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Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Proposed Classes

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

DEONN MORGAN, LYDIA ZEPEDA,
SOPHIA IVY, KELLY OKOROCHA, and
JENNIFER ZIELINSKI, individually and on
behalf of themselves and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Apple Inc.,

Defendant.

Case No. 4:17-cv-5277

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1. Plaintiffs Deonn Morgan, Lydia Zepeda, Sophia Ivy, Kelly Okorochoa, Jennifer Zielinski (“Plaintiffs”), on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, bring this Class Action Complaint against defendant Apple Inc. (“Apple” or “Defendant”) and in support allege as follows:

NATURE OF THIS ACTION

2. Plaintiffs challenge Defendant’s actions in connection with their marketing, advertising and sale of the defective Powerbeats 2 and Powerbeats 3 headphones (“Powerbeats”).

3. In widespread advertising and marketing campaigns, Apple touts that its costly Powerbeats (which retail for \$199.95) are “**BUILT TO ENDURE**” and are the “**BEST HEADPHONES FOR WORKING OUT.**” Apple repeatedly emphasizes that its Powerbeats are “**Sweat & Water Resistant,**” and employs world-famous professional athletes, including LeBron James and Serena Williams, to promote its Powerbeats in commercials as heavy-duty headphones suited for workouts that can withstand rough treatment and exposure to the elements. In numerous places, including the packaging of the headphones, Defendant represents that Powerbeats 2 have a six-hour rechargeable battery and the Powerbeats 3 have a twelve-hour battery life.

4. But these costly headphones are neither “built to endure” nor “sweat & water resistant” and certainly do not have a battery that lasts for six or twelve hours. Instead, these shoddy headphones contain a design defect that causes the battery life to diminish and eventually stop retaining a charge. Often, after minimal usage, sometimes only days or weeks, the Powerbeats stop accepting a charge and the indicator light blinks red. Then, the Powerbeats will either not power on at all, or will only power on for minutes at a time. Upon information and belief, thousands of users have experienced this identical defect with their Powerbeats after less than a year of use.

5. Plaintiffs and many consumers like them have all experienced the same defect—rapidly diminishing battery life and eventual failure to retain a charge—after using the Powerbeats during exercise or other light activity. But despite numerous consumer complaints, Apple has not publicly acknowledged the defect or attempted to fix it. Instead, when consumers attempt to take advantage of Apple’s one-year warranty and return the Powerbeats for a new pair, Apple sends

1 replacement Powerbeats that often contain the exact same defect. Many consumers, including
2 Plaintiffs Deonn Morgan, Jennifer Zielinski, Sophia Ivy, and Kelly Okorochoa, have been through
3 several pairs of Powerbeats only to experience the same defect each time. Consumers are therefore
4 caught in a vicious cycle: use, malfunction, replacement, repeat.

5 6. Apple continues to promote and market its faulty Powerbeats, and continues to profit
6 handsomely from their sale. In so doing, Apple has defrauded the public and cheated its consumers,
7 including Plaintiffs.

8 7. The Powerbeats' purportedly long-lasting battery is a material feature of the product.
9 Powerbeats do not work, and are worthless, unless they are able to retain a charge and the batteries
10 of the Powerbeats are able to last for a reasonable amount of time.

11 8. Reasonable consumers expect that high-end Bluetooth headphones will continue to
12 function after minimal use. Reasonable consumers, including Plaintiffs, would not have purchased
13 Powerbeats had they known they contained defects that would cause the battery life to rapidly
14 diminish and eventually fail to charge entirely.

15 9. As a result of the defect in the Powerbeats, Plaintiffs and the proposed class have
16 suffered damages. They purchased Powerbeats that they would not otherwise have bought had they
17 known of the existence of the defect. Moreover, they bought defective Powerbeats that are not
18 worth the price that they paid.

19 **THE PARTIES**

20 10. Plaintiff Jennifer Zielinski is a resident of New Providence, Pennsylvania.

21 11. Plaintiff Kelly Okorochoa is a resident of Lake Charles, Louisiana.

22 12. Plaintiff Sophia Ivy is a resident of Brandon, Florida.

23 13. Plaintiff Lydia Zepeda is a resident of Corona, California.

24 14. Plaintiff Deonn Morgan is a resident of Oakland, California.

25 15. Defendant Apple is a California corporation with its headquarters and principal place
26 of business in Cupertino, California. Apple designs, manufactures and markets a range of personal
27 computers, mobile communication and media devices, portable digital music players, and personal
28 electronics, including headphones. Apple sells its products globally through its retail stores, online

1 stores, direct sales force, wholesalers, retailers, and value-added resellers. As of January 2016,
2 Apple had over 450 retail stores. In May 2014, Apple bought Beats Music and Beats Electronics for
3 approximately \$3 billion. Beats Electronics manufactured popular headphones, speakers, and audio
4 software.

5 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

6 16. This Court has original jurisdiction over this civil action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)
7 because this action is a class action filed under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the
8 amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000 and there are members of the Class who are citizens of a
9 different state than the Defendant Apple.

10 17. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Apple is a
11 resident of Cupertino, California, which is located in this District. Additionally, venue is proper in
12 this District because Named Plaintiff Deonn Morgan resides and purchased the product at issue in
13 this lawsuit in Oakland, California, a city within this District.

14 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

15 18. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and the class defined as follows:

16 All persons residing in the United States who purchased Powerbeats 2
17 or Powerbeats 3 headphones primarily for personal, family or
18 household purposes, and not for resale.

19 19. In the alternative, Plaintiffs Deonn Morgan and Lydia Zepeda brings this action on
20 behalf of themselves and the members of a subclass comprised of:

21 All persons residing in the State of California who purchased
22 Powerbeats 2 or Powerbeats 3 headphones primarily for personal,
23 family or household purposes, and not for resale.

24 20. In the alternative, Plaintiff Jennifer Zielinski brings this action on behalf of herself
25 and the members of a subclass comprised of:

26 All persons residing in the State of Pennsylvania who purchased
27 Powerbeats 2 or Powerbeats 3 headphones for primarily personal,
28 family or household purposes, and not for resale.

1 21. In the alternative, Plaintiff Kelly Okorochoa brings this action on behalf of himself
2 and the members of a subclass comprised of:

3 All persons residing in the State of Louisiana who purchased
4 Powerbeats 2 or Powerbeats 3 headphones for primarily personal,
5 family or household purposes, and not for resale.

6 22. In the alternative, Plaintiff Ivy Sophia brings this action on behalf of herself and the
7 members of a subclass comprised of:

8 All persons residing in the State of Florida who purchased Powerbeats
9 2 or Powerbeats 3 headphones for primarily personal, family or
10 household purposes, and not for resale.

11 23. The questions here are ones of common or general interest class that there is a well-
12 defined community of interest among the class members. These questions predominate over
13 questions that may affect only individual class members because Apple has acted on grounds
14 generally applicable to the class. Such common legal or factual questions include, but are not
15 limited to:

- 16 a. Whether the Powerbeats are defective;
- 17 b. Whether the Powerbeats are defectively designed and/or manufactured;
- 18 c. Whether Apple’s claim that the Powerbeats are “sweat & water resistant” is
19 deceptive;
- 20 d. Whether Apple’s claim that the Powerbeats 2 has a 6 hour rechargeable battery is
21 deceptive;
- 22 e. Whether Apple’s claim that the Powerbeats 3 has up to 12 hours of battery life is
23 deceptive;
- 24 f. Whether Apple’s claim that the Powerbeats are “BUILT TO ENDURE” is deceptive;
- 25 g. Whether Apple’s claim that the Powerbeats are durable enough to withstand
26 “working out” is deceptive;
- 27 h. Whether Apple breached express warranties relating to the Powerbeats;
- 28 i. Whether Apple breached the implied warranty of merchantability relating to the
 Powerbeats;

- 1 j. Whether Apple was unjustly enriched by receiving moneys in exchange for
- 2 Powerbeats that were defective;
- 3 k. Whether Apple should be ordered to disgorge all or part of the ill-gotten profits it
- 4 received from the sale of the defective Powerbeats;
- 5 l. Whether Plaintiffs and the class are entitled to damages, including compensatory,
- 6 exemplary, and statutory damages, and the amount of such damages;
- 7 m. Whether Apple should be enjoined from selling and marketing its defective
- 8 Powerbeats; and
- 9 n. Whether Apple engaged in unfair, unconscionable, or deceptive trade practices by
- 10 selling and/or marketing defective Powerbeats.

