28 b. Whether the Product is not suitable for use as a long-term flooring product;
- 29 c. Whether Defendant knew, or should have known, of the defective nature of the  
30 Product before making available for purchase and use by the Plaintiff and the Class;
- 31 d. Whether Defendant failed to disclose to Plaintiff and the Class the defective  
32 nature of the Product;
- 33 e. Whether Defendant's failure to disclose material facts violated Business  
34 Professions Code Section 17200;

1 f. Whether Defendant's warranty practices, by repeatedly concealing the true  
2 nature of the defects in the Product through the use of diversionary tactics and false  
3 investigative reports violated Business & Professions Code Section 17200;

4 g. Whether Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff and the Class to exercise reasonable  
5 and ordinary care in the testing, design, production, manufacturing, warranting and marketing  
6 of the Product;

7 h. Whether Defendant breached its duties to the Plaintiff and the Class by  
8 designing, manufacturing, producing, marketing, advertising, and selling defective flooring to  
9 Plaintiff and the Class;

10 i. Whether Defendant had a duty to Plaintiff and the Class to disclose the true  
11 nature of the Product;

12 j. Whether the facts not disclosed by Defendant to Plaintiff and the Class are  
13 material facts;

14 k. Whether Defendant knew, or should have known that the Product would  
15 prematurely fail, is not suitable for use as flooring in residences or businesses system, and  
16 otherwise is not as represented by Defendant;

17 l. Whether Defendant violated California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act,  
18 (California Civil Code §1750 et seq.), when it concealed or failed to disclose the true nature of  
19 its Product, and represented, through their advertising, warranties and other express  
20 representations that the Product had characteristics that it did not actually have;

21 m. Whether, in committing the acts alleged herein, Defendant engaged in unfair  
22 competition and in an unfair business practice or practices within the meaning of California  
23 Business and Professions Code §17200;

24 n. Whether such acts or practices were illegal, unfair, or fraudulent within the  
25 meaning of California Business and Professions Code § 17200;

26 o. Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to compensatory damages,  
27

1 restitution, and the amounts thereof respectively;

2 p. Whether Defendant should be declared financially responsible for notifying all  
3 Class Members of the defective Product and for the costs and expenses of repair and  
4 replacement of all defective flooring materials and providing restitution of monies paid and  
5 inadequate value given; and

6 q. Whether Defendant should be ordered to disgorge, for the benefit of the Class,  
7 all or part of their ill-gotten profits received from the sale of defective Product and/or to make  
8 full restitution to Plaintiff and the Class Members.

9 r. Whether Defendant should be enjoined from continuing to market the Product,  
10 as defined herein, utilizing misleading misrepresentations and omission of material facts.

11 29. Typicality: (Rule 23 (a)(3)) The claim of the representative Plaintiff is typical  
12 of the claims of the Class, in that the representative Plaintiff, like all Class Members, owns a  
13 structure in which the defective Product was installed and failed prematurely. The  
14 representative Plaintiff, like all Class Members, has suffered a common injury: Plaintiff will  
15 incur the cost of repairing and/or replacing the defective Product in her home and repairing any  
16 resultant consequential damage to other building components. The factual basis of Defendant's  
17 misconduct is common to all Class Members.

18 30. Adequacy (Rule 23 (a)(4)) Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and  
19 protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel with substantial experience in  
20 prosecuting consumer class actions, including actions involving defective building products,  
21 failure to disclose material information regarding product performance, and violation of  
22 consumer protection statutes. Plaintiff and her counsel are committed to vigorously  
23 prosecuting this action on behalf of the Class and have the financial resources to do so. Neither  
24 Plaintiff nor her counsel has any interests adverse to those of the Class.

25 31. Predominance of Common Questions, (Rule 23 (b)(3)) Common questions of  
26 law and fact predominant over any questions involving individualized analysis. Fundamentally  
27

1 there are no material questions of fact or law that are not common to the Class. Common issues  
2 of fact include: All of the Class members purchased the same Product. The performance of the  
3 Product relative to its represented qualities is a common question, as is the Defendant's  
4 knowledge regarding Product performance and Defendant's uniform omission to the Class of  
5 these material facts; Common questions of law include whether Defendant's conduct violates  
6 California's consumer protection statutes and other law and, the class members' entitlement to  
7 damages and remedies.

