

MARLIN & SALTZMAN, LLP

Stanley D. Saltzman, Esq. (SBN 90058)
Adam M. Tamburelli, Esq. (SBN 301902)
29800 Agoura Road, Suite 210
Agoura Hills, California 91301
Telephone: (818) 991-8080
Facsimile: (818) 991-8081
ssaltzman@marlinsaltzman.com
atamburelli@marlinsaltzman.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the putative Class

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

JUN VIRGINIA SUN-DAMPIER,
individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

HILL'S PET NUTRITION, INC., a
Delaware corporation, and **DOES 1-10,**
inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

- 1. Violation of the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act**
- 2. Violation of the California False Advertising Law**
- 3. Breach of Express Warranty**
- 4. Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability**
- 5. Negligent Misrepresentation**
- 6. Negligence**
- 7. Violation of the California Unfair Competition Law; and**
- 8. Unjust Enrichment**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff Jun Virginia Sun-Dampier (“Plaintiff”) alleges the following against Defendants
2 HILL’S PET NUTRITION, INC. (“Defendant”) and DOES 1-10, inclusive, as follows:

3 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

4 1. Plaintiff brings this Class Action on behalf of herself and all persons in California
5 who purchased Hill’s Prescription Diet and Hill’s Science Diet brand dog food with dangerously
6 elevated levels of vitamin D (hereinafter the “Products”). Defendant has publicly admitted that
7 “select canned food products” under these brand names contained elevated levels of vitamin D,
8 and that “the affected canned dog foods were distributed through retail pet stores and veterinary
9 clinics nationwide.”

10 2. Ingesting excessive amounts of vitamin D can be dangerous and even lethal for
11 dogs. Defendant recognized this fact its recall of select Products, stating that “elevated levels of
12 vitamin D” can cause symptoms such as “vomiting, loss of appetite, increased thirst, increased
13 urination, excessive drooling, and weight loss,” and can lead to “serious health issues in dogs
14 including renal dysfunction and failure and death.”

15 3. Numerous customers have reported that soon after eating the Products their
16 otherwise healthy dogs became sick and/or died. Plaintiff is one such customer: shortly after her
17 dog Garfield ate certain Products, he became seriously ill—exhibiting symptoms consistent with
18 ingesting elevated levels of vitamin D—and unexpectedly died.

19 4. Not only has Defendant sold the toxic Products, Defendant unreasonably delayed
20 issuing a recall despite the fact that it both knew and should have known that the Products
21 contained toxic levels of vitamin D long before it issued the recall.

22 5. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of herself and all other
23 similarly situated consumers seeking monetary relief and an order forcing Defendant to provide
24 appropriate injunctive relief by identifying all Products that potentially have elevated levels of
25 vitamin D through comprehensive testing, ensuring that all potentially affected Products are
26 identified on Defendant’s website, and removing all of the potentially affected Products from the
27 stream of commerce.

28 //

FACTS

Common Factual Background

12. Defendant has created a niche in the pet food market by marketing its pet food, including the Products, as “driven by science.” It accomplishes this through its product names such as “Science Diet” and “Prescription Diet,” as well as making representations such as: “our decades of science and research guide us in making food with the precise blend of taste and nutrition your pet needs — so they can live their best life,” “Every transformation starts with science,” “Groundbreaking nutrition that can transform the lives of pets and comfort the pet parents and vets who care for them,” and “A perfect balance of natural* ingredients to enhance the lives of your pet and your family.” Defendant then charges a premium for this purportedly higher-quality, specialized food.

13. On its Product labels, Defendant emphasizes this purportedly scientific focus of its food, representing that its Prescription Diet Products are “Veterinary Exclusive” and that it contains “Clinical Nutrition.” It represents that its Science Diet Products are “Veterinarian Recommended.”

14. On Defendant’s website, under the “Product Details” section for the Products, Defendant represents that the Products contain “Clinically proven nutrition that can transform your pet’s life” and “High quality protein and thoughtfully sourced ingredients.”

15. Defendant also strongly emphasizes the safety of its pet food, by, *inter alia*:

- a. Touting “Safety standards you can trust. Our quality and safety standards are so rigorous, they’re modeled after human food manufacturers — so your pet gets a food made with their best interest in mind.”
- b. Representing that it has a “proven commitment to quality and safety.”
- c. Claims that it “only accept[s] ingredients from suppliers whose facilities meet stringent quality standards and who are approved by Hill’s.”
- d. Claims that it examines each ingredient “to ensure its safety.”
- e. Represents that it “conduct[s] annual quality systems audits for all manufacturing facilities to ensure [they] meet the high standards your pet

1 deserves” and “final safety checks daily on every Hill’s pet food product to
2 help ensure the safety of your pet’s food.”