11 24. Members of the class and subclasses are so numerous that joinder is impracticable.

12 While the exact number of class members is unknown to Plaintiffs, it is believed that the class

13 comprises thousands of members geographically disbursed throughout the United States.

14 25. It is impracticable to bring Class members' individual claims before the Court. Class

15 treatment permits a large number of similarly situated persons or entities to prosecute their common

16 claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of

17 evidence, effort, expense, or the possibility of inconsistent or contradictory judgments that

18 numerous individual actions would engender. The benefits of the class mechanism, including

19 providing injured persons or entities with a method for obtaining redress on claims that might not be

20 practicable to pursue individually, substantially outweigh any difficulties that may arise in the

21 management of this class action.

22 26. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the members of the class and all subclasses, as all

23 members of the class are similarly affected by Apple's actionable conduct. Plaintiffs and all

24 members of the class purchased defective Powerbeats—defects that make the Powerbeats worthless.

25 In addition, Apple's conduct that gave rise to the claims of Plaintiffs and members of the class (*i.e.*

26 delivering defective Powerbeats, making false claims with respect to the Powerbeats, and breaching

27 warranties respecting the Powerbeats) is the same for all members of the class.

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1 27. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class because they
2 have no interests antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the class that Plaintiffs seeks to represent.
3 Furthermore, Plaintiffs have retained counsel experienced and competent in the prosecution of
4 complex class action litigation.

5 28. Plaintiffs know of no difficulty to be encountered in this action that would preclude
6 its maintenance as a class action.

7 29. Apple has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class,
8 thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief with respect to
9 the class as a whole.

10 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

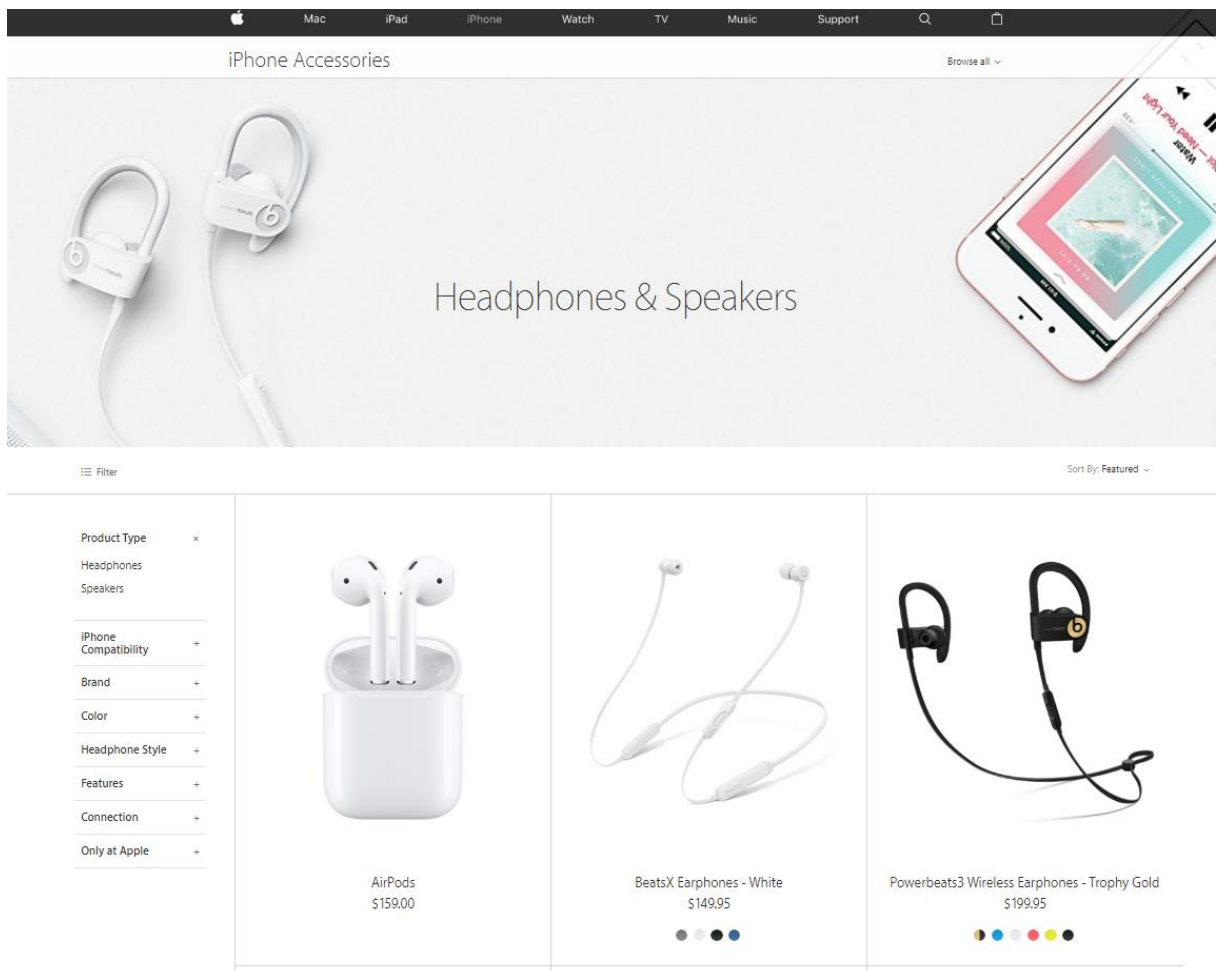
11 30. The high-end headphone industry is a huge market, predicted to exceed \$25 billion
12 in sales by 2024. From the beginning in 2006, Dr. Dre’s Beats headphones have dominated that
13 market. Endorsed by celebrities such as LeBron James and Lady Gaga, Beats headphones
14 catapulted in popularity and quickly became a must-have status symbol. By 2014, the eight-year-old
15 company, Beats Electronics, had seized 60% of the \$100-plus headphone market share. Around that
16 time, when asked which headphones they next planned to purchase, 46% of all teens reported they
17 planned to buy Beats. Recognizing the company as a potential source of substantial revenue in a
18 growing market, Apple acquired Beats Music and Beats Electronics for approximately \$3 billion in
19 May 2014.

20 31. The Powerbeats 2 and Powerbeats 3 are two types of wireless Bluetooth headphones
21 in the Apple/Beats line. LeBron James is, in fact, credited as a co-creator of Powerbeats. And when
22 the company sold to Apple in 2014, Mr. James reportedly received \$30 million in cash and stock for
23 his role in developing and promoting the Beats headphones.

24 32. The Powerbeats 2 were released in June 2014, and the Powerbeats 3 replaced its
25 older version in October 2016. According to at least one published comparison of the two
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1 headphones, “the two [headphones] are virtually identical.”¹ Indeed, “[t]hese Beats headphones
 2 share almost every feature.” *Id.*

3 33. Apple aggressively markets the Powerbeats 3. On Apple’s website, on the “Music
 4 Accessories” page, the Powerbeats 3 headphones are the third product listed.



