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$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 11 \end{vmatrix}$	UNITED STATES FOR THE CENTRAL DIS	DISTRICT COURT STRICT OF CALIFORNIA
12	WESTERN	DIVISION
13	KNUT GREVLE, an Individual, Individually and on Behalf of All Others	Case No: 2:19-cv-3881
14	Similarly Situated,	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:
15	Plaintiff, v.	(1) Violation of California's Unfair Competition Laws;
16	CLOSETS BY DESIGN, INC., a California Corporation, and CBD	(2) Violation of California's False Advertising Laws; (3) Violations of California
17	FRANCHISING, INC., a California Corporation,	Consumer Legal Remedies Act.; (4) Violations of the Consumer
18 19	Defendants.	Protection Laws on Behalf of Classes in States with Similar
20		Laws; (5) Unjust Enrichment; (6) Breach of Contract:
21		(6) Breach of Contract; (7) Fraud in the Inducement; (8) Breach of Express Warranty;
22		and (9) Violation of Magnuson-Moss
23		Warranty Act;
24		JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Knut Grevle alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts, and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief and investigation of counsel, which included, among other things, a review of public documents, advertising materials, and public statements concerning, transmitted, or made by or on behalf of Closets by Design, Inc. ("CBD, Inc.") or CBD Franchising, Inc. ("CBD Franchising," collectively "Closets by Design" or "Defendants"). Plaintiff believes that substantial additional evidentiary support exists for the allegations set forth herein and will be available after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. §1332(d). The aggregated claims of the individual Class members exceed the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interests and costs; there are more than 100 members of the proposed Class; and this is a class action in which there is minimal diversity because at least one member of the proposed nationwide Class is a citizen of a different state than Defendants. This Court also has jurisdiction over the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), because they are so related to the MMWA claim that they form part of the same case or controversy.
- 2. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they are California corporations, headquartered in the State of California, systematically and continuously conducted business in and throughout the State, and intentionally avail themselves of the markets within California through the advertising and sale of their products. Moreover, their wrongful conduct, as described herein, emanated from California and foreseeably affects consumers in California.
- 3. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(1), because Defendants each reside in this District. Defendants are deemed to reside in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§1391(c)(2) and (d), because they are subject to the Court's personal

jurisdiction with respect to this action and because their contacts with the District are sufficient to subject them to personal jurisdiction. Venue is also proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(2), because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District. Specifically, Defendants' wrongful conduct relating to the deceptive pricing scheme described herein emanated and was directed from this District. A venue affidavit pursuant to California Civil Code §1780(d) is attached as **Exhibit 1**.

II. INTRODUCTION

- 4. This action seeks to remedy Defendants' unfair, deceptive, and unlawful business practices with respect to the advertising and sales of closets, garage cabinets, and other home organizer systems across the United States.
- 5. Throughout the Class Period (defined below), Defendants advertised their home organizer systems at "40% off" or "\$200 off." These offers represent and warrant that Defendants' products are usually sold at a higher undiscounted price and that the sale offer represents a significant savings over that reference price. In fact, Defendants' "discounted" price is simply their regular price. During the relevant time period, Defendants never offered their home organizer systems for sale or actually sold them at the reference price. Defendants also manufacture their own products and are the exclusive source for them, so there is no basis for the reference price in the market for home organizer systems. Accordingly, the reference price and the supposed "sale" based on the reference price are deceptive and misleading to reasonable consumers. Defendants' offers misrepresent the existence of a discount, the particular worth of Closets By Design products, the perceived value of those products, and the products' resale or market value.
- 6. The Federal Trade Commission prohibits offering these kinds of "fictitious" or "false" bargains because the purchaser does not receive "the unusual value he expects":

One of the most commonly used forms of bargain advertising is to offer a reduction from the advertiser's own former price for an article. If the former price is the actual, bona fide price at which the article was offered to the public on a regular basis for a reasonably substantial period of time, it provides a legitimate basis for the advertising of a price comparison. . . . If, on the other hand, the former price being advertised is not bona fide but fictitious—for example, where an artificial, inflated price was established for the purpose of enabling the subsequent offer of a large reduction—the "bargain" being advertised is a false one; the purchaser is not receiving the unusual value he expects. In such a case, the "reduced" price is, in reality, probably just the seller's regular price.

16 C.F.R. §233.1(a) (emphasis added). As the Ninth Circuit observed in *Hinojos v. Kohls Corp.*, the California legislature has likewise "prohibited" retailers from using such "misleading" schemes:

Most consumers have, at some point, purchased merchandise that was marketed as being 'on sale' because the proffered discount seemed too good to pass up. Retailers, well aware of consumers' susceptibility to a bargain, therefore have an incentive to lie to their customers by falsely claiming that their products have previously sold at a far higher 'original' price in order to induce customers to purchase merchandise at a purportedly marked-down 'sale' price. Because such practices are misleading—and effective—the California legislature has prohibited them.

718 F.3d 1098, 1101 (9th Cir. 2013) (emphasis added).

7. Indeed, Defendants' false and misleading advertising led Plaintiff to believe he was purchasing Closets By Design services and merchandise at a steep discount, when he was actually paying a standard retail price. The existence of the

discount and the information it conveyed regarding Closets By Design products were material to Plaintiff and formed part of the basis of the bargain he struck with Defendants. But for Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff would not have purchased a Closets By Design home organizer system or would have paid less for one. Plaintiff and Class members (defined below) were harmed thereby.

- 8. As a result of this illicit pricing scheme, Defendants violated and continue to violate California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.; California's False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, et seq.; the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Civ. Code § 1750, et seq., and the consumer protection laws in states with laws similar to California. Defendants also have been unjustly enriched as a result of their wrongful conduct, breached their contracts with Plaintiff and Class members, fraudulently induced Plaintiff and Class members to purchase Closets By Design products, breached express warranties regarding their products, and violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301, et seq.
- 9. Plaintiff seeks damages, restitution, and disgorgement of all profits and unjust enrichment that Defendants obtained from Class members as a result of their unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business practices (except as provided by the CLRA). Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief enjoining Defendants from continuing the unlawful practices as set forth herein, directing Defendants to identify all victims of their misconduct, ordering Defendants to engage in a corrective advertising campaign, and ordering Defendants to provide an accounting of their profits and unjust enrichment. Plaintiff seeks reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and such other and further relief as the Court may deem necessary or appropriate.

III. PARTIES

10. Plaintiff Knut Grevle is a citizen of California. On October 26, 2017, Plaintiff used a "40% off" mailer he received from Defendants to purchase several Closets By Design home organization systems to be installed in his home for \$4,900.00. A mailer Plaintiff received from Defendants that is substantially similar to the one he

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- bargain was genuine. In deciding to complete his purchase, Plaintiff relied on Defendants' offer of "40% off" and would not have purchased anything from Defendants but for their "40% off" offer. Because this offer was false and misleading, Plaintiff has suffered damages as a direct and proximate result. On March 27, 2019, Plaintiff mailed a Class Action Notification and Pre-11. Lawsuit Demand ("Demand") to Defendants to advise them that Plaintiff would seek to represent a class of consumers who, within the relevant time period, purchased Defendants' products and services using a purported discount; to explain the basis for Plaintiff's belief that the purported discount was illegally represented; and to demand corrective action on behalf of all similarly situated consumers. Exhibit 6.
- Defendant Closets by Design, Inc. ("CBD Inc.") is a California company with its principal place of business located at 3860 Capitol Ave., Whittier, CA 90601. CBD Inc. is a subsidiary of Home Organizers, Inc., a California company. CBD Inc.

owns and operates the Closets by Design brand's corporate-owned locations, and therefore, is an active and material participant in the deceptive pricing scheme. CBD Inc. also owns and controls the website and landing pages, as well as the print advertising and coupons, where Defendants offered their false and misleading discounts. CBD Inc. received Plaintiff's Demand on April 1, 2019. **Exhibit 7.**

- 13. Defendant CBD Franchising, Inc. ("CBD Franchising") is a California company with its principal place of business located at 13272 Garden Grove Boulevard, Garden Grove, CA 92843. CBD Franchising is also a subsidiary of Home Organizers, Inc. CBD Franchising is a franchisor that sells Closets by Design branded franchises to franchisees located across the country. CBD Franchising controls the uniform nationwide marketing and advertising program utilized by both the corporate-owned and franchised locations as described herein. CBD Franchising received Plaintiff's Demand on April 2, 2019. **Exhibit 7.**
- 14. By letter dated April 10, 2019, Defendants confirmed receipt of Plaintiff's Demand. **Exhibit 8**. To date, neither Defendant has responded in words or conduct to the Demand.

IV. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

- A. Closets by Design's Business and Uniform Nationwide Advertising Practices
- 15. Since 2001, Defendants have been operating retail outlets that sell, manufacture, and install closets, home and office organizers, and related products throughout the United States. Defendants both directly own Closets By Design stores, and franchise them to independent operators.
- 16. As of July 2018, Defendants owned or franchised 57 Closets By Design outlets. This number includes 47 franchised outlets in the United States, 7 franchised outlets in Canada, and 3 corporate-owned outlets in California. In addition to the 3 corporate-owned outlets in California, there is a fourth outlet owned by a franchisee.

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- 17. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants have operated an e-commerce website (www.closetsbydesign.com) (the "Website"). This Website includes information reflecting the nationwide scope of Defendants' business, including a list of over 50 regions where Defendants conduct business. *See* Closets By Design, *Locations*, https://www.closetsbydesign.com/locations.
- 18. Defendants also use the Closets By Design Website to disseminate information concerning their products and services, including their materially false and misleading sales offers, on a nationwide basis. Currently, for example, clicking either the "Get Started Now" or "Find Out How" buttons on the Website homepage leads to a page with the same "40% off" offer that Plaintiff used in 2017 for his purchase:

SCHEDULE A FREE IN-HOME DESIGN CONSULTATION

40% Off Plus Free Installation.

Ask about our 12 month Special Financing. To get started, complete and submit this form.

Closets By Design, *Schedule A Free In-Home Design Consultation*, https://www.closetsbydesign.com/ScheduleRequests.

19. This Website contains pages for each of the Closets By Design outlets in the U.S. and Canada, which Defendants also use to disseminate their false and misleading advertisements. Each of these outlet pages, which are identical in all material respects, have a "Check Out Coupons For This Location" button that leads to advertising materials. For example, the offer accessible through the "Fresno CA" page is for "40% off" and for the "Southern CA" region "\$200 off":

40% Off Plus Free Installation

of \$700 or more. Not valid with any other offer. Free installation with any complete unit order of \$500 or more. With incoming order, at time of purchase only.

\$200 Off plus Free Installation

\$200 off any order of \$1000 or more. \$100 off any order of \$700 or more. Not valid with any other offer. Free installation with any complete unit order of \$500 or more. With incoming order, at time of purchase only. Closets By Design, *Coupons*, https://fresno.closetsbydesign.com/coupons; Closets By Design, *Coupons*, https://southerncalifornia.closetsbydesign.com/coupons. One of these two offers is currently accessible on *every* one of the outlet pages on Defendants' website.

- 20. Defendants have offered these identical online "coupons" through their Website continuously during the Class Period. Beginning at least in or around July 2014, Defendants offered coupons for \$200 off plus free installation for all outlets through their Website. Beginning in late 2015, they began offering coupons for 40% off plus free installation for certain outlets, while other outlets maintained the \$200 off coupons. Since that time, Defendants have continued to offer one of these two coupons continuously and without interruption.
- 21. Defendants also used social media to broadcast their "sales." For example, Defendants used their Closets By Design Twitter account (@ClosetsByDesign), which they established in October 2009 and which links to the Website, to continuously market and promote variations of its 40% off "sale" price since December 2015:









Twitter,

@ClosetsByDesign,

https://twitter.com/ClosetsByDesign/status/679700791603630082;

https

://twitter.com/ClosetsByDesign/status/885151941239681025;

https://twitter.com/ClosetsByDesign/

status/1042914814853636097;

https://twitter.com/ClosetsByDesign/status/1086637160239939585.