8 32. Superiority (Rule 23 (b)(3)) Plaintiff and the Class Members have all suffered  
9 and will continue to suffer harm and damages as a result of Defendant's unlawful and wrongful  
10 conduct. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient  
11 adjudication of the subject controversy. Because of the relatively small size of the individual  
12 Class Members' claims, most Class Members likely would find the cost of litigating their  
13 individual claims to be prohibitive, and will have no effective remedy at law. Thus, absent a  
14 class action, Class Members will continue to incur damages and Defendant's misconduct will  
15 proceed without remedy. The class treatment of common questions of law and fact is also  
16 superior to multiple individual actions or piecemeal litigation in that it conserves the resources  
17 of the courts and the litigants, and promotes consistency and efficiency of adjudication. There  
18 is no impediment to the management of this action because the virtual identity of the common  
19 questions of law and fact to all Class Members.

20 33. Injunctive Relief (Rule 23(b)(2)) The Defendant engaged and continue to engage  
21 in business practices which are unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent in violation of California's  
22 Unfair Competition Law (Business & Professions Code sections 17200 et seq.) and the False  
23 Advertising Law (Business & Professions Code sections 17500 et seq.) by, among other things,  
24 advertising and representing the Product, at issue herein, has characteristics and benefits, such  
25 as a maintenance free system or longevity, that are not accurate.

26 ///  
27

1           34.     Plaintiffs seek class-wide injunctive relief on grounds consistent with the  
2 standards articulated in Rule 23 (b)(2) that establish final injunctive relief as an appropriate  
3 class-wide remedy, in that Defendant continues to advertise the Product, and continues to omit  
4 to disclose material facts regarding the Product.

5                           **ESTOPPEL FROM PLEADING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

6           35.     Defendant knew or reasonably should have known that the Product was  
7 defective before its sale. Defendant intentionally concealed material truths concerning the  
8 Product from the general public and the members of the Class, while continuing to falsely  
9 represent that the Product is durable, long-lasting, and fit for its intended use.

10          36.     Defendant affirmatively represented to the general public the Product carried a  
11 thirty-year (30) warranty. Through these representations, Defendant created a reasonable  
12 expectation among ordinary consumers and in the construction trades that the Product would  
13 have a useful life of at least thirty (30) years.

14          37.     Defendant's acts of fraudulent concealment also include but are not limited to,  
15 using improper warranty tactics and commissioning sham inspections of Class members'  
16 flooring in response to complaints in order to mislead consumers as to the cause of the  
17 Product's failures and the true nature of the Product defects.

18          38.     Based upon Defendant's misrepresentations and concealment, Defendant is  
19 equitably estopped from asserting a statute-of-limitations defense.

20          39.     Alternatively, to the extent Defendant pursued a common policy of diverting  
21 warranty claims or other consumer complaints about the Product through misleading and  
22 erroneous investigation, or delaying tactics that induced Plaintiff or the Class to not assert their  
23 rights in a timely manner, Defendant is equitably estopped from asserting a statute-of-  
24 limitations defense.

25                 ///

26                 ///

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(Violation of Consumers Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”))**

1  
2           40. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all  
3 preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

4           41. Defendant and the Doe Defendants are persons as defined by California Civil  
5 Code §1761(c).

6           42. Defendant engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices  
7 in violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(5) and (a)(7) when Defendant represented,  
8 through its advertising and other express representations, that the Product had benefits or  
9 characteristics that it did not actually have. Defendant further violated the CLRA when  
10 Defendant falsely represented that the Product was of a particular standard or quality. Finally,  
11 Defendant violated the CLRA when they advertised the Product with the intent not to sell it as  
12 advertised.

13           43. Defendant’s deceptive practices were specifically designed to induce Plaintiff  
14 and members of the Class to purchase the Product. Defendant engaged in marketing efforts as  
15 detailed in the general allegations, to reach Class Members, their agents, and/or third parties  
16 upon whom they relied and persuade them to purchase and install the Product manufactured by  
17 Defendant, or to purchase homes and other structures in which the defective Product  
18 manufactured by Defendant had been installed.

19           44. To this day, Defendant continues to engage in unlawful practices in violation of  
20 California Consumers Legal Remedies Act. Defendant continues to conceal the defective  
21 nature of the Product, and have omitted to disclose upon inquiry from Class members the  
22 Product’s defective propensities.