22 34. Apple pushed the sale of Powerbeats in conjunction with the sale of its iPhone 7. The
 23 iPhone 7—unlike all previous iPhones and unlike every other brand of smartphone sold—does not
 24 include a headphone jack and therefore requires the use of Bluetooth headphones. Although Apple
 25 unveiled the iPhone 7 in September 2016, and intended to unveil its own Bluetooth headphones, the

27 ¹ Lauren Schwahn, *Powerbeats3 Wireless vs. Powerbeats2 Wireless*, Nerdwallet (September 29,
 28 2016) <https://www.nerdwallet.com/blog/shopping/powerbeats3-wireless-vs-powerbeats2-wireless-headphones-comparison/>.

1 AirPods, simultaneously, reported manufacturing problems delayed the release of the AirPods until
2 December 2016, causing consumers in the interim to scramble to find a replacement. That
3 replacement was very often Powerbeats, which were sold by Apple and cell phone carriers,
4 including AT&T and Verizon.

5 35. Apple's aggressive marketing is effective. As of July 2016, Beats brought in more
6 revenue from Bluetooth headphones than any other company in the market. In terms of revenue,
7 Beats controlled nearly half of the Bluetooth headphone market. And in terms of unit sales, Beats
8 controlled over a quarter of the market.

9 36. Beats are also highly profitable for Apple. From Apple's perspective, Beats are a
10 perfect combination: cheap to make, but expensive to buy. By way of example, a recent article in
11 the Motley Fool estimates Beats Solo headphones cost Apple only \$16.89 to make—yet they retail
12 for \$199.95. *This is a markup of over 1000%.*

13 37. Because Beats are cheaply constructed, despite the high price tag, they repeatedly
14 break.

15 38. Additionally, Apple misrepresents the amount of time the Powerbeats' battery can
16 work without needing to recharge. Apple represents that both the Powerbeats 2 and the Powerbeats
17 3 have batteries that can respectively last for 6 to 12 hours of use without recharging.

18 39. The Beats' webpage states:

19 Powerbeats² Wireless have a rechargeable battery that offers
20 6 hours of playback time. Average time to fully charge your
21 earphones is 90 minutes.

1 40. The Powerbeats 2 box states that Powerbeats 2 have a “6 Hour Rechargeable
2 Battery.”



1 41. Beats' and Apple Store's websites also represent that Powerbeats 3 have batteries
2 that can be used without charging for hours.

3 **Power meets endurance**

4 Bring on the hours of training because Powerbeats3 Wireless are now powered for the long haul
5 with the efficiency of the Apple W1 chip. With up to 12 hours of battery life and an optimized
6 design for improved comfort and immersive sound, you're free to push through the most
7 challenging workouts. Sweat and water resistance provides the necessary durability for
8 strenuous workouts and weather.

8 42. The front of the Powerbeats 3 box further represents that Powerbeats 3 have a battery
9 that can power up to 12 hours of playback.

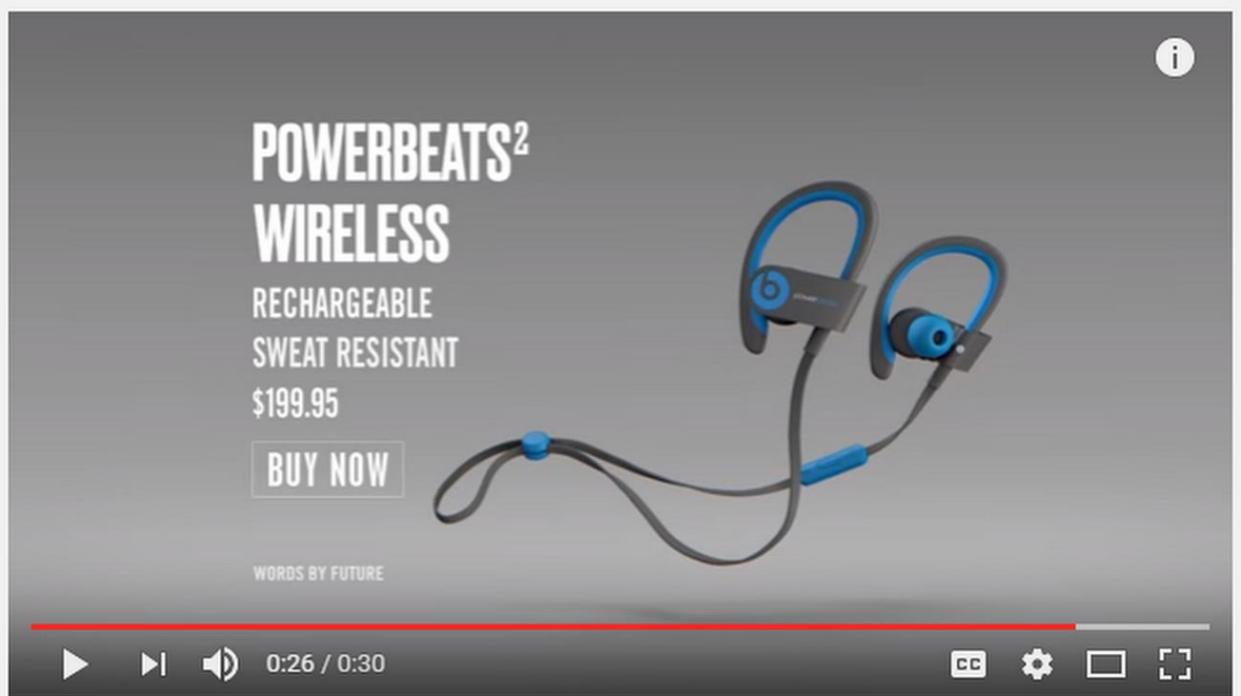


20 43. Despite Apple's and Beat's representations, neither the Powerbeats 2 nor the
21 Powerbeats 3 headphones have a battery that can be consistently used for 6 or 12 hours,
22 respectively, without further charging.

23 44. In addition to deceptive misrepresentations regarding Powerbeats' battery life, **Apple**
24 **specifically markets Powerbeats as "sporty" and intended for use while working out.** Apple
25 boasts on the Beats homepage: **"BEST HEADPHONES FOR WORKING OUT:**
26 **POWERBEATS3 WIRELESS."** But those representations are false and misleading because
27 Powerbeats malfunction during exercise in part because they are not sweat or water resistant.
28

1 45. Indeed, Apple makes several representations designed to promote the idea that
2 Powerbeats are water and sweat-resistant and can be used while working out. In big bold letters on
3 the Powerbeats 3 homepages, Apple claims: “**Sweat & Water Resistant.**” Apple elaborates, “Rain,
4 sweat or shine-these water resistant earphones push you further and handle tough training.”

5 46. Commercials further reiterate how the Powerbeats 2 are “SWEAT RESISTANT”



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1 47. One of the advertisements actually depicts a user spraying water all over herself (and
2 her Powerbeats) during a workout:



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14 48. Other advertisements show professional athletes drenched in sweat, using their
15 Powerbeats:



1 49. Apple’s advertisements of the Powerbeats uniformly emphasize their “sportiness.”
 2 Apple claims the Powerbeats 2 were “inspired by LeBron James,” were “designed with . . . the
 3 athlete in mind,” and are “sweat and water resistant.”

POWERBEATS² WIRELESS
 PERFORMANCE. POWER. FREEDOM.

RISE TO PERFECTION
 Records are meant to be broken. Inspired by LeBron James, Powerbeats² Wireless was designed to defy the ordinary while catapulting athletes towards their relentless pursuit of perfection. Lightweight and engineered with the power of dual-driver acoustics, the reimagined wireless earphones deliver the premium sound and performance needed to propel you through rigorous workouts. Backed by the King himself, the next level of performance, power, and freedom has arrived.

MORE FREEDOM. MORE POWER.
 From the street to the court, Powerbeats² Wireless gives you the freedom to take your workout anywhere. Wireless Bluetooth gives you the ability to connect up to 30 feet to your Bluetooth enabled device—allowing you to move freely and stay focused on your workout. A rechargeable battery with 6-hour playback gives you the power to endure to the end. If you’re on empty, a 15-minute quick charge delivers an extra hour of non-stop playback.