3 f. Represents that “all finished products are physically inspected and tested for
4 key nutrients prior to release to help ensure your pet gets a consistent product
5 bag to bag.”

6 16. The Product labels also state variations of the following statement: “Animal
7 feeding tests using AAFCO procedures substantiate that [the Product] provides complete and
8 balanced nutrition for maintenance of adult dogs.”

9 17. Based on Defendant’s various affirmations of fact and purportedly “clinically
10 proven” effectiveness, consumers across the country pay a premium for the Products, believing
11 they are tailored to the specific needs of their dogs and safe for pet consumption.

12 18. Additionally, based on Defendant’s representations and affirmations of fact set
13 forth above, veterinarians prescribe Hill’s Prescription Diet Products to dog owners who need
14 specialty food.

15 19. However, the Products were not safe, as they had dangerously elevated levels of
16 vitamin D that have proven to be toxic and even lethal.

17 20. Excessive vitamin D poses substantial and unreasonable risks to dogs. As set forth
18 above, Defendant itself recognized in recalling a subset of its Products, “elevated levels of vitamin
19 D” can cause symptoms such as “vomiting, loss of appetite, increased thirst, increased urination,
20 excessive drooling, and weight loss,” and can lead to “serious health issues in dogs including
21 renal dysfunction and failure and death.¹

22 21. As early as February 2018, dog owners complained to Defendant that the Products
23 were causing their pets to develop symptoms consistent with vitamin D poisoning.² Moreover, in
24 the past month, consumers have made at least hundreds of online complaints in various forums,

25 _____
26 ¹ <https://www.hillspet.com/productlist> (last visited February 13, 2019)

27 ² https://www.nbcchicago.com/news/national-international/Pet-Owners-Say-Their-Dogs-Are-Sick-Dying-After-Eating-Recalled-Hills-Pet-Nutrition-Dog-Food-05379451.html?_osource=SocialFlowFB_CHBrand&fbclid=IwAR1YE1ZUss2ZVHkMlzlwfqLHC9a-saet-TckbfEDEghbUj3mckLYzN (last
28 visited February 13, 2019)

1 including on Defendant’s public Facebook page, about their dogs becoming ill and/or dying after
2 eating the Products. The complaints state that the dogs show consistent symptoms, including
3 vomiting, loss of appetite, increased thirst, increased urination, weight loss, and renal dysfunction.
4 On information and belief, these illnesses and deaths were caused by excessive levels of vitamin
5 D in the Products.

6 22. On December 3, 2018, the FDA issued a press release warning pet owners about
7 potentially toxic levels of vitamin D in several brands of pet food, and noting that it was working
8 with a common contract manufacturer of pet food to provide a comprehensive list of affected
9 brands.³ Yet despite this warning, Defendant did not issue a recall, and continued to manufacture
10 and sell the Products with toxic levels of vitamin D for months afterward.

11 23. Further, as set forth above, Defendant also claims to have rigorous inspection and
12 quality assurance protocols in place, processes that did or should have alerted it to the toxic levels
13 of vitamin D in its raw materials.

14 24. Additionally, not only does Defendant claim to subject its suppliers, raw materials
15 and finished products to extensive and repeated quality testing and inspections, but vitamin D
16 toxicity was a known risk much earlier than January 31, 2019, when Defendant first announced
17 its recall. Indeed, as the December 3, 2018 FDA notice indicated, several other brands of dog food
18 were recalled due to toxic levels of vitamin D found in those products, and dogs eating
19 Defendant’s Products reportedly became ill and died of vitamin D toxicity well before that.

20 25. Despite laws governing pet foods and providing government oversight, the FDA
21 notes that “[p]et food manufacturers are responsible for taking appropriate steps to ensure that the
22 food they produce is safe for consumption and properly labeled” including “verify[ing] the
23 identity and safety of the ingredients they receive from suppliers.”⁴

24 26. Although Defendant issued a voluntary recall on January 31, 2019, in which it
25 represented that it “confirmed to be the only affected products in this voluntary canned dog food
26

27 ³ <https://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/NewsEvents/ucm627485.htm> (last accessed February 13, 2019)

28 ⁴ <https://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/SafetyHealth/ProductSafetyInformation/ucm544348> (last visited February 13, 2019)

1 recall[],” it has already expanded the list of the purportedly limited Products.⁵ Additionally, there
2 are complaints online from customers whose pets are experiencing symptoms of vitamin D
3 toxicity despite eating Products other than the limited Products identified by Defendant.
4 Therefore, upon information and belief, Defendant’s list of affected Products is incomplete.