22. Defendants also used their Facebook account (@closetsbydesign), which also links to the Website, to promote the offers described herein:





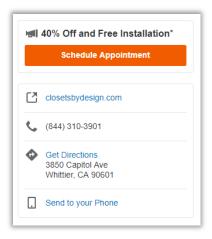




Facebook, Closets By Design, https://www.facebook.com/closetsbydesign/.

23. Defendants used the Yelp.com sites associated with individual Closets By Design outlets to advertise their "sale" offers:





Yelp.com, *Closets By Design*, https://www.yelp.com/biz/closets-by-design-whittier-5.

24. Defendants also advertise through more traditional means, like print and television media. For example, Closets by Design distributes their "sale" offers to consumers via direct mail advertising on a nationwide basis. The front and back of the sample mailer below, for example, provide a nationwide toll-free contact phone number for a consultation and estimate that contains the same 40% off offer Plaintiff relied upon for his purchase in 2017:





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- 25. Accordingly, since at least in or around July 2014, Defendants have engaged in a nationwide, continuous, and uniform multimedia advertising campaign that centered on percentage and dollar-off discounts to consumers for Closets By Design home organizer systems. Defendants' promotional offers were and remain, however, illusory. Based on the continuous nature of the marketing campaign, Plaintiff is informed and believes that Closets by Design merchandise and services are never sold to customers at undiscounted reference prices.
- 26. Defendants' "40% off" and "\$200 off" offers are predicated on fictitious reference prices and mislead consumers regarding the value of Closets By Design home organizer systems. Defendants' representations are likely to mislead reasonable consumers into believing that Defendants' sale prices are significantly lower than the prices regularly offered for those products by Defendants, or offered by other merchants for similar products, and that consumers would enjoy significant savings by purchasing those products from Defendants instead of from other merchants.
- 27. Because value and sale prices matter and are material to consumers, Defendants' knew or should have known that consumers would rely on their false and misleading promotional offers and would be induced to purchase home organizer systems they would not otherwise have purchased, or would pay more for those systems than they would have paid but for Defendants' false and misleading advertising. Defendants' false and misleading pricing scheme thus made it more likely that consumers would purchase particular products from Defendants, and benefited Defendants immensely.

B. Federal and State Laws Prohibit Deceptive Pricing Schemes

28. The Federal Trade Commission Act prohibits "unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce." 15 U.S.C. §45(a)(1). The FTCA specifically makes it "unlawful for any person, partnership, or corporation to disseminate, or cause to be disseminated, any false advertisement." 15 U.S.C. §52(a).

- 29. Under the FTCA, advertising must be truthful and non-deceptive, advertisers such as Defendants must have evidence to back up their claims, and advertisements cannot be unfair. An advertisement is deceptive, according to the FTC, if it contains a misstatement or omits information that is likely to mislead consumers acting reasonably under the circumstances, and the statement or omitted information is material—that is, important to a consumer's decision to buy or use the product.
- 30. The FTC has issued regulations describing misleading discount price comparison schemes such as those used by Defendants as deceptive. Besides 16 C.F.R. §233.1(a), quoted in ¶3, *supra*, the FTC has also promulgated regulations warning retailers not to advertise former prices "for the purpose of establishing a fictitious higher price on which a deceptive comparison might be based":

A former price is not necessarily fictitious merely because no sales at the advertised price were made. The advertiser should be especially careful, however, in such a case, that the price is one at which the product was openly and actively offered for sale, for a reasonably substantial period of time, in the recent, regular course of his business, honestly and in good faith—and, of course, not for the purpose of establishing a fictitious higher price on which a deceptive comparison might be based. And the advertiser should scrupulously avoid any implication that a former price is a selling, not an asking price (for example, by use of such language as, "Formerly sold at \$ "), unless substantial sales at that price were actually made.

16 C.F.R. §233.1(b). The FTC has likewise cautioned retailers to "make certain that the former price is not a fictitious one":

If the former price is set forth in the advertisement, whether accompanied or not by descriptive terminology such as "Regularly,"

"Usually," "Formerly," etc., the advertiser should make certain that the former price is not a fictitious one.

16 C.F.R. §233.1(e). The FTC requires that any "advertised higher price must be based upon fact, and not be fictitious and misleading":

Another commonly used form of bargain advertising is to offer goods at prices lower than those being charged by others for the same merchandise in the advertiser's trade area (the area in which he does business). This may be done either on a temporary or a permanent basis, but in either case the advertised higher price must be based upon fact, and not be fictitious or misleading. Whenever an advertiser represents that he is selling below the prices being charged in his area for a particular article, he should be reasonably certain that the higher price he advertises does not appreciably exceed the price at which substantial sales of the article are being made in the area—that is, a sufficient number of sales so that a consumer would consider a reduction from the price to represent a genuine bargain or saving.

16 C.F.R. §233.2(a). Irrespective of the particular nature of any advertisement, the FTC requires advertisers to "make certain that the bargain offer is genuine and truthful":

The practices covered in the provisions set forth above represent the most frequently employed forms of bargain advertising. However, there are many variations which appear from time to time and which are, in the main, controlled by the same general principles. For example, retailers should not advertise a retail price as a "wholesale" price. They should not represent that they are selling at "factory" prices when they are not selling at the prices paid by those purchasing directly from the manufacturer. They should not offer seconds or imperfect or irregular merchandise at a reduced price without disclosing that the higher

comparative price refers to the price of the merchandise if perfect. They should not offer an advance sale under circumstances where they do not in good faith expect to increase the price at a later date, or make a "limited" offer which, in fact, is not limited. In all of these situations, as well as in others too numerous to mention, advertisers should make certain that the bargain offer is genuine and truthful. Doing so will serve their own interest as well as that of the public.

16 C.F.R. §233.5. Defendants' "40% off" and "\$200 off" offers fail to satisfy the principles set forth in the FTCA for several reasons. For example, their sale offer is predicated on "an artificial, inflated price" that Defendants "established for the purpose of enabling the subsequent offer of a large reduction" in price, 16 C.F.R. §233.1(a), so their "bargain offer" is not "genuine and truthful," 16 C.F.R. §233.5.

31. Like the FTC, the California legislature has specifically forbidden false or misleading price comparison schemes. By statute, California law states that retailers may not advertise a "former price of any advertised thing" unless it was "the prevailing market price . . . within three months next immediately preceding the publication of the advertisement":

For the purpose of this article the worth or value of anything advertised is the prevailing market price, wholesale if the offer is at wholesale, retail if the offer is at retail, at the time of publication of such advertisement in the locality wherein the advertisement is published. No price shall be advertised as a former price of any advertised thing, unless the alleged former price was the prevailing market price as above defined within three months next immediately preceding the publication of the advertisement or unless the date when the alleged former price did prevail is clearly, exactly and conspicuously stated in the advertisement.

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17501. Under California law, false or misleading statements of fact concerning the existence of or amounts of price reductions made by any person in a transaction that results in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumers are unlawful:

The following unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or that results in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer are unlawful: . . . Making false or misleading statements of fact concerning reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions.

Cal. Civ. Code §1770(a)(13). Defendants' "40% off" and "\$200 off" offers violate Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17501, because their undiscounted reference prices are not "prevailing market" prices. Similarly, Defendants' sale offers are "unlawful" within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code §1770(a)(13) because they falsely convey the "existence of" and "amounts of" price discounts.

C. Defendants Exercised Exclusive Control Over Closets By Design Advertising

- 32. Despite the franchise business model, control over the Closets By Design advertising campaign is centralized with and tightly controlled by Defendants from their corporate headquarters in California. Accordingly, Defendants knew or should have known that Closets By Design advertising conveyed (and continues to convey) false information to consumers, including Plaintiff and Class members, about the true price, worth, perceived value, and resale value of their home organizer systems.
- 33. That Closets By Design advertising is "corporate run" is stated explicitly on Defendants' Website:

- We have more than a 30-year history of success and a strong brand identity. Customers know our name and the quality that comes with owning a Closets by Design solution.
- . Our established business and sales model has proven to be successful time and time again.
- Our extensive support team will provide initial training to get you started and offers ongoing support for continued business expansion.
- Our Franchisees have proven that Closets by Design Franchises are an Excellent Cash Flow Business with high gross margins and yet they maintain low inventory.
- The corporate run, highly effective national advertising and marketing programs generate leads and customer awareness.
- Our custom customer relationship management system assists with daily operations.
- · We offer exclusive, prime territories.

Closets By Design, *About Closets by Design*, https://franchise.closetsbydesign.com/about-closets-by-design/ (annotated). This statement is repeated again elsewhere on the Website. *See* Closets By Design, *FAQ's*, https://franchise.closetsbydesign.com/faqs/ ("Why should I franchise with Closets By Design? . . . The *corporate run*, highly effective national advertising and marketing programs generate leads and customer awareness.") (emphasis added).

34. Defendants' control over advertising is also embodied in materials they provide their franchisees. A "Franchise Disclosure Document" filed with the State of California states that Defendants operate a "National Promotion and Protection Fund," which they used for the national promotion, enhancement, and protection of the Closets By Design system and which is funded by franchisees' monthly contributions of 2.25% of their monthly gross revenues:

National National Fund On or before the 5th day of Promotion and Contribution of 2 25% each calendar month after Protection of monthly Gross the calendar month in which Fund1 Revenues This fee is Gross Revenues were included in the While the final received Required Advertising National Fund Contribution is Expenditures calculated monthly, we will described above and make weekly withdrawals in footnote 3 below from your account in an amount we estimate to be that weeks portion of the monthly National Fund Contribution

These fees are used for the national promotion, enhancement and protection (including if necessary attorneys fees) of the Closets By Design system, the trademarks, goodwill and reputation of CBDF They are not used for new franchise sales expenses See Item 11

(Franchise Disclosure Documents are prepared under the Federal Trade Commission's Franchise Rule, 16 CFR §§ 436, *et seq.*, to give prospective purchasers of franchises the

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material information they need in order to weigh the risks and benefits of such an investment.)

Defendants' rights with respect to controlling Closets By Design 35. advertising are not, however, limited to promoting and protecting the brand. The Franchise Disclosure Document provides Defendants with virtually unlimited control over nearly every aspect of the national advertising scheme, including "the cost, form or media, content, format, production and timing . . . and all other matters involving advertising" (emphasis added):

CBDF will determine the cost, form or media, content, format, production and timing, including regional or local concentration and seasonal exposure, location and all other matters involving advertising, public relations and promotional campaigns (see section 10 04 of the Franchise Agreement) We intend to use the following advertising media: direct mail, print media and electronic media where appropriate and cost effective. The media coverage may be local, regional or national. We will be using in-house advertising personnel, but we also intend to engage the services of advertising and public relations firms to assist in our advertising program We may but are not obligated to spend any National Promotion and Protection Funds in the territory where you are located

The Franchise Disclosure Document permits franchisee operators to develop their own advertising (at their own cost), but prevents them from using such materials without Defendants' prior written approval as to the content of the advertising and the medium of dissemination:

You may develop advertising materials for your own use, at your own cost. But we must approve the advertising materials in advance and in writing You may not, without our prior written consent, advertise in any medium we have not previously approved in writing or use any advertising outlet through which we maintain a system-wide advertising program (e.g. Val Pak, Money Mailer and other outlets we identify from time to time)

Defendants' broad control over Closets By Design advertising is also 36. reflected in the most recent sample Franchise Agreement filed with the State of California. Like the Franchise Disclosure Document, Defendants' Franchise Agreement states that franchisees can only use advertising materials "either furnished or approved in writing in advance" by Defendants:

You may only use advertising which we have either furnished or approved in writing in advance, as provided in Section 10 02 below. Neither the fact that we furnish the material, approve of the material, nor the material itself, will directly or indirectly require us to pay for any advertising, identification or promotion

The Franchise Agreement provides further that Defendants will "direct all [national] advertising programs" and exercise "sole control" over them:

We will direct all advertising programs with sole control over the creative concepts, materials and media used in the programs and the placement and allocation of advertising

Accordingly, the wrongful advertising scheme alleged herein is attributable exclusively to Defendants, and not to any independent franchise owners.