DESIGNED TO ENDURE
 Don’t let sweat stop you. Powerbeats² Wireless is IPX4 sweat and water resistant from the ear bud to the tangle free cable wrap around, with over-molding on the RemoteTalk™ control wrap around cable for a no-slip grip when changing volume, switching tracks, and making hands free calls.

MUSIC YOU CAN FEEL
 Add power to your workout playlist. Dual-driver acoustics power music through each ear bud delivering a great listening experience with a customized fit.

DESIGNED TO PERFORM
 We designed it with you, the athlete, in mind. Powerbeats² Wireless is lightweight and compact with a flexible earhook, providing a comfortable and secure fit.

WHAT'S IN THE BOX

- Powerbeats² Wireless earphones with RemoteTalk™ wrap around cable
- Hard shell carrying case
- Universal micro USB cable
- Cable management clip
- Quick Start Guide

DETAILS
 Priced at \$199.95, Powerbeats² Wireless comes in Black, Red, and White. Available at beatsbydre.com.

1 50. And on the Amazon Powerbeats 2 page, Apple again claims the Powerbeats
2 headphones are meant for workouts:

3 Powerbeats² Wireless was designed to defy the ordinary while
4 catapulting athletes towards unparalleled performance. Lightweight
5 and engineered with the power of dual-driver acoustics, the
6 reimagined wireless earphones deliver the premium sound and
7 performance needed to propel you through rigorous workouts.

8 **BUILT TO ENDURE**

9 Don't let sweat stop you. Powerbeats² Wireless is IPX4 sweat and
10 water resistant from the earbud to the tangle-free wrap around cable,
11 with over-molding on the RemoteTalkTM for a no-slip grip when
12 changing volume, switching tracks, and making hands-free

13 51. But a virtually unending stream of consumer complaints puts the lie to Apple's
14 advertising. One consumer succinctly summarized the problem:

15 These are NOT SWEAT PROOF... Mine stopped working after 6.5
16 months ... replacement worked for another 4 months ... and got those
17 replaced which lasted 5 months ... warranty expired on replacements
18 after 3 months ... so now I'm stuck with a dud ... expected better from
19 Beats !

20 52. Indeed, as that consumer rightfully points out, the problem is *not only* that Apple
21 sells a defective product—and that Apple misleadingly and deceptively markets that product as
22 “sweat and water resistant” when it is demonstrably not—it is that Apple attempts to cover up the
23 defect rather than acknowledge or fix it. When consumers complain about the Powerbeats’
24 malfunction, Apple either gives them the run-around, or sends them another pair of headphones
25 under the warranty—which often contain the exact same defect. Several users (including Deonn
26 Morgan, Jennifer Zielinski, Sophia Ivy, and Kelly Okorochoa) have gone through multiple pairs of
27 Powerbeats only to experience the exact same defect every time: after minimal use, the Powerbeats
28 fail to maintain a charge.

 53. Contrary to Apple's repeated misrepresentations, neither the Powerbeats 2 nor the
Powerbeats 3 were “**BUILT TO ENDURE.**” Instead, the Powerbeats’ batteries last for shorter and
shorter periods of time over the first weeks and months of use, eventually rendering them useless.

1 The Powerbeats contain a common design and/or manufacturing defect that cause them to fail to
2 retain a charge after minimal use, particularly after exercise.

3 54. As a result of this glaring defect, on Apple's own website from March 23, 2016² the
4 Powerbeats 2 headphone received an average of 2 stars out of 5 based on 589 consumers' reviews.
5 Of the 589 reviews, 379 gave the Powerbeats 2 a 1 star rating. Many of those customers complain
6 about the failure to hold a charge and battery defects:

7 These work great for 1-4 months. I purchased mine in NOV
8 2015 and my husbands in DEC 2015. We work out at the gym
9 2-3 times per week and loved these. My husband's pair
10 stopped working in March 2016 and mine in April 2016. They
11 will not turn on even after appropriately charged. Such as
12 disappointment.

11 * * *

12 Spent close to \$300 - after one month it wouldn't charge, it
13 would light but wouldn't turn on. Apple replaced it with
14 another pair, same thing happened to it after 6 weeks! I
15 wanted an exchange for a different brand but they wouldn't do
16 it w/out sending it for repair to beats. Save yourself the
17 headache and do not buy this garbage

17 * * *

18 My wife bought me the Powerbeats2 Wireless headphones last
19 year for my workouts at the gym. Today, I'm on my 4th
20 Powerbeats2 Wireless headphones, not because I wanted to
21 purchase more, because each one had a power issue within 2-3
22 months. Ultimately, each of these headphones, which I had to
23 return and request a new one, worked fine for the first few
24 weeks but stopped working after 2 months or so. I believe the
25 sweat-proof design is flawed and the headphones cannot
26 withstand heavy sweating from an intense workout.

24 * * *

27 ² March 23, 2016 version of Apple's webpage archived on the Way Back Machine at
28 <http://web.archive.org/web/20160323182928/http://www.apple.com/shop/product/MHBE2AM/A/beats-powerbeats2-wireless-in-ear-headphones>

1 These headphones are an enormous waste of money. The first
2 set I purchased worked well for a few months, then would not
3 charge. I tried the recommended fixes (resetting, downloading
4 the beats updater) which did not work. After receiving a
5 replacement set from Apple, the new set lasted for one use.
6 Now I have a \$200 pair of non-functioning headphones. At
7 least they look cool.

8 * * *

9 I have gone through several pairs of these headphones as they
10 continue to die (will not charge and then will not power up). Each
11 time I have brought them to the Apple Store for repair, and am
12 given a new unit. I use them for air travel and exercise - what they
13 are advertised for... Yet they continue to die after a few week's
14 use. For the price, this is highly frustrating and not worth the
15 investment.

16 * * *

17 1 month and they won't turn on. Based on the reviews I have seen
18 here, this is a common problem, but for a quality product that i spent
19 \$200 on, I would expect a lot more. Very frustrating.

20 * * *

21 These headphones are garbage. I got them and two months later they
22 will charge, or at least show it is charged. They turn on and at exactly
23 45 seconds cut off.

24 * * *

25 Now on 3rd replacement pair... same story with each, after
26 about a month just stops turning on despite full charge. Once
27 can be put down to chance but three times together with all the
28 other reviews means an inherent flaw...

55. Consumers have slammed the Powerbeats 3 repeatedly, giving the headphones an average of 1.5 stars out of 5, based on 676 reviews on Apple's website.³ In fact, 480 out of 676

³ Powerbeats3 Wireless Earphones – Black (September 11, 2017) <https://www.apple.com/us-hed/shop/product/ML8V2LL/A/powerbeats3-wireless-earphones-black?fnode=081ea5e3f76c4a3f14bb86ce2703beb8c183ca6d1d1e68b8fd5dc36c280d12408dfc899a77eb2cee26ed3a135692a5fca5991677f954f6a554c46cd3caf41936c73a28ef083fc0794746900f05d7>

1 consumers have given the headphones a one-star rating. (In contrast, the Apple brand AirPods
2 earphones have 557 reviews with only 40 consumers giving the earphones a one star rating.) A
3 common theme emerges among consumers' complaints: the Powerbeats are not sweat resistant and
4 contain a defect causing them to fail to retain a charge.

5 I was willing to give them a chance ... God, I was so wrong! 3 pairs
6 later I said "enough is enough, gimme my money back!" The minute
7 you sweat, these headphones DIE. Complete lie that they are sweat
8 and water resistant. They're advertised as working out headphones,
9 utter garbage. I wish they worked, because the sound was actually
really good. But the material is rubbish. Apple you should be
ashamed. Just disgustingly bad. I would give this a zero star rating.
Avoid this product at all costs! Thank me later!

10 * * *

11
12 Not worth it at all. I am on my 5th replacement. They work for about
13 a week or two than die and will not power on. Forget the 12 hour life,
I get 30-45 minutes out of each charge.