23           45. Plaintiff served Defendant with notice of their violation of the Consumers Legal  
24 Remedies Act by serving notice on their General Counsel by certified mail to their corporate  
25 offices, on September 4, 2014. A copy of this notice is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

26           WHEREFORE, Plaintiff on behalf of herself and for all others similarly situated,  
27

1 demands a permanent injunction be issued against Defendant to refrain from continued  
2 advertising of the Product at issue herein that omits material facts about product performance,  
3 injunctive relief forcing Defendant to replace and repair all Product at issue herein for Class  
4 Members, consequential damages for Class Members who have replaced or will replace the  
5 Product at issue herein, plus costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to California Civil Code  
6 §1780(d).

7  
8 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
9 **(Violation of Unfair Competition Law)**

10 46. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all  
11 preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

12 47. California Business and Professions Code §17200 et seq. prohibits acts of unfair  
13 competition, which includes unlawful business practices.

14 48. Defendant engaged in unlawful business practices in that Defendant represented,  
15 through its advertising, warranties and other express representations that the Product had  
16 characteristics it did not actually have. Defendant violated §17200 when Defendant falsely  
17 represented the Product was of a particular standard or quality, including representations that  
18 the Product was "free of defects," "exceptionally durable," and "two to two and a half times  
19 harder than red oak." Defendant further violated the Unfair Competition Law when it  
20 unlawfully tested, designed, manufactured, formulated, sold and introduced in the stream of  
21 commerce for purchase by Plaintiff, the Class and the general public, the defective Product.

22 49. Defendant's deceptive practices constitute an unlawful business practice in that  
23 the practices were specifically designed to induce Plaintiff and the Class, and their agents or  
24 third parties upon whom Plaintiff and the Class relied to provide appropriate guidance  
25 regarding suitable flooring products, to purchase on the Class' behalf the Product and install the  
26 Product, recommend the use of the Product, or to purchase homes and other structures in which  
27 the Product has been installed.

50. To this day, Defendant has engaged and continues to engage in unlawful



1 business practices by concealing the defective nature of the Product and have knowingly  
2 misrepresented to Class Members the Product possess qualities and characteristics it does not  
3 have.

4 51. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant's unfair and unlawful methods of  
5 competition and unfair, deceptive or unlawful acts or practices, Plaintiff and the Class have  
6 suffered actual damages in that they own homes and other structures on which defective  
7 Product is or was installed. The Product will prematurely fail due to its poor design, poor  
8 manufacture and unsuitability for its intended purpose which will require (or has already  
9 required) Plaintiff and the Class to incur costs to prematurely repair and/or replace their  
10 floorings

11 52. As a proximate result of their unlawful, unfair or fraudulent practices, Defendant  
12 has been unjustly enriched and should be required to make restitution to the Plaintiff and the  
13 Class pursuant to §§17203 and 17204 of the California Business & Professions Code.

14 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, demands  
15 judgment against Defendant, and each of them, for restitution and/or disgorgement of funds  
16 paid to Defendant by Plaintiff and the Class to purchase the Product, or the value of the product  
17 in their home or structure, or in the form of repair and/or replacement of the defective Product  
18 on the Class Members' homes and other structures.

19 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **(Violation of Unfair Competition Law – Unfair Business Practice)**

21 53. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations contained in all  
22 preceding paragraphs of this complaint.

23 54. Defendant engaged in an unfair business practice by failing to disclose material  
24 facts concerning the Product, and representing, through advertising, warranties and other  
25 representations that the Product had particular qualities, including, that the Product was “free of  
26 defects,” “exceptionally durable,” and “two to two and a half times harder than red oak,” all  
27 qualities that were inconsistent with Defendant's knowledge of Product performance.

1 55. Defendant's "unfair" practices were designed to induce Plaintiff and the Class,  
2 or their agents, and/or third parties upon whom Plaintiff and the Class relied to provide  
3 appropriate flooring products, to purchase and install the Product, recommend the use of the  
4 Product, or to purchase homes and other structures on which the Product has been installed.

5 56. To this day, Defendant has failed to disclose facts concerning the Product  
6 performance, facts that would be and are material to the consumer or those third parties, such as  
7 flooring contractors and general contractors, upon whom the consumer relies.