V. CLASS ALLEGATIONS

37. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Rules 23(a), 23(b)(2) and/or 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure for the following Class of persons:

All consumers who, while residing within the United States, purchased Closets by Design goods subject to a purported "40% off" or "\$200 off" discount within the applicable statutes of limitations period preceding the filing of this action ("Class Period").

Excluded from the Class are (1) consumers who received a complete refund of their purchase or a credit equal to the total amount of their purchase, to the extent any such consumers exist; (2) Defendants, any of their parent companies, subsidiaries, or affiliates, and their officers, directors, and managerial employees; and (3) any judge, justice, or judicial officer presiding over this matter. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Class definition if further investigation or discovery indicate that the Class definition should be narrowed, expanded, or otherwise modified.

- 38. This action is brought and may properly be maintained as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. This action satisfies the numerosity, typicality, adequacy, predominance, and superiority requirements of those provisions.
- 39. The Class is so numerous that the individual joinder of all its members is impracticable. Due to the nature of the trade and commerce involved, Plaintiff believes that the total number of Class members is in the thousands and that members of the Class are geographically dispersed across the United States. While the exact number

and identities of the Class members are unknown at this time, such information can be ascertained through appropriate investigation and discovery.

- 40. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class, and these common questions predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. These common legal and factual questions, which do not vary from Class member to Class member, and which may be determined without reference to the individual circumstances of any Class member include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. whether Defendants violated provisions of the FTCA and federal regulations through the pricing, advertising, and marketing of their merchandise;
 - b. whether Defendants' pricing, advertising, and marketing of their merchandise was false and misleading;
 - c. whether Defendants' conduct constitutes an unlawful, or fraudulent business practice in violation of California's unfair competition law (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200, et seq.);
 - d. whether Defendants' conduct constitutes a violation of California's false advertising law (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17500, *et seq.*);
 - e. whether Defendants' conduct constitutes a violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act (Cal. Civ. Code §1750, et seq.);
 - f. whether Defendants' conduct constitutes violation of the consumer protection laws of states other than California;
 - g. whether Defendants were unjustly enrichment by their conduct;
 - h. whether Defendants breached their contracts with Plaintiff and Class members;
 - i. whether Defendants' "sale" offers constitute express or written warranties;

- j. whether Defendants breached such warranties in violation of common law or the Manguson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301, et seq.;
- k. whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to compensatory damages, and, if so, the nature and amount of such damages;
- 1. whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to restitution, and, if so, the nature and amount of such relief;
- m. whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to rescission; and
- n. whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to injunctive and declaratory relief.
- 41. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class. Plaintiff and all members of the Class have been similarly affected by Defendants' common course of conduct concerning Closets by Design merchandise and services.
- 42. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel with substantial experience in handling complex class action litigation. Plaintiff and his counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf of the Class.
- 43. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the present controversy. Individual joinder of all members of the Class is impracticable. Even if individual members of the Class had the resources to pursue individual litigation, it would be unduly burdensome to the courts in which the individual litigation would proceed. Individual litigation magnifies the delay and expense to all parties in the court system of resolving the controversies engendered by Defendants' common course of conduct. The class action device allows a single court to provide the benefits of unitary adjudication, judicial economy, and the fair and efficient handling of all Class members' claims in a single forum. The conduct of this action as a class action conserves the resources of the parties and of the judicial system

and protects the rights of the Class. Furthermore, for many, if not most, a class action is the only feasible mechanism that allows an opportunity for legal redress and justice.

- 44. This action is maintainable as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) because Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief respecting the Class as a whole.
- 45. This action is maintainable as a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3) because the common questions of law and fact identified above, without limitation, predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

VI. CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Violation of California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL") California Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

- 46. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in every preceding paragraph as if fully set forth herein.
- 47. The UCL defines "unfair business competition" to include any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent" act or practice, as well as any "unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading" advertising. Cal. Bus. Prof. Code § 17200.
- 48. The UCL imposes strict liability. Plaintiff need not prove that Defendants intentionally or negligently engaged in unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business practices—but only that such practices occurred.

"Fraudulent" Prong

- 49. A business act or practice is "fraudulent" under the UCL if it is likely to deceive members of the consuming public.
- 50. Defendants' acts and practices alleged above constitute fraudulent business acts or practices as they have deceived Plaintiff and are highly likely to deceive members of the consuming public. Plaintiff relied on Defendants' fraudulent and

deceptive representations regarding its "reference" prices for Closets By Design products and services. These misrepresentations played a substantial role in Plaintiff's decision to purchase those products at steep "discounts," and Plaintiff would not have purchased those products without Defendants' misrepresentations.

"Unlawful" Prong

- 51. A business act or practice is "unlawful" under the UCL if it violates any other law or regulation.
- 52. Defendants' acts and practices alleged above constitute unlawful business acts or practices as they have violated state and federal law in connection with their deceptive pricing scheme. The FTCA prohibits "unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce," 15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(1), and prohibits the dissemination of any false advertisements, 15 U.S.C. § 52(a). According to the FTC, false former pricing schemes, similar to the one implemented by Defendants, are described as deceptive practices that would violate the FTCA:
 - (a) One of the most commonly used forms of bargain advertising is to offer a reduction from the advertiser's own former price for an article. If the former priced is the actual, bona fide price at which the article was offered to the public on a regular basis for a reasonably substantial period of time, it provides a legitimate basis for the advertising of a price comparison. Where the former price is genuine, the bargain being advertised is a true one. If, on the other hand, the former price being advertised is not bona fide but fictitious for example, where an artificial, inflated price was established for the purpose of enabling the subsequent offer of a large reduction the "bargain" being advertised is a false one; the purchaser is not receiving the unusual value he expects. In such a case, the "reduced" price is, in reality, probably just the seller's regular price.

(b) A former price is not necessarily fictitious merely because no sales at the advertised price were made. The advertiser should be especially careful, however, in such a case, that the price is one at which the product was openly and actively offered for sale, for a reasonably substantial period of time, in the recent, regular course of her business, honestly and in good faith – and, of course, not for the purpose of establishing a fictitious higher price on which a deceptive comparison might be based.

16 C.F.R. § 233.1(a) and (b).

53. In addition to federal law, California law also expressly prohibits false former pricing schemes. California's False Advertising Law, Bus. & Prof. Code §17501, ("FAL"), entitled "Worth or value; statements as to former price," states:

For the purpose of this article the worth or value of any thing advertised is the prevailing market price, wholesale if the offer is at wholesale, retail if the offer is at retail, at the time of publication of such advertisement in the locality wherein the advertisement is published.

No price shall be advertised as a former price of any advertised thing, unless the alleged former price was the prevailing market price as above defined within three months next immediately preceding the publication of the advertisement or unless the date when the alleged former price did prevail is clearly, exactly and conspicuously stated in the advertisement.

Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17501.

54. As detailed in Plaintiff's Third Cause of Action below, the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(9) ("CLRA"), prohibits a business from "[a]dvertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised," and

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27 28 subsection (a)(13) prohibits a business from "[m]aking false or misleading statements of fact concerning reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions."

- 55. The violation of these statutes constitute "unlawful" business practice under the UCL.
- 56. As detailed herein, the acts and practices alleged were intended to or did result in violations of the FTCA, the FAL, and the CLRA.
- 57. Defendants' practices, as set forth above, misled Plaintiff, the have a high likelihood of deceiving reasonable consumers and the general public in the past and will continue to do so in the future. Consequently, Defendants' practices constitute an unlawful and fraudulent business practices within the meaning of the UCL.
- 58. Defendants' violation of the UCL, through its unlawful and fraudulent business practices, are ongoing and present a continuing threat that Class members and the public will be deceived into purchasing products based on price comparisons of arbitrary and inflated "reference" prices and substantially discounted sale prices. These false comparisons created phantom markdowns and lead to financial damage for consumers like Plaintiff and the Class.
- 59. Pursuant to the UCL, Plaintiff is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief and an order that Defendants cease this unfair competition, as well as disgorgement and restitution to Plaintiff and the Class of all Defendants' revenues associated with its unfair competition, or such portion of those revenues as the Court may find equitable.

Violation of California's False Advertising Law ("FAL") California Business & Professions Code § 17500, et seq.

- 60. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in every preceding paragraph as if fully set forth herein.
 - Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 provides: 61.

It is unlawful for any . . . corporation . . . with intent . . . to dispose of . . . personal property . . . to induce the public to enter into any obligation relating thereto, to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated . . . from this state before the public in any state, in any newspaper or other publication, or any advertising device, or by public outcry or proclamation, or in any other manner or means whatever, including over the Internet, any statement . . . which is untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading[.]"

- 62. The "intent" required by Section 17500 is the intent to dispose of property, and not the intent to mislead the public in the disposition of such property.
- 63. Similarly, this section provides, "no price shall be advertised as a former price of any advertised thing, unless the alleged former prices was the prevailing market price . . . within three months next immediately preceding the publication of the advertisement or unless the date when the alleged former price did prevail is clearly, exactly, and conspicuously stated in the advertisement." Cal Bus. & Prof. Code § 17501.
- 64. Defendants' routine of advertising discounted prices from false "reference" prices, which were never the prevailing market prices of those products and were materially greater than the true prevailing prices, was a false, misleading and unlawful business practice. This deceptive marketing practice gave Plaintiff the false impression that the products he purchased were regularly sold on the market for a substantially higher price than they actually were; therefore, leading to the false impression that the Closets By Design home organizer systems were worth more than they actually were.
- 65. Pursuant to the FAL, Plaintiff is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief and an order that Defendants cease this unfair competition, as well as disgorgement and restitution to Plaintiff and the Class of all Defendants' revenues

associated with its unfair competition, or such portion of those revenues as the Court may find equitable.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION Violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), California Civil Code § 1750, et seq.

- 66. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in every preceding paragraph as if fully set forth herein.
- 67. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the CLRA, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.* Plaintiff and each member of the proposed Class are "consumers" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(d). The sale of Closets By Design services and merchandise to Plaintiff and the Class were "transactions" within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(e). The products purchased by Plaintiff and the Class are "goods" and "services" within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(a).
- 68. Defendants violated and continue to violate the CLRA by engaging in the following practices proscribed by Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a) in transactions with Plaintiff and the Class which were intended to result in, and did result in, the sale of its merchandise and services: Advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised; (a)(9); and Making false or misleading statements of fact concerning reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions; (a)(13).
- 69. Pursuant to § 1782(a) of the CLRA, on March 27, 2019, Plaintiff's counsel notified Defendants in writing by certified mail of the particular violations of § 1770 of the CLRA and demanded that it rectify the problems associated with the actions detailed above and give notice to all affected consumers of Defendants' intent to act.
- 70. Defendants failed to respond to Plaintiff's CLRA Notice, failed to agree to rectify the problems associated with the actions detailed above, and failed to give notice to all affected consumers within 30 days of the date of the Notice, as proscribed by Section 1782 of the California Civil Code. Plaintiff hereby claims for actual, punitive, and statutory damages, as appropriate against Defendants.