14 * * *

15
16 2 sets died already within the first month. The sweat proof statement
is a fat lie.

17 * * *

18
19 4th replacement. I have had to send mine in and were replaced
20 all for exactly the same issue. They just don't charge anymore.
Each time it gets replaced with a new one and lasts about 1 or
21 2 months, then it happens gain. Bad quality product this is.

22 * * *

23
24 This product is terrible, it stopped working just after 2 weeks of
buying it. It wont [sic] turn on and no light when charged, it's not
25 sweat resistant because if it is it should be still in working order.

26 * * *

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28 bcd8f6a848f9d54ceaf8faa7b3746fa2fc31c69b2d5986534f4053227860e1ed11b47e15fetc14cf9b9e1
82b03e51bb711aa

1 I'm in total agreement with all the comments. im [sic] currently
 2 waiting for apple to ship me my 3rd pair. same as everyone
 3 else... sweat a little and they just die, dont charge, dont connect to my
 4 phone...nothing. dont believe the hype. if these next ones go out on
 me also, im done with beats!

5 * * *

6 My first pair last less than a month before they malfunctioned
 7 (wouldn't charge up, couldn't be recognized by laptop). Asked at the
 retailer whether he'd seen problems with the model. His answer was
 8 vague enough to have me a little worried.
 9 2nd pair just died and I have experienced all the various problems
 10 mentioned in these posts, most werr recoverable, but as of yesterday
 they will not power down after charging and so are flat when I want
 11 to use them, also not able to pair with phone or recognised by laptop
 (even is connected by cable). Resetting the unit achieves nothing. i so
 12 want these to work but clearly they do not and clearly it is a design
 flaw. Poorly implemented product. Not sure why Apple is not acting.
 Class action anyone?

13
 14 56. Similarly, on Beats' own website, the Powerbeats 3 headphones have received only a
 15 2.02 out of 5 rating from 125 customers.⁴ Again, many of these customers complain vociferously
 16 about the same failure to hold a charge and battery defects:

17 I am a big user of all Apple product, which is why I bought these - but
 18 I couldn't be more disappointed in this product. After 10 days of use,
 the battery completely died and would not hold a charge. Even after
 19 trying multiple charge sources/wires. On top of that, the support from
 Apple to return these was even more off putting. I am embarrassed
 20 and disappointed that Apple sells this in their stores - the quality of
 this item is sub-par at best. I will not be supporting Beats products
 21 anymore. First and last time buyer.

22 * * *

23 Great product whilst working. However after 6 months of use, they
 24 suddenly stopped charging. I would plug the power in and the power
 light flash's red for about 10 counts and then turns off. I cant get them
 25 to power up. I found apple a little complex and slow to get warranty
 issues fixed in the past, so hoping that this is easier this time. Check
 26

27 ⁴ Powerbeats3 Wireless (September 11, 2017) [https://www.beatsbydre.com/earphones/powerbeats3-](https://www.beatsbydre.com/earphones/powerbeats3-wireless)
 28 [wireless](https://www.beatsbydre.com/earphones/powerbeats3-wireless).

1 on the web, plenty of people reporting the same issue with the power
2 beats ear plugs.

3 * * *

4 I am currently on my second pair which I might add, have stopped
5 working. My first pair was great until they would constantly shut off.
6 To my surprise the 2nd pair did the same thing. I also had the
7 Powerbeats wireless / and they did the exact same thing. I do not
8 recommend these if you are using them to work out.

9 57. Even editorial reviews of the product have identified the problem. On CNET.com,
10 for example, the review of the Powerbeats 3 headphones mentions the numerous consumer
11 complaints:

12 One other point to note: we've heard plenty of anecdotal reports from
13 owners of the Powerbeats2 Wireless that they weren't the most
14 durable in-ear headphones you could buy. The Amazon user rating of
15 3.5 out of 5 stars (from almost 5,000 people) reflects this, too. Beats
16 says the new model is more durable, but the company didn't specify
17 what's changed on that front.

18 **THE EXPERIENCES OF THE NAMED PLAINTIFFS**

19 **A. Deonn Morgan**

20 58. Deonn Morgan purchased Powerbeats 2 for her teenage son at a Best Buy Store in
21 December 2015 for \$149.99 before taxes.

22 59. Prior to her purchase in December 2015, Ms. Morgan saw commercials for the
23 Powerbeats headphones in which professional athletes, including LeBron James, were using the
24 headphones while engaging in rigorous exercise. She relied on Apple's representations that
25 Powerbeats were both "sweat & water resistant," "built to endure," and could be used for hours
26 without recharging. Ms. Morgan purchased her headphones in reliance on these misrepresentations.

27 60. Ms. Morgan's First Set of Powerbeats 2 stopped working and became unusable in
28 less than six months. In May 2016, Ms. Morgan used her Best Buy warranty to return and replace
her defective Powerbeats 2 headphones. Just a few months later, Ms. Morgan's second set of
Powerbeats headphones malfunctioned. In or around November 2016 Ms. Morgan contacted and

1 returned her headphones to Apple, who sent her a third pair of Powerbeats headphones. Ms.
2 Morgan's third set of Powerbeats 2 headphones began to malfunction soon after receipt and use.

3 61. Had Ms. Morgan known of the Powerbeats' failure to hold a charge and battery
4 defects, she would not have purchased them, or would have paid significantly less for them.

5 62. Additionally, had Ms. Morgan known Powerbeats were not "sweat & water
6 resistant," did not have a battery that would last 6 hours, and/or were not "built to endure," she
7 would not have purchased them or would have paid significantly less for them.

8 **B. Lydia Zepeda**

9 63. Lydia Zepeda purchased her Powerbeats 3 from Costco in May of 2017 for \$149.99
10 before taxes.

11 64. Ms. Zepeda purchased her Powerbeats 3 to listen to music while working out at the
12 gym. She believed Powerbeats 3 would suit that purpose after seeing Apple's representations that
13 the Powerbeats 3 were sweat and water resistant. She also purchased the Powerbeats 3 believing
14 Apple's representations that the Powerbeats 3's batteries could last for 12 hours of use. Ms. Zepeda
15 relied on Apple's misrepresentations regarding the characteristics of the Powerbeats 3 when making
16 her purchase at Costco.

17 65. Ms. Zepeda was able to use her headphones for 7 weeks before they began failing to
18 retain a charge, eventually failing to turn on at all.

19 66. Ms. Zepeda called Apple to request a replacement pair of headphones, but Apple
20 representatives told her that the headphones were not covered by the manufacturer's warranty.
21 Apple refused to replace the headphones.

22 67. Had Ms. Zepeda known of the Powerbeats' failure to hold a charge and battery
23 defects, she would not have purchased them or would have paid significantly less for them.

24 68. Additionally, had Ms. Zepeda known Powerbeats were not "sweat & water
25 resistant," did not have a battery that would last 12 hours, and/or were not suitable to use while
26 exercising, she would not have purchased them.

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28

1 **C. Sophia Ivy**

2 69. Sophia Ivy purchased her Powerbeats 2 headphones from the Home Shopping
3 Network in a four part installment plan for \$199.95 before taxes in December 2014.

4 70. Ms. Ivy purchased the headphones to work out and speak on the phone on a wireless
5 headset. She purchased the Powerbeats 2 under the belief that the headphones were suitable for
6 working out and were durable. Ms. Ivy relied on Apple’s misrepresentations that the Powerbeats
7 headphones were sweat and water resistant when deciding to purchase the Powerbeats 2
8 headphones. She also relied on Apple’s representations that the Powerbeats would hold a charge for
9 six hours.

10 71. Ms. Ivy’s Powerbeats broke after four months of use. In April of 2014, Ms. Ivy’s
11 Powerbeats would not hold a charge for longer than a few minutes. Eventually, the headphones
12 would fail to turn on.