5 27. Many consumers have incurred substantial expenses as a result of purchasing the
6 Products, including the cost of the Products, veterinary bills, and, as with Plaintiff, costs
7 associated with cremation and burial of their dogs.

8 **Plaintiff’s Experience**

9 28. Plaintiff owned a Pekingese dog named Garfield, pictured below:



17 29. Because Garfield had Bloat, Plaintiff’s veterinarian recommended Hill’s
18 Prescription Diet dog food to help Garfield with his condition. Plaintiff decided to feed Garfield
19 the Products after discussing the quality of the Prescription Diet food with the veterinarian and
20 reviewing the information reflected on the Product labeling.

21 30. Garfield’s Bloat was not severe, and had been eating specialty food, including
22 Hill’s Prescription Diet, for years without any issues prior to 2018.

23 31. On September 25, 2018, Plaintiff purchased \$61.02 worth of Hill’s Prescription
24 Diet i/d Digestive Care Dog Food - Chicken & Vegetable Stew, and fed it to Garfield.

25 32. On December 4, 2018, Plaintiff purchased \$75.36 worth of Hill’s Prescription Diet
26 i/d Digestive Care Dog Food – Low Fat Chicken & Vegetable Stew, and thereafter fed it to

27 _____
28 ⁵ <http://www.dvm360.com/hill-s-recall-expanded-pet-owners-demand-answers> (last visited February 13, 2019).

1 Garfield.

2 33. A few days prior to December 23, 2018, there was a drastic and unexpected change
3 in Garfield's health. He became increasingly ill, experiencing a loss of appetite, lethargy, and
4 vomiting, with no explanation therefore.

5 34. On December 23, 2018, Plaintiff woke up to find that Garfield had unexpectedly
6 passed away during the night despite being only 12 years old. Plaintiff took Garfield to the vet
7 and had him cremated, incurring over \$230 in bills. Plaintiff was utterly devastated by the loss of
8 Garfield.

9 35. Plaintiff reached out to Defendant's customer service department in early January,
10 2019, before the recall, and asked Defendant to test her Products because she believed that the
11 Products were the cause of Garfield's death even though she did not know of the excessive
12 vitamin D issue at the time. She was told that every batch of the Products were tested before
13 distribution and that there was nothing that they could do.

14 36. After the recall, she again asked Defendant to test her Products, but she was told
15 that Defendant's "evaluation" of the Products for elevated vitamin D levels was over.

16 37. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Products had she known that they contained
17 elevated levels of vitamin D, or that Defendant did not adequately test or inspect the Products
18 before selling them.

19 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

20 38. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit, both individually and on behalf of similarly situated
21 purchasers of the Products, pursuant to Rule 23. The proposed Class is defined as follows:

22 All persons in California who purchased Hill's Prescription Diet and Hill's Science Diet
23 brand dog food with elevated levels of vitamin D at any time beginning 4 years preceding
the filing of this Complaint and continuing to the present.

24 Specifically excluded from this Class is Defendant; the officers, directors, or employees of
25 Defendant; any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; and any affiliate, legal
26 representative, heir, or assign of Defendant. Also excluded are any federal, state, or local
27 governmental entities, any judicial officer presiding over this action and the members of his or
28 her immediate family and judicial staff, and any juror assigned to this action.

1 39. Plaintiff and Class members seek relief under Rule 23(a) and (b)(2). The injunctive
2 relief is a significant reason for bringing this case and separately justifies the prosecution of this
3 litigation. Plaintiff and Class members also seek relief under Rule 23(b)(3) and/or (c)(4).

4 40. **Numerosity:** The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all
5 members would be unfeasible and not practicable. The total membership of the Class is unknown
6 to Plaintiff at this time; however, it is estimated that there are more than one thousand (1,000)
7 individuals in the Class based on Defendant's reported revenue of \$2.2. billion dollars and the
8 hundreds of complaints posted on Facebook and other websites. The identity of such membership
9 is readily ascertainable via inspection of Defendant's books and records or other approved
10 methods. Similarly, Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, email,
11 internet postings, and/or publication.