Violations of the Consumer Protection Laws on Behalf of Classes in States with Similar Laws

- 71. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in every preceding paragraph as is fully set forth herein.
- 72. Plaintiff brings this Count individually under the laws of California and on behalf of all other persons who have purchased merchandise in states having similar laws regarding deceptive trade practices.
- 73. Plaintiff and a majority of the other members of the Classes are consumers, purchasers, or other persons entitled to the protection of the consumer protection laws of the state in which they purchased merchandise from Defendants.
- 74. The consumer protection laws of the states in which Plaintiff and a majority of the other members of the Classes purchased Defendants' merchandise declare that unfair or deceptive acts or practices, in the conduct of trade or commerce, are unlawful.
- 75. Forty states and the District of Columbia have enacted statutes designed to protect consumers against unfair, deceptive, fraudulent, and unconscionable trade, business practices, and false advertising that allow consumers to bring private and/or class actions.
 - 76. The relevant statutes are found at:
 - a. Alabama Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Ala. Code § 8-19-1, et seq.;
 - b. Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Ark. Code Ann.§ 4-88-101, et seq.;
 - c. California Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code§ 1750, et seq., and California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code§ 17200 et seq.;
 - d. Colorado Consumer Protection Act, Colo. Rev. Stat.§ 6-1-101, et seq.;

1	e. Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, Conn. Gen. Stat.§ 42-110a	
2	et seq.;	
3	f. Delaware Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Del. Code tit. 6 § 2511, e	
4	seq.;	
5	g. Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat. Ann. §	
6	501.201, et seq.;	
7	h. Georgia Fair Business Practices Act, Ga. Code Ann. § 10-1-390, e	
8	seq.;	
9	i. Hawaii Unfair and Deceptive Practices Act, Hawaii Revised	
10	Statutes § 480-1, et seq., and Hawaii Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act	
11	Haw. Rev. Stat.§ 481A-1, et seq.;	
12	j. Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 815	
13	Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 505/1, et seq.;	
14	k. Kansas Consumer Protection Act, Kan. Stat. Ann§ 50 626, et seq.;	
15	l. Kentucky Consumer Protection Act, Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 367.110	
16	et seq., and the Kentucky Unfair Trade Practices Act, Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann.	
17	365.020, et seq.;	
18	m. Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, La	
19	Rev. Stat. Ann.§ 51:1401, et seq.;	
20	n. Maine Unfair Trade Practices Act, Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 5 § 205A, e	
21	seq., and Maine Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit	
22	10, § 1211, et seq.;	
23	o. Massachusetts Unfair and Deceptive Practices Act, Mass. Gen	
24	Laws ch. 93A;	
25	p. Michigan Consumer Protection Act, Mich. Comp. Laws§ 445.901	
26	et seq.;	
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1	q. Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act, Minn. Stat. Ann.	
2	325F.68, et seq., and Minnesota Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Minn	
3	Stat.§ 325D.43, et seq.;	
4	r. Mississippi Consumer Protection Act, Miss. Code Ann. §§ 75-24-1	
5	et seq.;	
6	s. Missouri Merchandising Practices Act, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010, e	
7	seq.;	
8	t. Nebraska Consumer Protection Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-160, e	
9	seq., and the Nebraska Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Neb. Rev. Stat.	
10	87-301, et seq.;	
11	u. Nevada Trade Regulation and Practices Act, Nev. Rev. Stat.	
12	598.0903, et seq.;	
13	v. New Hampshire Consumer Protection Act, N.H. Rev. Stat. § 358	
14	A: 1, et seq.;	
15	w. New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:8 1, et seq.;	
16	x. New Jersey Truth In Consumer Contract, Warranty, and Notice Act	
17	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:12-14, et seq.;	
18	y. New Mexico Unfair Practices Act, N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57 12 1, et seq.	
19	z. New York Deceptive Acts and Practices Act, N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law	
20	349, et seq.;	
21	aa. Ohio Consumer Sales Practices Act, Ohio Rev. Code Ann.	
22	1345.02 and 1345.03; Ohio Admin. Code§ 109:4-3-02, 109:4-3-03, and 109:4-3	
23	10;	
24	bb. Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act, Okla. Stat. tit. 15 § 751, e	
25	seq.;	
26	cc. Oregon Unfair Trade Practices Act, Ore. Rev. Stat. § 646.608(e) &	
27	(g);	
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- dd. South Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act, S.C. Code Ann.§ 39-5-10, et seq.;
- ee. South Dakota's Deceptive Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, S.D. Codified Laws §§ 37 24 1, *et seq.*;
- ff. Tennessee Consumer Protection Act, Tenn. Code Ann.§ 47-18-101, et seq.;
- gg. Washington Consumer Fraud Act, Wash. Rev. Code§ 19.86.010, *et seq.*; and
- hh. Wisconsin Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Wis. Stat. § 100.18, et seq.
- 77. Closets By Design merchandise constitutes products to which these consumer protection laws apply.
- 78. In the conduct of trade or commerce regarding the pricing, advertising, marketing, and sale of its merchandise, Defendants engaged in one or more deceptive acts or practices, including but not limited to, uniformly representing to Plaintiff and each member of the Class by means of the pricing and advertising of its merchandise that it was, among other things, being offered at a discount, as described herein.
- 79. Defendants' representations and omissions were false, untrue, misleading, deceptive, and/or likely to deceive.
- 80. Defendants knew, or should have known, that their representations and omissions were false, untrue misleading, deceptive, or likely to deceive.
- 81. Defendants used or employed such deceptive and unlawful acts or practices with the intent that Plaintiff and members of the Classes rely thereon.
- 82. Plaintiff did so rely, and it was reasonable for similarly situated consumers to have relied on Defendants' representations and omissions as a matter of law.
- 83. Plaintiff purchased merchandise and services in reliance on Defendants' misrepresentations about the existence and magnitude of price discounts offered for the

merchandise, and it was reasonable for similarly situated consumers to have relied on Defendants' representations and omissions as a matter of law.

- 84. Plaintiff would not have purchased such merchandise and services but for Defendants' deceptive and unlawful acts, and reasonable similarly situated consumers would not have purchased Defendants' merchandise and services had they known Defendants' discounts were fictitious as described herein.
- 85. As a result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class sustained damages in amounts to be proven at trial.
- 86. Defendants' conduct showed complete indifference to, or conscious disregard for, the rights of others such that an award of punitive or statutory damages is appropriate under the consumer protection laws of those states that permit such damages to be sought and recovered.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION Unjust Enrichment

- 87. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in every preceding paragraph as if fully set forth herein.
- 88. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants deceptively priced, marketed, advertised, and sold merchandise to Plaintiff and the Class.
- 89. Plaintiff and members of the Class conferred upon Defendants non-gratuitous payments for merchandise that they would not have if not for Defendants' deceptive pricing, advertising, and marketing. Defendants accepted or retained the non-gratuitous benefits conferred by Plaintiff and members of the Class, with full knowledge and awareness that, as a result of Defendants' deception, Plaintiff and members of the Class were not receiving the discount, reduction, and/or value that had been represented by Defendants and reasonable consumers would have expected.
- 90. Defendants have been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues derived from purchases of merchandise and services by Plaintiff and members of the Class, which retention under these circumstances is unjust and inequitable because Defendants

misrepresented, among other things, that its merchandise was being offered at a significant discount, which caused injuries to Plaintiff and members of the Class because they paid for, or paid a price premium due to the misleading pricing and advertising.

91. Retaining the non-gratuitous benefits conferred upon Defendants by Plaintiff and members of the Class under these circumstances made Defendants' retention of the non-gratuitous benefits unjust and inequitable. Thus, Defendants must pay restitution to Plaintiff and members of the Class for unjust enrichment, as ordered by the Court.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Contract

- 92. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in every preceding paragraph as if fully set forth herein.
 - 93. Plaintiff and Class members entered into contracts with Defendants.
- 94. The contracts provided that Plaintiff and Class members would pay Defendants for their products.
- 95. The contracts further provided that Defendants would provide Plaintiff and Class members a liquidated discount on the price of their purchases. This specified discount was a definite and material term of each contract.
- 96. Plaintiff and Class members paid Defendants for the products they purchased, and satisfied all other conditions of the contracts.
- 97. Defendants breached the contracts with Plaintiff and Class members by failing to comply with the material term of providing the promised discount, and instead charged Plaintiff and Class members the full price of the products they purchased.
- 98. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach, Plaintiff and Class members have been injured and have suffered actual damages in an amount to be established at trial.

99. Plaintiff notified Defendants in writing of his claims and that the Plaintiff is acting on behalf of the Class. **Exhibits 6–8.**

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION Fraud in the Inducement

- 100. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in every preceding paragraph as if fully set forth herein.
- 101. Since 2014, Defendants have intentionally disseminated and continue to intentionally disseminate uniform advertising on a nationwide basis that they know or should reasonably know is false and misleading. This conduct includes, without limitation, continuously and without interruption advertising "40% off" and "\$200 off" discounts for Closets By Design products that have not ever, or generally do not, sell at the full price indicated by Defendants. To the contrary, the supposedly discounted prices are actually the regular price for Closets By Design products and the advertised "sale" does not represent any actual savings.
- 102. By committing the acts alleged in this Complaint, Defendants have knowingly disseminated untrue or misleading statements through fraudulent advertising in order to sell Closets By Design products and services and induce Plaintiff and Class members to purchase same.
- 103. The price of a consumer product is a material term of any transaction because it directly affects a consumer's choice of, or conduct regarding, whether to purchase a product. Any deception or fraud related to the price of a consumer product is materially misleading as a matter of law.
- 104. The misrepresentation of the price of a product, the existence of a discount, or a product's particular worth, perceived value, or resale value is likely to mislead a reasonable consumer who is acting reasonably under the circumstances.
- 105. Defendants knew or should have known of the falsity of the "40% off" and "\$200 off" representations because, among other reasons, Defendants made these representations continuously over a period of years without deviating from the "sale"

price to account for regional or temporal fluctuations in their own actual sale prices or fluctuations in the market prices of Closets By Design products and services.

- 106. Defendants intended that its misrepresentations would induce Plaintiff and Class members to rely and act based on those false representations, and Plaintiff did so rely, and it was reasonable for similarly situated consumers to have relied on Defendants' representations as a matter of law.
- 107. Plaintiff and Class members were all charged monies as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' false and misleading statements. Accordingly, Plaintiff and Class members suffered injury in fact and lost money as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' false and misleading representations of material fact.
- 108. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' fraudulent inducement, Plaintiff and Class members have been injured and have suffered actual damages in an amount to be established at trial.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Express Warranty

- 109. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in every preceding paragraph as if fully set forth herein.
- 110. Plaintiff and Class members formed contracts with Defendants at the time they purchased items from Defendants' or their agents. The terms of such contracts included the promises and affirmations of fact made by Defendants through their marketing campaign, as alleged herein, including, but not limited to, representing that Defendants' products were heavily discounted and had a particular worth, perceived value, or resale value.
- 111. This product advertising constitutes express warranties, became part of the basis of the bargain, and is part of the contracts between Defendants and Plaintiff and Class members.
- 112. The affirmations of fact made by Defendants were made to induce Plaintiff and Class members to purchase items from Defendants' or their agents.

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- All conditions precedent to Defendants' liability under these express warranties have been fulfilled by Plaintiff and Class members in terms of paying for the goods at issue, or have been waived.
- 114. Defendants breached the terms of the express warranty because the items purchased by Plaintiff and Class members did not conform to the description provided by Defendants – that they were being sold at a discounted price and had a particular worth, perceived value, or resale value. In fact, they were not being sold at a discount and did not have the higher worth, perceived value, or resale value indicated by the purported discount.
- 115. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach of express warranty, Plaintiff and Class members have been injured and have suffered actual damages in an amount to be established at trial.
- 116. Plaintiff notified Defendants in writing of his claims and that the Plaintiff is acting on behalf of the Class. Exhibits 6-8.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION Violation of Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act 15 U.S.C. § \$ 2301, et seq.