13 72. Ms. Ivy contacted Apple, who sent her a replacement pair of Powerbeats 2. The
14 replacement Powerbeats 2 failed within 10 months. The replacement Powerbeats 2 failed to hold a
15 charge and would not stay on.

16 73. Ms. Ivy received numerous replacement Powerbeats 2 headphones that also failed to
17 work as warranted. Ms. Ivy continued contacting Apple as the numerous replacement Powerbeats 2
18 headphones Apple sent her continued to fail to charge or would fail to turn on due to a defect in the
19 headphones.

20 74. Ms. Ivy requested a refund for her defective Powerbeats 2 headphones, but Apple
21 representatives told her they would only send replacement Powerbeats 2 headphones.

22 75. Had Ms. Ivy known that the Powerbeats 2 contained the failure to hold a charge and
23 battery defects, she would not have purchased them or would have paid significantly less for them.

24 76. Had Ms. Ivy known Powerbeats 2 were not “sweat & water resistant,” did not have a
25 battery that would last 6 hours, and/or were not suitable to use while exercising, she would not have
26 purchased them or would have paid significantly less for them.

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1 **D. Jennifer Zielinski**

2 77. Jennifer Zielinski purchased a pair of Powerbeats 2 headphones in April of 2016
3 from a T-Mobile store for \$199.99 before taxes.

4 78. Ms. Zielinski purchased the Powerbeats 2 headphones because she wanted a pair of
5 wireless headphones that could withstand sweat from an aerobic workout. Ms. Zielinski relied on
6 Apple’s representations that the Powerbeats 2 were sweat and water resistant and were headphones
7 durable enough to withstand rigorous exercise when purchasing the headphones. Ms. Zielinski also
8 relied on Apple’s representations that the battery of the Powerbeats 2 could last for six hours when
9 purchasing the headphones.

10 79. Within approximately 3 weeks of purchase, Ms. Zielinski’s Powerbeats 2
11 headphones would not charge and would not turn on. Ms. Zielinski returned to the T-Mobile Store
12 and received a replacement pair of Powerbeats 2 headphones.

13 80. Within approximately 3 months of receiving the replacement pair of Powerbeats 2,
14 Ms. Zielinski’s replacement Powerbeats 2 stopped charging and would not turn on. Ms. Zielinski
15 went to an Apple store, where she received another replacement set of Powerbeats 2s.

16 81. Ms. Zielinski received multiple additional replacement Powerbeats 2 headphones
17 from Apple after each would proceed to fail in the same way: failing to hold a charge and
18 eventually failing to turn on.

19 82. When Ms. Zielinski requested that Apple honor its one year manufacturer’s
20 warranty, Apple representatives told Ms. Zielinski that Powerbeats 2 cannot not withstand heavy
21 sweating.

22 83. Had Ms. Zielinski known that the Powerbeats 2 contained the failure to hold a charge
23 and battery defects, she would not have purchased them or paid significantly less for them.

24 84. Had Ms. Zielinski known Powerbeats 2 were not “sweat & water resistant,” did not
25 have a battery that would last 6 hours, and/or were not suitable to use while exercising, she would
26 not have purchased them or paid significantly less for them.

27
28

1 **E. Kelly Okorochoa**

2 85. Kelly Okorochoa purchased his Powerbeats 2 from a Best Buy store for \$199.99
 3 (before taxes) in March 2013.

4 86. Mr. Okorochoa purchased his Powerbeats 2 to use while working out. Mr. Okorochoa
 5 relied on Apple’s representations that the headphones were sweat resistant and were durable enough
 6 to withstand a workout. Mr. Okorochoa also relied on Apple’s representations that the battery of the
 7 Powerbeats 2 headphones could last for hours.

8 87. Within six months, the Powerbeats 2 became defective and would stop holding a
 9 charge and/or stop turning on entirely.

10 88. Mr. Okorochoa contacted Apple, who sent him a pair of replacement Powerbeats 2 in
 11 exchange for the defective headphones.

12 89. Approximately 4 months later, the replacement headphones stopped holding a charge
 13 and/or stopped turning on entirely.

14 90. Had Mr. Okorochoa known that the Powerbeats 2 contained the failure to hold a
 15 charge and battery defects, he would not have purchased them or would have paid significantly less
 16 for them.

17 91. Had Mr. Okorochoa known Powerbeats 2 were not “sweat & water resistant,” did not
 18 have a battery that would last 6 hours, and/or were not suitable to use while exercising, he would
 19 not have purchased them or would have paid significantly less for them.

20 **CHOICE OF LAW ALLEGATIONS**

21 92. Because this Complaint is brought in California, California’s choice of law regime
 22 governs the state law allegations in this Complaint. Under California’s governmental
 23 interest/comparative impairment choice of law rules, California law applies to the claims of all
 24 Class members, regardless of their state of residence or state of purchase.

25 93. Because Apple is headquartered—and made all decisions relevant to these
 26 claims—in California, California has a substantial connection to, and materially greater interest in,
 27 this the rights, interests, and policies involved in this action than any other state.

28 94. Nor would application of California law to Apple and the claims of all Class

1 members be arbitrary or unfair. Indeed, in the Terms of Service on the Beats website, Apple
2 declares that, “You agree that all matters relating to your access to or use of the Site and/or Service,
3 including all disputes, will be governed by the laws of the United States and by the laws of the State
4 of California without regard to its conflicts of laws provisions.” Although the Terms of Service do
5 not directly apply to this dispute—because it does not relate to consumers’ access to or use of the
6 Beats website—this provision demonstrates Apple’s awareness and agreement that California law
7 should apply to most disputes between consumers and Apple relating to the Beats product line.

8 95. Alternatively, Plaintiffs plead state law claims from each respective state where each
9 named plaintiff resides to govern the state subclass each Named Plaintiff represents.

10 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

11 **A. EXPRESS WARRANTY CLAIMS**

12 **COUNT I**

13 **(Breach of Express Warranty—Magnuson Moss Warranty Act—**
14 **On Behalf of the Nationwide Class and Each Subclass)**

15 96. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
16 fully written herein.

17 97. Powerbeats are consumer products as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).

18 98. Plaintiffs and Class Members are consumers as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).

19 99. Apple is a supplier and warrantor as defined in 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301(4) and (5).

20 100. Apple provided Plaintiffs and Class Members with “written warranties” within the
21 meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6).

22 101. Apple breached the express warranty by refusing to honor the express warranty to
23 replace or repair, free of charge, any defective Powerbeats and by instead providing Plaintiffs and
24 the Class with only a temporary fix: new or refurbished Powerbeats which contained the same
25 defect. At no time has Apple offered a permanent or adequate repair or replacement of the defective
26 Powerbeats.
27
28

1 102. Additionally, by advertising that Powerbeats are “Sweat & Water Resistant,” Apple
2 expressly warranted to Plaintiffs and Class members that the Powerbeats would continue to work,
3 even after exposure to moisture.

4 103. Moreover by advertising that Powerbeats 2 had a rechargeable battery with 6 hour
5 playback and the Powerbeats 3 had a 12 hour battery life, Apple expressly warranted to Plaintiffs
6 and Class members that the Powerbeats had a battery that would last for hours when fully charged.

7 104. Such statements became the basis of the bargain for Plaintiffs and other Class
8 members because such statements are among the facts a reasonable consumer would consider
9 material in the purchase of high-end sport headphones.

10 105. Apple breached this express warranty by delivering Powerbeats that do not deliver as
11 promised and fail to withstand minimal amounts of moisture and fail to retain their charge for six or
12 twelve hours.

13 106. At the time the Powerbeats were sold, Apple knew of the defects they possessed and
14 offered an express warranty with no intention of honoring said warranties with respect to the known
15 defects.

16 107. Despite repeated demands by Plaintiffs and Class Members that Apple repair or
17 replace the defective Powerbeats, Apple has refused to provide a permanent fix. Apple’s refusal to
18 provide an adequate repair or replacement violates 15 U.S.C. § 2304.