12 41. **Common Questions of Law or Fact:** There are common questions of law and
13 fact as to Plaintiff and all other similarly situated persons, which predominate over questions
14 affecting only individual Class members, including, without limitation:

- 15 a. Whether Defendant owed a duty of care to Plaintiff and the Class;
- 16 b. Whether Defendant breached that duty of care to Plaintiff and the Class;
- 17 c. Whether Defendant knew or should have known that the Products contained a
18 dangerously elevated amount of vitamin D;
- 19 d. whether Defendant misrepresented or omitted material facts in connection with
20 the promotion, marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, and sale of the
21 Products;
- 22 e. whether Defendant wrongfully represented and continues to represent that the
23 Products are healthy, of superior quality, nutritious, and safe for consumption;
- 24 f. whether Defendant wrongfully represented and continues to represent that the
25 Products are subject to rigorous testing and inspection;
- 26 g. whether Defendant's conduct is unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or
27 substantially injurious to consumers;

28 //

- 1 h. whether Defendant knowingly advertised goods with intent not to sell them as
- 2 advertised;
- 3 i. whether Defendant's practices are likely to deceive reasonable consumers;
- 4 j. whether Defendant knowingly made false or misleading statements of fact
- 5 concerning reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions;
- 6 k. whether Defendant knowingly represented that a transaction confers or involves
- 7 rights, remedies, or obligations which it does not have or involve;
- 8 l. whether Defendant's acts and practices in connection with the promotion,
- 9 marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, distribution, and sale of the Products
- 10 violated the laws alleged herein;
- 11 m. whether Defendant breached its express warranties;
- 12 n. whether Defendant breached its implied warranties;
- 13 o. whether Defendant made negligent misrepresentations and/or omissions;
- 14 p. whether Plaintiff and members of the Class have sustained monetary loss and the
- 15 proper measure of that loss;
- 16 q. whether Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to injunctive and other
- 17 equitable relief; and
- 18 r. whether Defendant was unjustly enriched by their conduct.

19 42. **Predominance of Common Questions:** Common questions of law and fact
20 predominate over questions that affect only individual members of the Class. The common
21 questions of law set forth above are numerous and substantial and stem from Defendant's
22 practices applicable to each individual Class member. As such, these common questions
23 predominate over individual questions concerning each individual Class member's showing as to
24 his or her eligibility for recovery or as to the amount of his or her damages.

25 43. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the
26 Class because, among other things, Plaintiff and all Class members were comparably injured
27 through Defendant's misconduct described above. As alleged herein, Plaintiff, like the members
28 of the Class, purchased Products after exposure to the same material misrepresentations and/or

1 omissions appearing in Defendant's marketing and advertising campaign, and Plaintiff's dog at
2 the Products and became ill. Plaintiff is advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf
3 of herself and all absent Class members. Further, there are no defenses available to Defendant
4 that are unique to Plaintiff.

5 44. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiff is an adequate class representative
6 because she is fully prepared to take all necessary steps to represent fairly and adequately the
7 interests of the members of the Class, and because her interests do not conflict with the interests
8 of other Class members she seeks to represent. Moreover, Plaintiff's attorneys are ready, willing
9 and able to fully and adequately represent Plaintiff and the members of the Class. Plaintiff's
10 attorneys are experienced in complex class action litigation, and they will prosecute this action
11 vigorously. The Class' interests will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and her
12 counsel, who are experienced class action lawyers.

13 45. **Superiority:** The nature of this action and the format of laws available to Plaintiff
14 and members of the Class make the class action format a particularly efficient and appropriate
15 procedure to redress the violations alleged herein. If each Class member were required to file an
16 individual lawsuit, Defendant would necessarily gain an unconscionable advantage since it would
17 be able to exploit and overwhelm the limited resources of each individual plaintiff with its vastly
18 superior financial and legal resources. Moreover, the prosecution of separate actions by the
19 individual Class members, even if possible, would create a substantial risk of inconsistent or
20 varying verdicts or adjudications with respect to the individual Class members against Defendant;
21 and which would establish potentially incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant; and/or
22 legal determinations with respect to individual Class members which would, as a practical matter,
23 be dispositive of the interest of the other Class members not parties to adjudications or which
24 would substantially impair or impede the ability of the Class members to protect their interests.
25 Further, the claims of the individual members of the Classes are not sufficiently large to warrant
26 vigorous individual prosecution considering all of the concomitant costs and expenses attending
27 thereto.

28 //

1 46. As such, the proposed Class defined herein is maintainable as classes under Fed.
2 R. Civ. P. 23(a), (b)(1), (b)(2), and/or (b)(3), and (c)(4).

3 **COUNT I**

4 **Violation of the California Consumers Legal Remedy Act**

5 **[Cal. Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*]**

6 47. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set
7 forth herein.

8 48. Plaintiff and members of the Class have standing to pursue a cause of action for
9 violation of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”) because they have suffered an injury-
10 in-fact and lost money as a result of Defendant’s actions as set forth herein.

11 49. Plaintiff and the members of the Class are “consumers” as that term is defined by
12 Cal. Civil Code § 1761(d).

13 50. The Products marketed and sold by Defendant are “Goods” as that term is defined
14 by Cal. Civil Code § 1761(a).