- 117. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in every preceding paragraph as if fully set forth herein.
- 118. Plaintiff brings his claim individually and on behalf of the members of the Class.
- 119. Plaintiff and the Class assert state law warranty claims arising under the laws of the State of California, as allowed under Section 2310(d) of the MMWA.
- 120. In addition, Defendants' home organizer systems are consumer products as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).
- 121. Plaintiff and the other Class members are consumers as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).
- 122. Defendants are suppliers and warrantors as defined in 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301(4) and (5).

- 123. In connection with the sale of Closets By Design products, Defendants issued written warranties as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6), which warranted that Closets By Design products had a particular worth, perceived value, or resale value when, in fact, they do not. Defendants' warranties include, among others, "40% off" and "\$200 off."
- 124. By breaching the express written warranties as described herein, Defendants violated the statutory rights of Plaintiff and Class members pursuant to the Magnuson Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 *et seq.*, thereby damaging Plaintiff and other Class members.
- 125. Plaintiff notified Defendants in writing of his claims and that the Plaintiff is acting on behalf of the Class. **Exhibits 6–8.**

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief and judgment against Defendants as follows:
- A. That the Court certify the Class under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and appoint Plaintiff as Class Representative and his attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the members of the Class;
- B. That the Court declare that Defendants' conduct violates the statutes referenced herein;
- C. That the Court preliminarily and permanently enjoin Defendants from conducting business through the unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business acts or practices, untrue and misleading marketing, and other violations of law described in this Complaint;
- D. That the Court order Defendants to conduct a corrective advertising and information campaign advising consumers that their merchandise does not have the characteristics, uses, benefits, and quality Defendants have claimed;
- E. That the Court order Defendants to implement whatever measures are necessary to remedy the unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business acts or practices, untrue and misleading advertising, and other violations of law described in this Complaint;

- F. That the Court order Defendants to notify each and every individual and/or business who purchased their merchandise of the pendency of the claims in this action in order to give such individuals and businesses an opportunity to obtain restitution from Defendants;
- G. That the Court order Defendants to pay restitution to restore to all affected persons all funds acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be an unlawful, or fraudulent business act or practice, untrue or misleading labeling, advertising, and marketing, plus pre- and post-judgment interest thereon;
- H. That the Court order Defendants to disgorge all monies wrongfully obtained and all revenues and profits derived by Defendants as a result of their acts or practices as alleged in this Complaint;
- I. That the Court award expectation and other actual damages to Plaintiff and the Class;
- J. That the Court enter an Order awarding costs, expenses, and reasonable attorneys' fees;
- K. That the Court grant such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

VIII. JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury for all claims asserted in this Complaint so triable.

Dated May 3, 2019 Respectfully submitted,

THE RESTIS LAW FIRM, P.C.

/s/ William R. Restis

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San Diego, CA 92101 Tel: (619) 270-8383

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

EXHIBIT 1 PAGE 41

EXHIBIT 1 PAGE 41

1 THE RESTIS LAW FIRM, P.C. William R. Restis, Esq. (SBN 246823) 2 william@restislaw.com 402 West Broadway, Suite 1520 3 San Diego, California 92101 Tel: (619) 270-8383 4 LITE DEPALMA GREENBERG, LLC 5 Joseph J. DePalma (pro hac vice forthcoming) jdepalma@litedepalma.com 6 Jeremy Nash (pro hac vice forthcoming) inash@litedepalma.com 7 570 Broad Street, Suite 1201 Newark, NJ 07102 8 Tel: (973) 623-3000 Fax: (973) 623-0858 9 Counsel for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class 10 11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 12 WESTERN DIVISION 13 KNUT GREVLE, an Individual, Individually Case No: 14 and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated, CLASS ACTION 15 Plaintiff, AFFIDAVIT OF KNUT GREVLE v. 16 PURSUANT TO CIVIL CODE § 1780(d) **CLOSETS BY DESIGN, INC.**, a California 17 Corporation, and CBD FRANCHISING, INC., a California Corporation, 18 Defendants. 19 20 I, Knut Grevle, declare that this action is brought in a proper place for the trial of this action 21 because Defendants reside, have their principal place business, and are doing business in Los Angeles 22 County. Further, the transaction from which this action arises occurred in this County. I declare under 23 penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. 24 Executed on April 16th, 2019 AB M. Knut Grevle 25 26 27 28

EXHIBIT 1

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EXHIBIT 2 PAGE 43



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EXHIBIT 3 PAGE 46

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ClosetsbyDesig	U.

Closets By Design, Inc.

3850 Capitol Ave. Whittier, CA 90601 800-293-3744 Cont. Lic. # 794616 800-407-4704 Cust. Serv. & Install.

Delivery and Installation Date
Delivery and Installation Date
Delivery and installation Date
11/16/17
Project Schedule:
Approx Start Date:
Approx. Completion Date:

	_	pprox. Cor	mpletion Da	ate:
Client Name:	1	LUT	GRE	WE
Address:				
City:	Sta	ite:	Zip:	
Phone: H [Cell [W [Fax []	
Thomas Directions: Guide		•		
Book	Page		Section	
Please make checks pa	ayable to: Cle			
Total Agreed Price \$_	490	000	20	
Deposit \$			ash Che	
1st Payment \$	1960	Cy Oi □ c	ash Che	eck Cc.c
Deposit & 1 st Payment CR	EDIT CARD NUM	BER Ex	p. Date	Check #
Final Payment \$ Due on delivery and insta I authorize Closets By De card above upon delivery	llation sign to charge m	y final payn	esh Che nent to the sa ard listed belo	ame credit
Balance CREDIT CARD	NUMBER if differ	ent from ab	ove	Exp. Date
FOR 3 RD PARTY FINANCING	ON APPROVED	CREDIT ON	LY	
I promise to pay to Seller of above plus Finance Charges price) instead of the Cash P shown to secure the balance terms and conditions of the the Account under which the Agreement. ACCEPTANCE: I the under terms of this Sales Agreement	s and all other cha rice and grant and e of the Cash Pric Revolving Charge his purchase is m rsigned acknowled	rges due the confirm a set e, subject to Agreement wade, even if	reon (the defe ecurity interess and in accon rith Seller which f I am not a re read and u	erred payment t in the goods dance with all ch establishes party to that anderstood the
binding agreement, not an es				o a rogal and
Initials	Custom Desi	ew and Accep	Guidelines, otance Check I Contractual Di	
PURCHASER APPR	OVED AND ACC	EPTED	81	DATE
DESIGNER, CLOSET	S BY DESIGN		- / -	DATE
WHITE-Office YELLOW-Des	sioner PINK-Client	- X	HO 12-8-2003	CBD F1MC

WHITE-Office YELLOW-Designer PINK-Client

FOR OFFICE USE	FOR	OFFI	CE	USE
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Job Description:

Date	Payment Amount	Reference	Ву			
			+			

INTITE MEZA WINE 12"5/6"
PAJELS . SAELLS A DEALE
2) UPPLIE LATHEOON
LADINETS - WASSI!
Accessories WHT. MELANINE
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NOTEH FULL MANE , OA . OST.5"
6" +41 EAR PULLS .OIL
LUBERTO ELLONZE
2 Lack Au DISCOUNTS
1-172145
Backing:
YES, I agree to pay for it NO, I prefer not to have backing
YOU THE BUYER HAVE THE RIGHT TO REQUIRE THE

PAYMENT

EXHIBIT 3

CONTRACTOR

CONTRACTORS.

OF THIS RIGHT.

TO

YOU, THE BUYER, MAY CANCEL THIS

HAVE PERFORMANCE BOND. A COPY OF CLOSET BY DESIGN. INC'S PAYMENT AND PERFORMANCE BOND ISSUED BY HCC SURETY GROUP, 9841 AIRPORT BLVD., LOS ANGELES, CA 90045 IS ON FILE WITH THE REGISTRAR OF

TRANSACTION AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO MIDNIGHT OF THE THIRD BUSINESS DAY AFTER THE DATE OF THIS TRANSACTION. SEE THE ATTACHED NOTICE OF CANCELLATION FORM FOR AN EXPLANATION

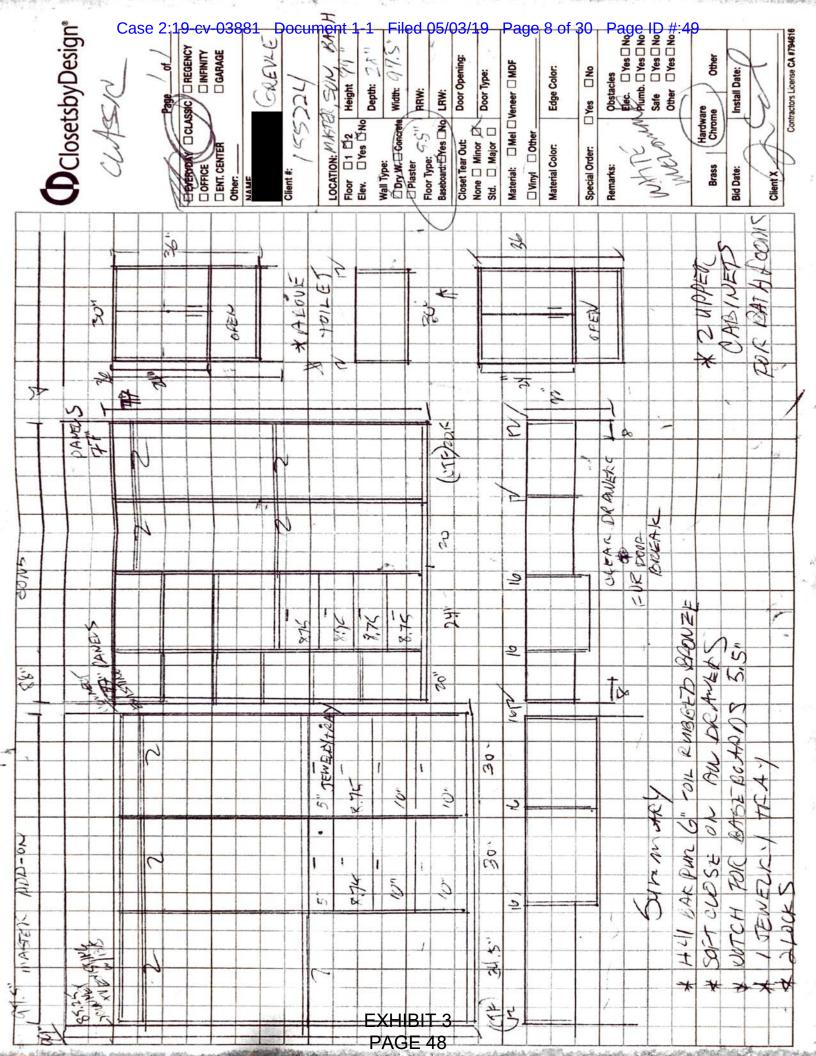


EXHIBIT 4 PAGE 49

About your special financing

You made a purchase using the No Interest if Paid In Full Plan. So, here's what that means for you.



Interest charges

- Interest, also known as the deferred interest charge, accrues from the purchase date.
- If you pay your balance in full before the end of your promotional period, you don't pay the accrued (deferred) interest charges.
- See the Special Terms Calculation box on your statement for details
- Watch for a Special Terms Expiration Alert on your statement the month before your final payment for this plan is due.



Your monthly payments

- Make a payment every month by the due date to avoid late fees, just like any other credit card.
- · Pay at least the minimum amount due.
 - The minimum payments won't pay off your purchase before the promotional period ends. We suggest you make extra payments or larger ones to pay off the balance before the expiration date and avoid interest charges.