19 108. Apple was afforded a reasonable opportunity to cure its breach of the express
20 warranty, but failed to do so.

21 109. As a direct and proximate result of Apple’s breach of its express written warranties,
22 Plaintiffs and Class Members have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

23 **COUNT II**
24 **(Express Warranty—**
25 **On Behalf of Nationwide Class, and in the Alternative and the California Subclass)**

26 110. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
27 fully written herein.

28 111. Apple’s one-year warranty states:

1 Your Apple-branded or Beats-branded hardware product (“Product”) is
2 warranted against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of
3 ONE (1) YEAR from the date of original retail purchase (“Warranty
4 Period”) when used in accordance with Apple’s user manuals (refer
5 to <https://www.apple.com/support/country>). Under this warranty, you will
6 be able to direct your claims to Apple even in situations where you
7 purchased the Apple Product from a third party. If a defect arises during
8 the Warranty Period, Apple, at its option will (1) repair the Product at no
9 charge using new parts or parts that are equivalent to new in performance
10 and reliability, (2) exchange the Product with a product with equivalent
11 functionality formed from new and/or previously used parts that are
12 equivalent to new in performance and reliability or with your consent, a
13 product that is at least functionally equivalent to the product it replaces, or
14 (3) refund the original purchase price.

15 112. Apple violated this express warranty by repeatedly failing to repair or replace
16 Plaintiffs’ defective Powerbeats, and instead providing Plaintiffs and the Class with only a
17 temporary fix: new or used Powerbeats that contained the same defect.

18 113. Additionally, by advertising that Powerbeats are “Sweat & Water Resistant,” Apple
19 expressly warranted to Plaintiffs and Class members that the Powerbeats would continue to work,
20 even after exposure to moisture.

21 114. Furthermore, by advertising that Powerbeats 2 had a rechargeable battery with 6 hour
22 playback and the Powerbeats 3 had a 12 hour battery life, Apple expressly warranted to Plaintiffs
23 and Class members that Powerbeats’ battery would last for hours and would not die without the
24 ability to turn on.

25 115. Such statements became the basis of the bargain for Plaintiffs and other Class
26 members because such statements are among the facts a reasonable consumer would consider
27 material in the purchase of high-end sport headphones.

28 116. Apple breached this express warranty by delivering Powerbeats that do not deliver as
promised, do not have a battery that can last 6 or 12 hours, and fail to withstand minimal amounts of
moisture.

117. As a result of the foregoing breaches of express warranty, Plaintiffs and the Class
have been damaged in that they purchased Powerbeats that could not perform as warranted; did not
receive the benefit of the bargain of their Powerbeats purchase; and did not receive an adequate
repair or replacement headphones under Apple’s one-year warranty.

1 118. Plaintiffs and the class seek all damages permitted by law in an amount to be
2 determined at trial.

3
4 **COUNT III**
5 **(In the Alternative, Breach of Express Warranty on Behalf of Pennsylvania Subclass under 13**
6 **Pa. Stat. and Cons. Stat. Ann. § 2313 and the Florida Subclass Under Fla. Stat. Ann. §**
7 **672.313)**

8 119. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
9 fully written herein.

10 120. Apple's one-year warranty states:

11 Your Apple-branded or Beats-branded hardware product ("Product") is
12 warranted against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of
13 ONE (1) YEAR from the date of original retail purchase ("Warranty
14 Period") when used in accordance with Apple's user manuals (refer
15 to <https://www.apple.com/support/country>). Under this warranty, you will
16 be able to direct your claims to Apple even in situations where you
17 purchased the Apple Product from a third party. If a defect arises during
18 the Warranty Period, Apple, at its option will (1) repair the Product at no
19 charge using new parts or parts that are equivalent to new in performance
20 and reliability, (2) exchange the Product with a product with equivalent
21 functionality formed from new and/or previously used parts that are
22 equivalent to new in performance and reliability or with your consent, a
23 product that is at least functionally equivalent to the product it replaces, or
24 (3) refund the original purchase price.

25 121. Apple violated this express warranty by repeatedly failing to repair or replace
26 Plaintiffs' defective Powerbeats, and instead providing Plaintiffs and the Class with only a
27 temporary fix: new or refurbished Powerbeats which contained the same defect.

28 122. By advertising that Powerbeats are "Sweat & Water Resistant," Apple expressly
warranted to Plaintiffs and Class members that the Powerbeats would continue to work, even after
exposure to moisture.

123. By advertising that Powerbeats 2 had a rechargeable battery with 6 hour playback
and the Powerbeats 3 had a 12 hour battery life, Apple expressly warranted to Plaintiffs and Class

1 members that Powerbeats' battery would last for hours and would not die without the ability to turn
2 on.

3 124. Such statements became the basis of the bargain for Plaintiffs and other Class
4 members because such statements are among the facts a reasonable consumer would consider
5 material in the purchase of high-end sport headphones.

6 125. Apple breached this express warranty by delivering Powerbeats that do not deliver as
7 promised, fail to withstand minimal amounts of moisture, and neither has a battery that lasts for
8 hours without recharging.

9 126. Plaintiffs Sophia Ivy and Jennifer Zielinski relied on Apple's express warranties
10 regarding the characteristics and qualities of the Powerbeats.

11 127. As a result of the foregoing breaches of express warranty, Plaintiffs and the Class
12 have been damaged in that they purchased Powerbeats that could not perform as warranted; did not
13 receive the benefit of the bargain of their Powerbeats purchase; and did not receive an adequate
14 repair or replacement headphones under Apple's one-year warranty.

15 128. Plaintiffs and the class seek all damages permitted by law in an amount to be
16 determined at trial.

17 **B. IMPLIED WARRANTY CLAIMS**

18 **COUNT IV**

19 **(Breach of the California Song-Beverly Act – Implied Warranty of Merchantability—**
20 **On Behalf of Nationwide Class and California Subclass)**

21 129. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
22 fully written herein.

23 130. The Powerbeats are a "consumer good" within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code §
24 1791(a).

25 131. Plaintiffs and members of the Class are "buyers" within the meaning of Cal. Civ.
26 Code § 1791(b).

27 132. Apple is a "manufacturer" of the Powerbeats within the meaning Cal. Civ. Code §
28 1791(j).

1 133. Apple impliedly warranted to Plaintiffs and Class members that its Powerbeats were
2 “merchantable” within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1791.1(a) and 1792; however, the
3 Powerbeats do not have the quality that a buyer would reasonably expect, and were therefore not
4 merchantable.

5 134. Cal. Civ. Code § 1791.1(a) states:

6 “Implied warranty of merchantability” or “implied warranty that
7 goods are merchantable” means that the consumer goods meet each of
8 the following:

- 9 (1) Pass without objection in the trade under the contract description;
10 (2) Are fit for the ordinary purposes for which such goods are used;
11 (3) Are adequately contained, packaged, and labeled; and
12 (4) Conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the
13 container or label.

14 135. The Powerbeats would not pass without objection in the trade because they do not
15 perform as warranted because they fail to maintain a charge after minimal use.

16 136. Similarly, the Powerbeats’ failure to maintain a charge after minimal use renders
17 them unfit for ordinary purposes for which such goods are used.

18 137. The Powerbeats are not adequately contained, packaged, and labeled because the
19 labeling represents that they are sweat & water resistant, which they are not.

20 138. Moreover, the Powerbeats are not adequately contained, packaged, and labeled
21 because the labeling represents that they have a battery that can last 6 or 12 hours, when the battery
22 does not last nearly that long.

23 139. For the same reason, the Powerbeats do not conform to the promises or affirmations
24 of fact made on the container or label.

25 140. Apple thus breached the implied warranty of merchantability.

26 141. Notice of breach is not required because Plaintiffs and the other Class members did
27 not purchase their Powerbeats directly from Apple.