15 51. Defendant is a “person” as that term is defined by Cal. Civil Code § 1761(c).

16 52. The transactions described herein are “transactions” as that term is defined by
17 Cal. Civil Code § 1761(e).

18 53. Defendant’s policies, acts, and practices described above were intended to induce
19 consumers to purchase the Products.

20 54. Defendant made uniform material misrepresentations and omissions regarding the
21 nature of the Products that it knew, or should have known, were deceptive and likely to cause
22 consumers to purchase the Products in reliance upon said representations.

23 55. Defendant violated and continues to violate § 1770(a)(5) by negligently,
24 recklessly, and/or intentionally representing the Products are nutritious, of superior quality,
25 healthy, and safe for consumption and by failing to make any mention of the dangerous levels of
26 vitamin D in the Products or Defendant’s lack of quality control in testing and inspecting the
27 Products.

28 56. Defendant violated and continues to violate § 1770(a)(7), by negligently,

1 recklessly, and/or intentionally representing that the Products healthy, safe for consumption, and
2 that they were subject to rigorous testing and inspection;

3 57. Defendant violated and continues to violate § 1770(a)(9) by negligently,
4 recklessly, and/or intentionally advertising goods with intent not to sell them as advertised.

5 58. Defendant violated and continues to violate § 1770(a)(16) by representing that the
6 Products have been supplied in accordance with previous representations when they have not.

7 59. Defendant's actions described above were done with conscious disregard of the
8 rights of Plaintiff and members of the Class.

9 60. Plaintiff and members of the Class have been directly and proximately damaged
10 by Defendant's actions described herein.

11 61. Pursuant to § 1780(a), Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief in the form of an order
12 enjoining the wrongful acts and practices of Defendant. Plaintiff will be irreparably harmed if
13 such an order is not granted.

14 62. Additionally, on February 14, 2019, Plaintiff mailed Defendant notice of its
15 violations of Cal. Civil Code § 1770 in accordance with Cal. Civil Code § 1782. If Defendant
16 fails to make the demanded corrections within thirty (30) days of receipt of Plaintiff's notice,
17 Plaintiff will seek leave to amend the Complaint to claim damages under the CLRA.

18 63. Plaintiff seeks the recovery of court costs and attorneys' fees pursuant to Cal. Civil
19 Code § 1780(e).

20 **COUNT II**

21 **False and Misleading Advertising**

22 **[Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*]**

23 64. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set
24 forth herein.

25 65. California's False Advertising Law ("FAL"), Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, states
26 that "[i]t is unlawful for any ... corporation ... to induce the public to enter into any obligation
27 relating thereto, to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated ... any statement ...
28 which is untrue or misleading and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care

1 should be known, to be untrue or misleading...”

2 66. Defendant’s material misrepresentations and omissions alleged herein violate Bus.
3 & Prof. Code § 17500.

4 67. Defendant knew or should have known that its marketing and advertising materials
5 were false, deceptive, and misleading.

6 68. Pursuant to Business & Professions Code §§ 17203 and 17500, Plaintiff and the
7 members of the Class seek an order of this Court requiring Defendant to (a) identify all potentially
8 affected Products through comprehensive testing; (b) ensure that all potentially affected Products
9 are identified on its website; and (c) ensure that all potentially affected Products are removed from
10 the stream of commerce.

11 69. Further, Plaintiff and the members of the Class request an order awarding them
12 restitution of the money wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of said misrepresentations.

13 70. Additionally, Plaintiff and the Class members seek an order requiring Defendant
14 to pay actual damages and statutory treble damages and attorneys’ fees.

15 **COUNT III**

16 **Breach of Express Warranty**

17 71. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set
18 forth herein.

19 72. Defendant marketed and sold its Products into the stream of commerce with the intent
20 that the Products would be purchased by Plaintiff and the Class.

21 73. Defendant expressly warranted, advertised, and represented to Plaintiff and the
22 Class that:

- 23 a. The Products contain “clinically proven nutrition”
24 b. The Products are “Veterinarian Recommended”
25 c. Defendant subjected the Products to feeding tests using AAFCO procedures”
26 that “substantiate that [the Product] provides complete and balanced nutrition
27 for maintenance of [] dogs”

28 //

- 1 d. Defendant’s “quality and safety standards are so rigorous, they’re modeled
2 after human food manufacturers”;
- 3 e. Defendant has a proven commitment to quality and safety;
- 4 f. Defendant “only accept[s] ingredients from suppliers whose facilities meet
5 stringent quality standards and who are approved by Hill’s.”
- 6 g. Defendant examines each ingredient “to ensure its safety.”
- 7 h. Defendant “conduct[s] annual quality systems audits for all manufacturing
8 facilities to ensure [they] meet the high standards your pet deserves” and “final
9 safety checks daily on every Hill’s pet food product to help ensure the safety
10 of your pet’s food”; and
- 11 i. “All finished products are physically inspected and tested for key nutrients
12 prior to release to help ensure your pet gets a consistent product bag to bag”

13 74. Defendant made these express warranties regarding the Products’ quality,
14 ingredients, and fitness for consumption in writing through their website, advertisements, and
15 marketing materials and on the Products’ packaging and labels. These express warranties became
16 part of the basis of the bargain Plaintiff and the Class entered into upon purchasing the Products.