ECG-2164602 0216

Wells Fargo Home Projects



Account Number Billing Cycle 12/18/2017 Visit us at wellsfargo.com/cardholders Customer Service: 1-800-459-8451 Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.- 6 p.m. CT 24 Hour Automated Service

Manage your account online Address and phore number update. New payment due date. View statements Pay your bill Select Online Statements

wellsfargo.com/cardholders

Summary of Account Activity Previous Balance \$ 0.00 Payments -\$ 0.00 Other Credits -\$ 0.00 Purchases/Debits +\$ 2,450.00 Fees Charged +\$ 0.00 Interest Charged +\$ 0.00 New Balance \$ 2,450.00 Credit Limit \$ 5,600.00 Available Credit \$ 700.00 Statement Closing Date 12/18/2017 Days in Billing Cycle 31

Payment Information	
New Balance	\$ 2,450.00
Minimum Payment Due	\$ 85.75
Payment Due Date	01/12/2018
Late Payment Warning: If we do not re	,

payment by the Payment Due Date listed above, you may have to pay up to a \$38 late fee.

Minimum Payment Warning: If you make only the minimum

Minimum Payment Warning: If you make only the minimum payment each period, you will pay more in interest and it will take you longer to pay off your balance. For example:

jeaninger to pay on jean				
If you make no additional charges using this card and each month you pay	You will pay off the New Balance shown on this statement in about	And you will end up paying an estimated total of		
Only the minimum payment	4 years	\$4,370		
\$105	3 years	\$3,769 (Savings = \$601)		

If you would like information about credit counseling services, refer to www.usdoj.gov/ust/eo/bapcpa/ccde/cc_approved.htm or call 1-866-484-6322.

Important Information

Start today at:

EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, The payment address you've been sending your payment to has changed.

To ensure payments are received on or before the payment due date.

PLEASE SEND ALL FUTURE PAYMENTS TOWELLS FARGO FINANCIAL NATIONAL BANK, PO BOX 51193 LOS ANGELES, CA 90051-5493

Continued on next page

To pay your bill and manage your account online, sign up for Wells Fargo Online at wellsfargo.com/cardholders. If you use a bill payment service other than Wells Fargo Online to make payments with us, we are not responsible for the accuracy and timeliness of your online bill payments.

You may also pay by phone using your bank routing and checking account number by calling 24 hours 1-800-459-8451.

NOTICE: SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR IMPORTANT INFORMATION

5685 JUJ 1 7 11 171218 0 PAGE 1 of 6 1 0 9388 2410 A050 O1AG5685

Please return bottom portion with your payment. We must receive payment by the due date. Do not send cash. Retain upper portion for your records.

Wells Fargo Home Projects Account Number
New Balance
Minimum Payment Due
Payment Due Date

Amount Enclosed \$ 2,450.00 \$ 85.75 01/12/2018

00245000000000000000857557744224126328520

KNUT GREVLE

Make checks payable to:

Check here and see reverse side for address and/or phone number X (Let LB | T 4 PAGE 50

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR ACCOUNT

PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS. Follow these instructions when making a payment:

- Make your payment in U.S. dollars, but do not send cash.
 If you make a payment by mail, please include the Payment Stub with your payment. Use the envelope enclosed with your statement to mail both documents to the Payment Address. Payments received by 5:00 p.m. local time at the Payment Address will be credited as of the date of receipt. Payments received after the 5:00 p.m. cut-off time will be credited as of the next day.
- · If you make a payment online, it must be made via our web site, which is shown on your statement. The cut-off time for online payments will be disclosed at the time of the transaction.

If you do not follow these instructions, your payments may not receive credit for up to five days after we receive it.

PAYMENT ADDRESS. Please mail your payment payable to Wells Fargo Financial National Bank to the Payment Address listed on your Payment Stub or to: Lockbox Services 77053, Attn: WF Consumer Credit Card, 1801 Parkview Drive, 1st Floor, Shoreview, MN 55126.

CREDIT INFORMATION. IMPORTANT NOTICE: We may report information about your account to credit bureaus and/or consumer reporting agencies. Late payments, missed payments, or other defaults on your account may be reflected in your credit report and/or consumer report. You have the right to dispute the accuracy of information that we have reported by writing to us at Wells Fargo Financial National Bank, P.O. Box 14595, Des Moines, IA 50306. Please include your account number and a description of the specific information that is inaccurate or in dispute and the basis for any dispute with supporting documentation. In the case of information that you believe relates to an identity theft, you will need to provide us with an identity theft report.

ELECTRONIC CHECK CONVERSION. When you provide a check as payment, you authorize us either to use information from your check to make a one-time electronic fund transfer from your account or to process the payment as a check transaction. When we use information from your check to make an electronic fund transfer, funds may be withdrawn from your account as soon as the same day we receive your payment, and you will not receive your check back from your financial institution.

PHONE MONITORING. We may monitor and record your phone calls with us.

Send General Inquiries To: PO Box 10347, Des Moines, IA 50306-0347.

What To Do If You Think You Find A Mistake on Your Statement: If you think there is an error on your statement, write to us on a separate sheet at: Wells Fargo Financial National Bank, P.O. Box 522, Des Moines, IA 50306-0522.

In your letter, give us the following information:

- Account information: Your name and account number.
- Dollar amount: The dollar amount of the suspected error.
- Description of problem: If you think there is an error on your bill, describe what you believe is wrong and why you believe it is a mistake.

You must contact us within 60 days after the error appeared on your statement. You must notify us of any potential errors in writing. You may call us, but if you do we are not required to investigate any potential errors and you may have to pay the amount in question While we investigate whether or not there has been an error, the following are true: We cannot try to collect the amount in question, or report you as delinquent on

that amount. The charge in question may remain on your statement, and we may continue to charge you interest on that amount. But, if we determine that we made a mistake, you will not have to pay the amount in question or any interest or other fees related to that amount. While you do not have to pay the amount in question, you are responsible for the remainder of your balance. We can apply any unpaid amount against your credit limit.

Your Rights If You Are Dissatisfied With Your Credit Card Purchases: If you are dissatisfied with the goods or services that you have purchased with your credit card, and you have tried in good faith to correct the problem with the merchant, you may have the right not to pay the remaining amount due on the purchase. To use this right, all of the following must be true:

- 1. The purchase must have been made in your home state or within 100 miles of your current mailing address, and the purchase price must have been more than \$50. (Note: Neither of these are necessary if your purchase was based on an advertisement we mailed to you, or if we own the company that sold you the goods or services.)
- You must have used your credit card for the purchases Purchases made with cash advances from an ATM or with a check that accesses your credit card account do not qualify.
- 3. You must not yet have fully paid for the purchase.

If all of the criteria above are met and you are still dissatisfied with the purchase, contact us in writing on a separate sheet at: Wells Fargo Financial National Bank, P.O. Box 522, Des Moines, IA 50306-0522.

While we investigate, the same rules apply to the disputed amount as discussed above. After we finish our investigation, we will tell you our decision. At that point, if we think you owe an amount and you do not pay, we may report you as delinquent.

O1AG5685 - 11 - 11/01/17

Change of Address Form - If your address has changed, provide your complete new address below. Be sure to check box on reverse side of coupon and enclose in the envelope provided. Please use this section only for address changes. If you have any questions, please call the toll-free customer service number on the front of this statement.

ACCOUNT FIRST NAME	ACCOUNT LAST NAME	
NEW STREET ADDRESS	>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	
PO BOX/ APT #		
CITY, STATE/ZIP		
HOME PHONE	EXH	BIT 4

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Reminder: Your credit card account may not be paid ahead to avoid making payments in future billing periods. You may pay more than the Minimum Payment Due at any time. However, to avoid late fees and delinquency we must receive at least the Minimum Payment Due (as reflected on each monthly statement) on or before the Payment Due Date each billing period until your balance is zero.

Happy Holidays from Wells Fargo, and thank you for your business!

Visit wellsfargo.com, or a Wells Fargo branch for other products and services that can help you reach your goals.

As a cardholder, you may have free access to your FICO® Credit Score and more within Wells Fargo Mobile® Banking. Learn more, go to: wellsfargo.com/ficoscore.

FICO is a registered trademark of Fair Isaac Corporation in the United States and other countries.

Transactions				
Reference Number	Trans Date	Post Date	Description of Transaction or Credit	Amount
024210130 CBDSC155224	11/24	11/24	CLOSETS BY DESIGN INC WHITTIER CA	\$2,450.00
			NO INT IF PD IN FULL W/PMT	
Fees				
			TOTAL FEES FOR THIS PERIOD	\$0.00
Interest Charged				
	12/18	12/18	INTEREST CHARGE ON PURCHASES	\$0.00
			TOTAL INTEREST FOR THIS PERIOD	\$0.00
		2017	Totals Year-To-Date	
	Total fees charged in	2017	\$0.00	
	Total interest charged	d in 2017	\$0.00	

Special Terms Calculation						
To avoid paying Deferred Interest Charge(s), you must pay your Special Terms Balance in full by the Special Terms End Date.						
Your Annual Percentage Rate (APR) is the	annual interest rate	e on your account.				
Type of Balance	Transaction Date	Special Terms End Date	Annual Percentage Rate (APR)	Balance Subject to Deferred Interest	Deferred Interest Charge	Special Terms Balance
NO INT IF PD IN FULL W/PMT	11/24/2017	12/18/2018	28.99%	\$1,994.75	\$49.11	\$2,450.00

See reverse side of the second page for an explanation of how the Balance Subject to Deferred Interest for each Type of Balance was computed and an explanation of how to avoid additional interest charges.

Interest Charge Calculation						
Your Annual Percentage Rate (APR) is the annual interest rate on your account.						
Type of Balance	Transaction Date	Special Terms End Date	Annual Percentage Rate (APR)	Balance Subject to Interest Rate	Interest Charge	Balance
Current Transactions						
REGULAR	N/A	N/A	28.99%	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

See reverse side of the second page for an explanation of how the Balance Subject to Interest Rate for each Type of Balance was computed and an explanation of how to avoid additional interest charges.





wellsfargo.com/cardholders

Learn more at wellsfargo.com/ficoscore

Online Statements require a computer with Internet access. The length of online statement varies depending on the product: up to 2 years for credit cards, student loans, **Online Statements require a computer with Internet access. The length of online statement varies depending on the product up to 2 years for credit cards, square loans, and lines of credit (including home equity and personal loans and lines); up to 7 years for deposit accounts, home mortgage and private client accounts. The amount of time which the specific product statements are available online is indicated on the "Statement and Documents" page when viewing your online statements.

Eligibility is defined as an account holder of a Wells Fargo consumer credit product with a FICO Score on record.

Important: There are many factors that Wells Fargo looks at to determine your credit options. Therefore, a high FICO* Score or Wells Fargo credit rating does not necessarily

guarantee a better loan rate, approval of a loan, or an automatic upgrade on a credit card.

Your mobile carrier's rates may apply.

FICO is a registered trademark of Fair Isaac Corporation in the United States and other countries.

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Explanation of How Interest Was Computed, Including An Explanation of How the Average Daily Balance (Identified on Your Statement as Balance Subject to Interest Rate or Balance Subject to Deferred Interest) Was Determined

Please see your Credit Card Agreement ("Agreement") for complete information.

Please note that "accrued interest" may also be referred to as "deferred interest" and "subaccount(s)" may also be referred to as "balance(s)."

If "REGULAR" or "STANDARD RATE W/EQUAL PYMT" or "SPECIAL (SPEC) RATE" or "SPECIAL (SPEC) RATE W/EQUAL PYMT" (Regular Rate or Standard Rate with Equal Payments or Special Rate or Special Rate with Equal Payments) is indicated in the INTEREST CHARGE CALCULATION section of your statement, the interest charge for the Billing Cycle for the balance will be the amount obtained by applying the daily periodic rate (the daily periodic rate for a Billing Cycle is figured by dividing the APR by 365) to the average daily balance ("ADB"), as described below in HOW WE CALCULATE THE AVERAGE DAILY BALANCE. Then, we multiply this amount by the number of days in the Billing Cycle.

HOW TO AVOID PAYING INTEREST. We begin charging interest on a purchase on the date it posts to your Account. You can avoid interest on any portion of a purchase balance shown on your current statement that you pay by the Payment Due Date if the balance shown on your previous statement was zero or was paid in full by the Payment Due Date.