8 57. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant's unfair methods of competition  
9 and unfair or deceptive acts or practices, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered actual damages in  
10 that they own homes and other structures in which defective Product is or was installed. The  
11 Product will prematurely fail due to inadequate product testing, poor design and/or  
12 manufacturing techniques, and poor installation guidelines, which will require Plaintiff and the  
13 Class to incur costs to prematurely repair and/or replace their flooring.

14 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment as hereinafter set forth.

15 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

16 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, prays  
17 that the Court enter judgment against Defendant, and each of them, and in favor of Plaintiff,  
18 and to award the following relief:

- 19 1. Certification of the proposed Class;
- 20 2. A declaration that Defendant is financially responsible for notifying all Class  
21 Members;
- 22 3. Injunctive relief requiring Defendant to replace and/or repair all Products  
23 installed in structures owned by the Class;
- 24 4. A declaration that Defendant must disgorge, for the benefit of the Class, all or  
25 part of its ill-gotten profits received from the sale of defective Product, and/or to make full  
26 restitution to Plaintiff and the Class Members;
- 27

1           5.       An award of costs and attorneys' fees, as allowed by law, and/or from a  
2 common fund created hereby; and

3           6.       Such other or further relief as may be appropriate under the circumstances.  
4  
5

6   **JURY TRIAL DEMAND**

7       Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial for all individual and Class claims so triable.

8   Respectfully submitted,  
9

10      Dated: December 8, 2014

By: /s/ Jeffrey B. Cereghino

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff and Proposed Class*

JS 44 (Rev. 12/12) cand rev (1/15/13)

**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.)

<p><b>I. (a) PLAINTIFFS</b> DANA GOLD, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated</p> <p>(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff <u>Contra Costa, CA</u> <i>(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)</i></p> <p>(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Ram, Olson, Cereghino &amp; Kopczynski LLP 555 Montgomery Street, Suite 820 San Francisco, CA 94111</p>	<p><b>DEFENDANTS</b> LUMBER LIQUIDATORS, INC., a Delaware corporation; and DOES1 through 200, inclusive</p> <p>County of Residence of First Listed Defendant <u>James City County, VA</u> <i>(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)</i></p> <p>NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.</p> <p>Attorneys (If Known)</p>
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<p><b>II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION</b> (Place an "X" in One Box Only)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2 U.S. Government Defendant</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)</p>	<p><b>III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES</b> (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)</p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:30%;"></td> <td style="width:10%; text-align: center;"><b>PTF</b></td> <td style="width:10%; text-align: center;"><b>DEF</b></td> <td style="width:40%;"></td> <td style="width:10%; text-align: center;"><b>PTF</b></td> <td style="width:10%; text-align: center;"><b>DEF</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen of This State</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1</td> <td>Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen of Another State</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2</td> <td>Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 5</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3</td> <td>Foreign Nation</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 6</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 6</td> </tr> </table>		<b>PTF</b>	<b>DEF</b>		<b>PTF</b>	<b>DEF</b>	Citizen of This State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5	Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
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Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6																				

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

<p><b>CONTRACT</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment &amp; Enforcement of Judgment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise</p>	<p><b>PERSONAL INJURY</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel &amp; Slander</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice</p>	<p><b>PERSONAL INJURY</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability</p> <p><b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability</p>	<p><b>FORFEITURE/PENALTY</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other</p> <p><b>LABOR</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act</p> <p><b>IMMIGRATION</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions</p>	<p><b>BANKRUPTCY</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157</p> <p><b>PROPERTY RIGHTS</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark</p> <p><b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))</p> <p><b>FEDERAL TAX SUITS</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609</p>	<p><b>OTHER STATUTES</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes</p>
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**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

**VI. CAUSE OF ACTION**

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):  
Violation of CA. Civil Code §§1770, 17200

Brief description of cause:  
Violation of CLRA, Violation of Unfair Competition Law, Violation of Unfair Business Practice

**VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:**

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.    DEMAND \$ 5,000,000.00+    CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND:  Yes     No

**VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY** (See instructions):

JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_ DOCKET NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 12/08/2014    SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD 

**IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT** (Civil L.R. 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)     SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND     SAN JOSE     EUREKA

**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 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.  
 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. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.  
 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. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
- 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 pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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