17 75. Defendant made these warranties and representations in connection with the sale
18 of Products to Plaintiff and the Class. Plaintiff and the Class relied on Defendant’s warranties and
19 representations regarding the Products in deciding whether to purchase the Products.

20 76. The Products do not conform to Defendant’s advertisements, warranties, and
21 representations in that they were safe for consumption, were not subjected to rigorous quality and
22 safety tests and inspections, and contain dangerously elevated levels of vitamin D.

23 77. Defendant had actual or constructive notice of this breach, as it was aware that it
24 did not adequately subject the Products to rigorous quality and safety tests and inspections or
25 ensure that stringent standards were met. Further, Defendant had actual notice of its breach, as it
26 responded to many posts on its Facebook page from customers whose dogs got sick or died after
27 consuming the Products. Additionally, Defendant implemented a voluntary recall of certain of the
28 Products on or about January 31, 2019, acknowledging that the Products contained elevated levels

1 of vitamin D.

2 78. There is privity between Plaintiff and the Class and Defendant because as set forth
3 above, Defendant expressly warranted to Plaintiff and the Class directly that the Products were
4 healthy, of superior quality, nutritious, and safe for consumption, and subject to rigorous quality
5 and safety testing and inspections.

6 79. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the Class
7 have suffered actual damages in that they have purchased Products that are worthless and that
8 they would not have purchased the Products at all had they known of the presence of dangerously
9 elevated levels vitamin D and that Defendant did not subject the Products to rigorous quality and
10 safety tests or inspections.

11 80. Plaintiff and the Class seek actual damages, injunctive and declaratory relief,
12 attorneys' fees, costs, and any other just and proper relief available thereunder for Defendant's
13 breach of its express warranties.

14 **COUNT IV**

15 **Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability**

16 81. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set
17 forth herein.

18 82. Defendant is a merchant engaging in the sale of goods to Plaintiff and the Class
19 members.

20 83. Defendant sold goods to Plaintiff and Class members.

21 84. At all times mentioned herein, Defendant manufactured and supplied the Products.

22 85. At all relevant times, Defendant impliedly warranted to Plaintiff and Class
23 members that the Products were of merchantable quality, fit for their ordinary use (consumption
24 by dogs), and conformed to the promises and affirmations of fact made on Defendant's website
25 and the Products' containers and labels.

26 86. Plaintiff and the Class members relied on Defendant's promises and affirmations
27 of fact when they purchased the Products.

28 87. Defendant breached its implied warranties, as the Products were not fit for their

1 ordinary use, and did not conform to Defendant's affirmations of fact and promises as they
2 contained dangerously elevated levels of vitamin D and were not subjected to rigorous quality
3 and safety tests and inspections.

4 88. Defendant had actual or constructive notice of this breach as it was aware that it
5 did not adequately subject the Products to rigorous quality and safety tests or inspections. Further,
6 Defendant had actual notice of its breach, as it responded to many posts on its Facebook page
7 from customers whose dogs got sick or died after consuming the Products. Additionally,
8 Defendant implemented a voluntary recall of certain of the Products, acknowledging that the
9 Products contained elevated levels of vitamin D.

10 89. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach, Plaintiff and the Class
11 members have suffered actual damages in that they have purchased worthless Products that they
12 would not have purchased at all had they known of the presence of dangerously elevated levels
13 of vitamin D and were not subjected to rigorous quality and safety tests and inspections or
14 otherwise not warranted as represented.

15 90. Plaintiff and the Class members seek actual damages, injunctive and declaratory
16 relief, attorneys' fees, costs, and any other just and proper relief available thereunder for
17 Defendant's breach of its implied warranties, as set forth above.

18 **COUNT V**

19 **Negligent Misrepresentation**

20 91. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set
21 forth herein.

22 92. Defendant had a duty to Plaintiff and the Class members to exercise reasonable
23 and ordinary care in the marketing, distribution, and sale of the Products.