If "CASH ADVANCE(S)" is indicated in the INTEREST CHARGE CALCULATION section of your statement, the interest charge for the Billing Cycle for the balance will be the amount obtained by applying the daily periodic rate (the daily periodic rate for a Billing Cycle is figured by dividing the APR by 365) to the average daily balance ("ADB"), as described below in HOW WE CALCULATE THE AVERAGE DAILY BALANCE. Then, we multiply this amount by the number of days in the Billing Cycle.

PAYING INTEREST. We will begin charging interest on a cash advance on the date the cash advance posts to your Account.

If "NO INT IF PD IN FULL NO PMT" or "NO INT IF PD IN FULL W/PMT" or "NO INT IF PD IN FULL EQ-PMT" (No Interest if Paid in Full with No Payments or No Interest if Paid in Full with Payments or No Interest if Paid in Full with Equal Payments) is indicated in the SPECIAL TERMS CALCULATION section of your statement, the deferred interest charge for the Billing Cycle for the balance will be the amount obtained by applying the daily periodic rate (the daily periodic rate for a Billing Cycle is figured by dividing the APR by 365) to the average daily balance ("ADB"), as described below in HOW WE CALCULATE THE AVERAGE DAILY BALANCE. Then, we multiply this amount by the number of days in the Billing Cycle.

HOW TO AVOID PAYING INTEREST. We begin accruing interest on a purchase with No Interest if Paid in Full terms on the date the purchase posts to your Account. We calculate interest on the purchase balance. This amount is called the deferred interest charge (see "Deferred Interest Charges" shown in the SPECIAL TERMS CALCULATION section of your statement). The deferred interest charge will not be added to the regular balance unless you do not pay the balance in full by the end of the special terms period (see Special Terms End Date shown in the SPECIAL TERMS CALCULATION section of your statement). You may avoid interest on the balance by paying it in full before the end of the special terms period.

If "NO INT NO PYMT" or "NO INT W/PYMT" or "NO INT NO PYMT THEN EQUAL PYMT" or "NO INT W/EQUAL PYMT" (No Interest with No Payments or No Interest with Equal Payments) is indicated in the INTEREST CHARGE CALCULATION section of your statement, there will be no interest charge on the purchase balance until the end of the special terms period (see Special Terms End Date shown in the INTEREST CHARGE CALCULATION section of the statement). If a "Date Special Terms Change" is indicated in the INTEREST CHARGE CALCULATION section of your statement, it means that on that date, the payment terms for the balance will change based upon the particular special terms plan indicated.

HOW TO AVOID PAYING INTEREST. You may avoid interest on the balance by paying it in full before the end of the special terms period.

If "NO INT NO PYMT THEN SPEC RATE" or "NO INT W/PYMT THEN SPEC RATE" (No Interest with No Payments, then Special Rate or No Interest with Payments, then Special Rate) is indicated in the INTEREST CHARGE CALCULATION section of your statement, there will be no interest charge on the purchase balance until the end of the Date Special Terms Change indicated in the INTEREST CHARGE CALCULATION section of your statement. After that, interest will be computed as stated above in the "REGULAR" or "SPECIAL (SPEC) RATE" paragraph. The "Date Special Terms Change" means that on that date, the interest terms, the payment terms, or both will change based upon the particular special terms plan indicated.

HOW TO AVOID PAYING INTEREST. You may avoid interest on the balance by paying it in full by the Date Special Terms Change.

HOW WE CALCULATE THE AVERAGE DAILY BALANCE ("ADB")

The ADB for each type of balance is calculated separately, starting with the beginning balance on the first day of each Billing Cycle. The beginning balance on the first day of the Billing Cycle includes the following:

The prior Billing Cycle's ending balance, which includes any unpaid fees posted to your Account in the prior Billing Cycle (if applicable)
 Any late payment fees posted in the current Billing Cycle that are related to a late payment in the prior Billing Cycle (if applicable).

We take the beginning balance each day and add any new purchases. Except for the first day of each Billing Cycle, we then add interest equal to the previous day's balance multiplied by the daily periodic rate. (This means interest is compounded daily.) Then, we subtract any payments or credits. This gives us the daily balance. Any daily balance that is a credit balance will be treated as zero. Then, we add up all the daily balances for the Billing Cycle. We divide this amount by the number of days in the Billing Cycle. This gives us the ADB.

4575 (OM5685AP)

OM568573 (12/01/17)

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Your account with Wells Fargo Financial National Bank has been sold to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. During the next few months, you will notice some changes as we update any reference to Wells Fargo Financial National Bank to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. on your billing statements and other disclosures. **No action is required by you.**

AMENDMENTS TO YOUR CREDIT CARD AGREEMENT

The following changes to your Credit Card Agreement ("Agreement") are effective March 13, 2018:

- 1. Any reference in the Agreement to "Wells Fargo Financial National Bank" is deleted and replaced with "Wells Fargo Bank, N.A."
- The address in the section of the Agreement titled "Parties to this Agreement" is deleted and replaced with: "101 North Phillips Avenue, Sioux Falls, SD 57104."
- 3. The state in the section of the Agreement titled "Governing Law" is deleted and replaced with "South Dakota."
- The address in the section of the Agreement titled "Information Reporting" is deleted and replaced with "P.O. Box 14517, Des Moines, IA 50315."

The following notice is meant for customers who speak Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean or Tagalog.

<u>IMPORTANTE</u>: Si usted no lee inglés, pida a su intérprete que revise y le describa el contenido de esta carta. Llámenos al 1-800-459-8451 para discutir su duda o recibir una respuesta a sus preguntas.

重要事項:如果您看不懂英文,請讓您的傳譯員為您審閱並解說這份文件的內容。請電 1-800-459-8451 討論此文件或解答 您的疑問。

QUAN TRONG: Nếu quý vị không đọc được tiếng Anh, hãy nhờ người thông dịch của quý vị xem và trính bày lại nội dung lá thư này cho quý vị. Xin gọi chúng tôi tại số điện thoại 1-800-459-8451 để bàn về tài liệu này hoặc giải đáp bất cứ thắc mắc nào.

중요 사항: 영어를 읽지 못하시면, 귀하의 통역인에게 이 서신의 내용을 검토하고 설명해 달라고 하십시오. 그에 관해 의논하거나 문의하실 사항이 있으시면 1-800-459-8451 로 전화해 주십시오.

MAHALAGA: Kung hindi kayo nakakabasa ng Ingles, iparepaso at ipalarawan sa inyong tagasaling-wika ang mga nilalaman ng liham na ito sa inyo. Tawagan kami sa 1-800-459-8451 upang mapag-usapan ito at masagot ang ano mang mga katanungan.

BCAE1217

WELLS
FARGO

FACTS	WHAT DOES WELLS FARGO FINANCIAL NATIONAL BANK DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?
Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: Social Security number and employment information account balances and transaction history credit history and income
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Wells Fargo Financial National Bank chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does Wells Fargo Financial National Bank share?	
For our everyday business purposes — such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes — with service providers we use to offer our products and services to you (please see below to limit the ways in which we contact you)	Yes	No
For joint marketing with other financial companies	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes — information about your creditworthiness	Yes	Yes
For our affiliates to market to you	Yes	Yes
For nonaffiliates to market to you	Yes	Yes

1 of Horianniates to	market to you	163	163
To limit our sharing	■ Call 1-855-257-8709 — our menu will prompt you through your choices Please note: If you are a <i>new</i> customer, we can begin sharing your information 30 days from the da <i>no longer</i> our customer, we can continue to share your information as described in thus at any time to limit our sharing.		
To limit direct marketing	■ To limit our direct marketing to you by mail or telephone, call 1-855-257-8709 — your choices Please note: A Do Not Call election is effective for five years (or while you are an active consumer celection is effective for three years. You may continue to receive marketing informat statements, when you visit us online or at an ATM. You may also be contacted to se surveys.	customer, if longer). The	Do Not Mail
Questions?	Call 1-800-TO-WELLS (1-800-869-3557) or go to wellsfargo.com/privacy_security		
******************************			~~~

Who is providing this notice?

What we do

Wells Fargo Financial National Bank. This notice applies solely to your Wells Fargo Retail Services account(s). Other Wells Fargo accounts are covered by a different privacy notice received in connection with those accounts. Effective March 13, 2018, your Wells Fargo Retail Services account(s) will be serviced by Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. Your account(s) will continue to be covered by this privacy notice and no action is required by you.

mon does mens range
Financial National
Bank protect my
personal information?
How does Wells Fargo
Financial National
Bank collect my
personal information?

How does Wells Fargo

To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. For more information visit wellsfargo.com/privacy_security

We collect your personal information, for example, when you: open an account or provide employment information

apply for a loan or use your credit or debit card
 give us your income information
 We also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.

Why can't I limit all sharing?

- Federal law gives you the right to limit only:

 sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes information about your creditworthiness

■ affiliates from using your information to market to you
■ sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you
State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing. See below for more on your rights under state law.

What happens when I limit sharing for an with someone else?

- If you limit sharing with affiliates, your choices will apply individually unless you tell us otherwise. Any account holder may express a privacy preference on behalf of the other joint account holders
 If you limit sharing with nonaffiliates, your choices will apply to everyone on your account

Definitions	
Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and non-financial companies. Our affiliates include financial companies with Wells Fargo in their name such as Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., Wells Fargo Insurance, Inc., and Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC
Nonaffiliates	Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and non-financial companies. Nonaffiliates we share with can include merchants participating in our credit card programs, their affiliates, their service providers, and program sponsors
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. — Wells Fargo Financial National Bank doesn't jointly market

Other important information

Important Notice about Credit Reporting: We may report information about your account(s) to credit bureaus and/or consumer reporting agencies. Late payments, missed payments, or other defaults on your account(s) may be reflected in your credit report and/or consumer report.

Do Not Call Policy. This Privacy Notice constitutes Wells Fargo Financial National Bank's Do Not Call Policy under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act for all consumers. Wells Fargo maintains an internal Do Not Call preference list. Do Not Call requests will be honored within 30 days and will be effective for at least five years from the date of request. No telemarketing calls will be made to residential or cellular phone numbers that appear on the Wells Fargo Do Not Call list.

Nevada Residents: We are providing you this notice pursuant to state law. You may be placed on our internal Do Not Call List by following the directions in the To limit direct marketing section. For more information contact us at 1-800-869-3557; nevadanoticeinfo@wellsfargo.com, or Wells Fargo, P.O. Box 5110, Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5110. Or contact the Bureau of Consumer Protection, Office of the Nevada Attorney General, 555 E. Washington St., Suite 3900, Las Vegas, NV 89101; 702-486-3132; Aglnfo@ag.nv.gov.

State Law: We follow state law if state law provides you with additional privacy protections. For example, we automatically treat customers with a Vermont mailing address as having limited our sharing with affiliates and nonaffiliates, unless you give us authorization for such sharing.