24 93. Plaintiff reasonably placed their trust and reliance in Defendant's representations
25 that the Products are healthy, safe, high quality, subject to rigorous testing and inspection, and
26 not adulterated with dangerous levels of vitamin D.

27 94. Defendant breached its duty to Plaintiff and the Class members by formulating,
28 testing, manufacturing, advertising, marketing, distributing, and selling the Products to Plaintiff

1 and the Class members that do not have the qualities, characteristics, and suitability for
2 consumption that Defendant represented.

3 95. Defendant also breached its duty to Plaintiff and the Class members by failing to
4 promptly identify and recall all affected Products.

5 96. Defendant knew or should have known that the Products' ingredients, qualities,
6 and characteristics of the Products were not as advertised or suitable for their intended use—
7 consumption by dogs—and was otherwise not as warranted and represented by Defendant, as,
8 for example, it did not rigorously test or inspect the Products to ensure the Products' quality and
9 safety.

10 97. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach, Plaintiff and the Class
11 members have suffered actual damages in that they have purchased Products that are worthless
12 and that they would not have purchased the Products at all had they known of the presence of
13 dangerously elevated levels vitamin D and that Defendant did not subject the Products to
14 rigorous quality and safety tests or inspections.

15 **COUNT VI**

16 **Negligence**

17 98. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set
18 forth herein.

19 99. Defendant had a duty to Plaintiff and the Class members to exercise reasonable
20 and ordinary care in the formulation, testing, manufacture, inspection, marketing, distribution,
21 and sale of the Products.

22 100. Defendant breached its duty to Plaintiff and the Class members by failing to
23 implement adequate quality control and/or testing and inspection of the Products.

24 101. Defendant also breached its duty to Plaintiff and the Class members and by failing
25 to identify all affected Products or to promptly remove all of the affected Products from the
26 marketplace or to take other appropriate remedial action.

27 102. Defendant knew, or should have known that its Products presented an
28 unreasonable and unacceptable risk of injury or death to pets and would result in foreseeable and

1 avoidable damage.

2 103. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach, Plaintiff and the Class
3 members have suffered actual damages.

4 **COUNT VII**

5 **Violation of the California Unfair Competition Law**

6 **[Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*]**

7 104. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporate the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set
8 forth herein.

9 105. Plaintiff and the Class members have standing to pursue a cause of action against
10 Defendant for unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business acts or practices because they have
11 suffered an injury in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's actions and/or omissions as
12 set forth herein.

13 106. Defendant's conduct is unlawful under Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 because it is in
14 violation of the CLRA, FAL, Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

15 107. Defendant's conduct described herein is unfair under Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200
16 because it is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or substantially injurious to
17 consumers, and any utility of such practices is outweighed by the harm caused to consumers,
18 including to Plaintiff, the Class, and the public.

19 108. Defendant's conduct is also unfair because it violates California's public policy,
20 has caused substantial consumer injury, is not outweighed by benefits to consumers or
21 competition, and is not one consumers can reasonably avoid.

22 109. Defendant knew or should have known that its advertising campaign was false,
23 deceptive, and misleading.

24 110. The misrepresentations and omissions by Defendant of the material facts detailed
25 above constitute a fraudulent business practice within the meaning of Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

26 111. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's legitimate
27 business interests.

28 112. Reasonable consumers had no way of knowing that Defendant was engaged in

1 false, deceptive, and misleading advertising, and therefore could not have reasonably avoided the
2 injuries that they suffered.

3 113. Defendant's wrongful conduct is ongoing and part of a pattern or generalized
4 course of conduct repeated on thousands of occasions daily.

5 114. Pursuant to Cal. Business & Professions Code § 17203, Plaintiff seeks an
6 injunction on behalf of the general public to: (a) identify all Products that potentially have
7 elevated levels of vitamin D through comprehensive testing; (b) ensure that all potentially affected
8 Products are identified on Defendant's website; and (c) remove all of the potentially affected
9 Products from the stream of commerce.

10 115. Plaintiff also seeks an order requiring Defendant to make full restitution of its ill-
11 gotten gains wrongfully obtained from Class members as permitted by Cal. Business &
12 Professions Code § 17203.

13 116. Plaintiff seeks attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 1021.5.

14 **COUNT VIII**

15 **Unjust Enrichment**

16 117. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as though fully set
17 forth herein.

18 118. Plaintiff and the Class members conferred an economic benefit upon Defendant
19 by purchasing the Products.

20 119. Defendant had an appreciation or knowledge of the benefit conferred by Plaintiff
21 and the Class members.

22 120. Plaintiff and Class members would not have purchased the Products had they
23 known that the Products contained elevated levels of vitamin D and/or were not adequately tested
24 and inspected.

25 121. Defendant accepted and retained the economic benefit conferred by Plaintiff and
26 Class members under circumstances as to make it inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefit
27 without payment of its value.

28 122. Plaintiff and the Class members request restitution for their purchases.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment and relief against Defendant as follows:

- A. For an order certifying the Class defined herein under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative and her attorneys as Class Counsel;
- B. For a declaration that Defendant’s conduct violates the statutes referenced herein;
- C. For an order requiring Defendant:
 - 1. To identify all Products that potentially have elevated levels of vitamin D through comprehensive testing;
 - 2. To ensure that all potentially affected Products are identified on its website; and
 - 3. To ensure that all potentially affected Products are removed from the stream of commerce;
- D. For an order an order awarding Plaintiff and Class members their actual damages, treble damages, punitive damages, and statutory damages as provided by law;
- E. For an order an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class members restitution, disgorgement, and/or any other equitable relief;
- F. For an order an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class members pre- and post-judgement interest allowed under the law;
- G. For an order an order awarding Plaintiff and the Class members reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs allowed under the law; and
- H. For such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

DATED: February 14, 2019

MARLIN & SALTZMAN, LLP

By: /s/ Adam M. Tamburelli
Stanley D. Saltzman, Esq.
Adam M. Tamburelli, Esq.
Attorneys for Plaintiff and putative Class

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action so triable.

DATED: February 14, 2019

MARLIN & SALTZMAN, LLP

By: /s/ Adam M. Tamburelli
Stanley D. Saltzman, Esq.
Adam M. Tamburelli
Attorneys for Plaintiff and putative Class

MARLIN & SALTZMAN, LLP

Stanley D. Saltzman, Esq. (SBN 90058)
Adam M. Tamburelli, Esq. (SBN 301902)
29800 Agoura Road, Suite 210
Agoura Hills, California 91301
Telephone: (818) 991-8080
Facsimile: (818) 991-8081
ssaltzman@marlinsaltzman.com
atamburelli@marlinsaltzman.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff and the putative Class

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

JUN VIRGINIA SUN-DAMPIER,
individually and on behalf of and all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

HILL'S PET NUTRITION, INC., a
Delaware corporation, and **DOES 1-10,**
inclusive,

Defendants.

CASE NO.

CLASS ACTION

**DECLARATION OF PLAINTIFF RE:
PROPER COUNTY FOR
COMMENCEMENT AND TRIAL OF A
CLAIM UNDER THE CONSUMERS
LEGAL REMEDIES ACT**

[California Civil Code § 1780(d)]

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

1 I, Jun Virginia Sun-Dampier, state and declare as follows:

2 1. I have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein except as to those
3 matters stated on information and belief, which I believe to be true.

4 2. If called and sworn as a witness, I could and would testify truthfully and
5 competently to the matters stated herein.

6 3. I am a named Plaintiff in the above-captioned action and submit this
7 Declaration pursuant to California Civil Code section 1780(d).

8 4. I currently reside in Newark, California, located in Alameda County,
9 California.

10 5. Alameda County is within the jurisdiction of the U.S. District Court for the
11 Northern District of California. Accordingly, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District
12 of California is the proper place for the trial of this action under California Civil Code section
13 1780(d), and this action is properly commenced in that Court.

14 I declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State of California and the
15 United States of America, that the foregoing is true and correct.

16
17 Executed this 14 day of February, 2019, at Newark, California.

18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

DocuSigned by:
Virginia Sun

Jun Virginia Sun-Dampier

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

JUN VIRGINIA SUN-DAMPIER, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Stanley D. Saltzman (SBN 90058); Adam M. Tamburelli (SBN 301902); MARLIN & SALTZMAN, LLP, 29800 Agoura Road, Sute 210, Agoura Hills, CA 91301

DEFENDANTS

HILL'S PET NUTRITION, INC., a Delaware corporation, and DOES 1-10, inclusive

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff 2 U.S. Government Defendant 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party) 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

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

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship and incorporation status. Includes options like 'Citizen of This State', 'Citizen of Another State', 'Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country', 'Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State', 'Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State', 'Foreign Nation'.

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

Large table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS (PERSONAL INJURY, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, HABEAS CORPUS, OTHER), FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Lists various legal categories and codes.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation-Transfer 8 Multidistrict Litigation-Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. Secs 1332(d), 1391 Brief description of cause: Violation of CA Consumer Legal Remedies Act, False Advertising Law, Unfair Competition Law; breach of express warranty, implied warranty of merchantability; negligence; negligent misrep; unjust enrichment

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

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

DATE 02/14/2019 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD s/ Adam M. Tamburelli

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.