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EXHIBIT 5 PAGE 57



DELIVERY RECEIPT

3850 CAPITOL AVE WHITTIER, CA 90601 PHONE: (310) 965-2000	CLIENT #: CB155224.0 DELIVERY DATE: 11/16/2017
CLIENT:	DESIGNER NAME: COOPER SCHWARTZ, SHELLY METHOD OF FINAL PAYMENT: FINANCE TERMS: COD CONTRACT AMOUNT: \$ 4,900.00 DEPOSIT(S) : \$ 2,450.00 BALANCE DUE : \$ 2,450.00
INSTALLER NAME:	INUATION
IF JOB CONTINUATION NEEDED	DESCRIBE WHAT IS NEEDED
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2 CABIVET 10 X3/X	30 white
<u>'</u>	<i></i>
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l 	
i 	
* THANK YOU FOR SELECTING CLOSETS BY ** PLEASE DIRECT ALL INQUIRIES IN REF WARRANTY TO OUR CUSTOMER SERVICE D *** YOUR WARRANTY CERTIFICATE WILL BE	ERENCE TO OUR LIMITED SEVEN YEAR EPARTMENT AT (310) 965-2000.
CLIENT SATISFIED WITH DELIVERED PRODUCT	(PLEASE INITIAL):
CREDIT CARD #:	EXP DATE:
NAME ON CARD :	SIGNATURE:
TIME OF ADDITION	
TIME OF DEPARTURE : AND IN RECEIV.	CKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF ALL GOODS AND ES DESCRIBED IN OUR SALES AGREEMENT, GOOD CONDITION. ED BY: DATE:
TIME OF ARRIVAL : I/WE A SERVICE I/WE AND IN RECEIVED TOTAL WORKING HOURS: MON	GOOD CONDITION. ED BY: DATE: 11/16/17





(800) 293-3744

My Manager _____

Notes/Follow up ___

Choose your cus	com close	•					
Everyday Include flat fac	es ¾" straight edge presented and drawers	oanels, shel i.	ves and half	f overlay	2870	-40%	1
Classic Include overlay	es ¾" straight edge p doors and drawers	anels and with flat fa	soft edge sh ce and soft	nelves. Half edge.		5	1381
Regency Include	erlay door and draw	ge panels a ers with fla	nd ¾" soft of at face and s	edge shelves. oft edge.			
Premium Collection	with the second		The street		3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		3
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EXHIBIT 5 PAGE 59

Choose <u>you</u> r Custo	om Clos	et	m	AGER		
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Premium Collection						
Brio Collection Includes 3	%" straight edge ors and drawers.	panels, shel	ves and half overlay			
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		,	KNUT	Client#/557	224	Closets
Your Closets by Design Designer					— W	Closets by Design
My Manager						

EXHIBIT 5 PAGE 60

Notes/Follow up

(800) 293-3744

EXHIBIT 6 PAGE 61



570 Broad Street / Suite 1201 / Newark, NJ 07102

P: 973.623.3000 / F: 973.623.0858 / litedepalma.com

Newark | Chicago | Philadelphia

March 27, 2019

VIA CERTIFIED U.S. MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Closets by Design, Inc. 3850 Capitol Ave. Whittier, California 90601

CBD Franchising, Inc. 13272 Garden Grove Blvd. Garden Grove, California 92843-2205

Re: Class Action Notification and Pre-Lawsuit Demand Pursuant to California Civil Code Section 1782, 15 U.S.C. § 2310(e), and All Other Applicable Laws Requiring Pre-Suit Notice

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that Lite DePalma Greenberg LLP represents Knut Grevle ("Client"), a purchaser of Closets By Design products and services. Our Client seeks to represent a class of consumers ("Class") who, within the relevant time period, purchased Closets By Design products and services using a purported discount ("Home Organizer Systems"). This letter provides Closets By Design, Inc., CBD Franchising, Inc., and their agents ("Defendants") with notice and demand for corrective action on behalf of all consumers similarly situated. All further communications intended for our Client must be directed through this office.

Furthermore, this demand and notice letter is meant to comply with the requirements of California Civil Code §1782, 15 U.S.C. § 2310(e), and all other laws requiring a pre-suit demand and notice prior to litigation, on behalf of our Client and all others similarly situated should this matter proceed to litigation.

Since as early as 2014, Defendants have continuously advertised Home Organizer Systems to consumers across the country at "40% off" or "\$200 off." These offers suggest that Defendants' Home Organizer Systems are sold at a higher price and that the advertised discount represents a significant savings over that "reference" or "list" price. However, Defendants' "sales" have been and continue to be deceptive and misleading to reasonable consumers because the list prices are fictitious. During the relevant time period, Defendants did not offer Home Organizer Systems for sale or actually sold them at list prices.

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LITE DEPALMA GREENBERG

Closets by Design, Inc. CBD Franchising, Inc. March 27, 2019 Page 2

Our Client, a consumer residing in California, used a "40% off" mailer he received from Defendants to purchase Home Organizer Systems to be installed in his home. He believed Defendants' advertised bargain was genuine. In deciding to transact with Defendants, Plaintiff relied on the offer of "40% off" and would not have purchased anything from Defendants but for the "40% off" offer. Because this offer was false and misleading, Plaintiff has suffered damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct.

These business practices violate several California consumer protection statutes and laws. Pursuant to California Civil Code §1782(a)(1), our Client and the Class further provide notice that they believe Defendants have violated, and continue to violate the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"), and specifically California Civil Code §1770, in at least the following manner:

- 1. Representing that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities that they do not have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection that he or she does not have (Section 1770(a)(5));
- 2. Representing that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another (Section 1770(a)(7));
- 3. Advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised (Section 1770(a)(9)); and
- 4. Making false or misleading statements of fact concerning reasons for, existence of, or amounts of, price reductions (Section 1770(a)(13)).

It is our opinion that Defendants have also violated and continue to violate California Business and Professions Code Sections 17200 and 17500, in addition to common law and other statutory violations.

Those additional violations include, without limitation, breach of contract, breach of express warranty, and violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act ("MMWA"). With respect to the contract claim, our Client and members of the Class entered into contracts with Defendants under which they agreed to pay for Home Organizer Systems and Defendants agreed to provide our Client and Class members with a specific discount on their purchases. We believe Defendants breached those agreements by failing to comply with the material term of providing the promised discount. With respect to the express warranty claim, Defendants' advertised discounts represent that its Home Organizer Systems are being sold at a discounted price. Defendants' advertised discounts were the basis of our Client's bargain because they induced him to transact with Defendants. Because Defendants' list prices and advertised discounts are fictitious, we believe Defendants are in breach of this express warranty. Lastly, with respect to the MMWA, Defendants' advertised discounts constitute "written warranties" under the statute because they represent that Home Organizer Systems have a specific value or worth. We believe Defendants are in breach of

Case 2:19-cv-03881 Document 1-1 Filed 05/03/19 Page 24 of 30 Page ID #:65

LITE DEPALMA GREENBERG

Closets by Design, Inc. CBD Franchising, Inc. March 27, 2019 Page 3

such representations because they are verifiably false. Our Client did not become aware of these violations and breaches until several weeks ago.

This letter not only serves as notification of Defendants' alleged violations of California Civil Code §1770 as outlined above, but also as our Client's demand, on behalf of all others similarly situated, that Defendants immediately correct, refund, and otherwise rectify the violations of Section 1770 and the other statutes and causes of action referenced above, on a classwide basis.

To cure the harmful conduct noted herein, we demand that Defendants: (1) cease and desist from advertising Home Organizer Systems in a false and misleading manner; (2) conduct a corrective advertising and information campaign advising consumers that their Home Organizer Systems do not have the value or worth Defendants have claimed; (3) make full restitution to the Class of all money obtained by their wrongful conduct; and (4) pay damages to Class members in the amount of the purported discounts.

We further demand that Defendants preserve all documents, emails, other electronically stored information and other evidence which refer or relate to any of the above-described practices, including, but not limited to:

- All documents concerning the advertising, promotion, marketing, and sale of Home Organizer Systems;
- 2. All documents concerning communications with any individual involved in the advertising, promotion, marketing, and sale of Home Organizer Systems;
- All documents concerning communications with purchasers of Home Organizer Systems;
- 4. All documents concerning the sales volume of Home Organizer Systems and the revenues and profits derived therefrom; and
- 5. All documents concerning the identities and location of potential class members who purchased Home Organizer Systems.

Further, this letter serves as a thirty (30) day notice and demand requirement under §1782 for damages. Accordingly, should Defendants fail to rectify the unfair and deceptive scheme within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter, our Client will amend his complaint, which he anticipates filing in 10–14 days of this letter, for actual damages, punitive damages, and all other damages permitted under the CLRA and the other statutes and causes of action available to him, along with interest, attorneys' fees and costs for Defendants' violations.

EGREENBERG

Closets by Design, Inc. CBD Franchising, Inc. March 27, 2019 Page 4

We are willing to discuss an appropriate way to remedy the demands asserted in this letter. If Defendants wish to enter into such a discussion, please contact our firm immediately. If we do not hear from Defendants promptly, we will conclude that Defendants are not interested in resolving this dispute short of litigation in the form of a class action lawsuit. If Defendants contend that any statement in this letter is inaccurate in any respect, please provide our firm with Defendants' contentions and supporting documents promptly.

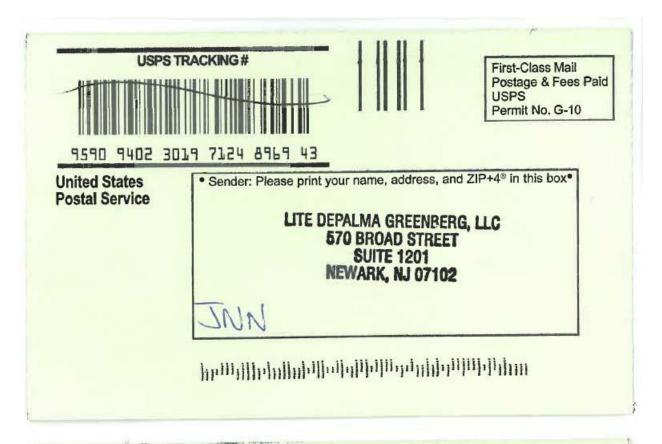
Please contact the undersigned if there are any questions or concerns.

Very truly yours,

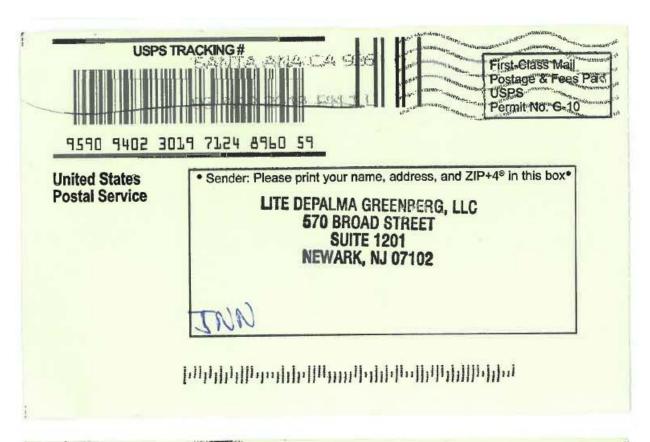
Joseph J. DePalma

JJD:emp

EXHIBIT 7 PAGE 66







72.7	L	DEL MEDY
SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION	COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON	DELIVERY
 Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you. Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits. 	A. Standard X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	C. Date of Delivery
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PS Form 3811, July 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9053	The state of the s	Domestic Return Receipt

EXHIBIT 8 PAGE 69



April 10, 2019

Sent Via Email

Mr. Joseph J. DePalma Lite DePalma Greenberg LLC 570 Broad Street, Suite 1201 Newark, NJ 07102 jdepalma@litedepalma.com

> Re: Class Action Notification and Pre-Lawsuit Demand

Dear Counsel,

We represent Closets by Design, Inc. and CBD Franchising, Inc. We are in receipt of your letter dated March 27, 2019 pertaining to a "Class Action Notification and Pre-Lawsuit Demand" in connection with your representation of Knut Grevle.

Please direct all further communications regarding this matter to our attention. We are investigating the claims asserted in your letter and will respond shortly. If you have any questions, or if would like to discuss this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

All rights are reserved and none are waived.

Sincerely,

Christopher S. Reeder

Christa S. Reeder



11766 Wilshire Boulevard Suite 1470

Los Angeles, California 90025

PHONE (310) 861-2470 FAX (310) 861-2476 EMAIL chris@csrlawyers.com WEBSITE www.csrlawyers.com

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>Closets by Design Accused of Selling Home Organizer Products at 'False' Discount Prices</u>