28

1 142. As a direct and proximate result of Apple’s breach of the implied warranty of
2 merchantability, Plaintiffs and the other Class members did not receive the benefit of their bargain
3 and received goods with a defect that substantially impairs their value to Plaintiffs and Class
4 members. Plaintiffs and Class members were damaged as a result of the defect in the Powerbeats,
5 the product’s malfunctioning, and the nonuse of their Powerbeats.

6 143. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1791.1(d) & 1794, Plaintiffs and Class members are
7 entitled to damages and other legal and equitable relief including, at their election, the purchase
8 price of their Powerbeats or the overpayment or diminution in value of their Powerbeats.

9 144. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1794, Plaintiffs and the other Class members are
10 entitled to costs and attorneys’ fees.

11
12 **COUNT V**
13 **(Violation of 15 U.S.C. § 2301 *et seq.*: The Magnuson-Moss**
14 **Warranty Act—Implied Warranty—**
15 **On Behalf Of the Nationwide Class and All State Subclasses)**

16 145. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
17 fully written herein.

18 146. Plaintiffs bring this claim on behalf of the nationwide class and all of the subclasses.

19 147. The Powerbeats are “consumer products” within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

20 148. Plaintiffs and members of the class are “consumers” within the meaning of 15 U.S.C.
21 § 2301 because they are persons entitled under applicable state law to enforce against the warrantor
22 the obligations of its express and implied warranties.

23 149. Apple is a “supplier” of the consumer products to consumers and a “warrantor”
24 within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301.

25 150. Section 2310(d)(1) of Chapter 15 of the United States Code provides a cause of
26 action for any consumer who is damaged by the failure of a warrantor to comply with a written or
27 implied warranty.
28

1 151. Apple made written and implied warranties regarding the Powerbeats to Plaintiffs
2 and members of the class within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301. Apple provided Plaintiffs and
3 other class members with an implied warranty of merchantability within the meaning of the
4 Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7).

5 152. Apple breached the implied warranty of merchantability because the Powerbeats
6 were not fit for the ordinary purpose in which such goods are used. Specifically, the Powerbeats
7 contained a defect that caused them not to retain a charge, particularly after use during exercise,
8 rendering the Powerbeats unusable for their ordinary purpose.

9 153. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(e), Plaintiffs are entitled to bring this class action and
10 are not required to give Apple notice and an opportunity to cure until such time as the Court
11 determines the representative capacity of Plaintiffs pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil
12 Procedure.

13 154. Plaintiffs' individual claims place into controversy an amount equal to or exceeding
14 \$25.00. The amount in controversy of this entire action exceeds the sum of \$50,000.00, exclusive of
15 interest and costs, computed on the basis of all claims to be determined in this lawsuit. Plaintiffs,
16 individually and on behalf of the other Class members, seek all damages permitted by law,
17 including diminution in value of their vehicles, in an amount to be proven at trial.

18 155. In addition, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiffs and the other Class
19 members are entitled to recover a sum equal to the aggregate amount of costs and expenses
20 (including attorneys' fees based on actual time expended) determined by the Court to have
21 reasonably been incurred by Plaintiffs and the other Class members in connection with the
22 commencement and prosecution of this action.

23 156. Further, Plaintiffs and the Class are also entitled to equitable relief under 15 U.S.C. §
24 2310(d)(1) and damages as a result of Apple's violation of their written and/or implied warranties.
25
26
27
28

COUNT VI

(In the Alternative Implied Warranty of Merchantability on Behalf of the State Subclasses for Pennsylvania Under 13 Pa. Con. Stat. Ann. § 2314 and Florida Under Fla. Stat. Ann. § 672.314)

157. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if fully written herein.

158. Apple is a “merchant” of headphones because Apple is a retail seller of electronic products and accessories and routinely sell a wide variety of headphones.

159. Apple is also the manufacturer of Powerbeats headphones.

160. Plaintiffs and members of the Class are “buyers” of the Powerbeats headphones because they purchased their headphones for personal use.

161. Apple impliedly warranted to Plaintiffs and Class members that its Powerbeats were “merchantable” within the common meaning of “merchantability” expressed in 13 Pa. Con. Stat. Ann. § 2314 and Fla. Stat. Ann. §672.314.

162. 13 Pa. Con. Stat. Ann. § 2314 and Fla. Stat. Ann. §672.314 require that merchantable goods:

- (1) pass without objection in the trade under the contract description; and
- (2) in the case of fungible goods, are of fair average quality within the description; and
- (3) are fit for the ordinary purposes for which such goods are used; and
- (4) run, within the variations permitted by the agreement, of even kind, quality and quantity within each unit and among all units involved; and
- (5) are adequately contained, packaged, and labeled as the agreement may require; and
- (6) conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label if any.

163. The Powerbeats would not pass without objection in the trade because they do not perform as warranted—they fail to maintain a charge after minimal use.

164. Similarly, the Powerbeats’ failure to maintain a charge after minimal use renders them unfit for ordinary purposes for which such goods are used.

165. The Powerbeats are not adequately contained, packaged, and labeled because the labeling represents that they are sweat & water resistant and have a battery which can last for up to 6 or 12 hours when the Powerbeats are in use, which are qualities they do not have.

166. For the same reason, the Powerbeats do not conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label.

1 167. Apple thus breached the implied warranty of merchantability.

2 168. Notice of breach is not required because Plaintiffs and the other Class members did
3 not purchase their Powerbeats directly from Apple.

4 169. As a direct and proximate result of Apple's breach of the implied warranty of
5 merchantability, Plaintiffs and the other Class members did not receive the benefit of their bargain
6 and received goods with a defect that substantially impairs their value to Plaintiffs and Class
7 members. Plaintiffs and Class members were damaged as a result of the defect in the Powerbeats,
8 the product's malfunctioning, and the nonuse of their Powerbeats.

9
10 **COUNT VII**
11 **(In the Alternative, Breach of Warranty Against Redhibitory Defects—**
12 **On Behalf of the Louisiana Subclass)**

13 170. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
14 fully written herein.

15 171. La. Civ. Code. Ann. art. 2520 states:

16 A defect is redhibitory when it renders the thing useless, or its use so inconvenient
17 that it must be presumed that a buyer would not have bought the thing had he known
18 of the defect. The existence of such a defect gives a buyer the right to obtain rescission
19 of the sale.

20 A defect is redhibitory also when, without rendering the thing totally useless, it
21 diminishes its usefulness or its value so that it must be presumed that a buyer would
22 still have bought it but for a lesser price. The existence of such a defect limits the
23 right of a buyer to a reduction of the price.

24 172. Plaintiffs' and class members' headphones were rendered useless when the defect
25 within the Powerbeats headphones prevented them from turning on before a year of use had
26 elapsed.

27 173. Had Plaintiff Okorochoa and class members known that the Powerbeats' defect could
28 stop them from being turned on after being used for a year or less, Plaintiff and class members
would have only purchased the Powerbeats at a lesser fee, if at all.

174. Under La. Civ. Code. Ann. art. 2545, "A seller who knows that the thing he sells has
a defect but omits to declare it, or a seller who declares that the thing has a quality that he knows it

1 does not have, is liable to the buyer for the return of the price with interest from the time it was
2 paid, for the reimbursement of the reasonable expenses occasioned by the sale and those incurred
3 for the preservation of the thing, and also for damages and reasonable attorney fees” minus credit
4 for the use of the redhibitory product.

5 175. Apple is a seller of Powerbeats presumed to be aware of their redhibitory defects
6 under Louisiana law. Pursuant to La. Civ. Code. Ann. art. 2545, Apple “is deemed to know that the
7 thing [it] sells has a redhibitory defect when [it] is a manufacturer of that thing.”

8 176. Apple breached their warranty against redhibitory products when it sold Powerbeats
9 that would fail to turn on within one year of use or less.

10 177. Plaintiffs and the class seek all damages permitted by law in an amount to be
11 determined at trial.

12 **C. CONSUMER PROTECTION STATUTE CLAIMS**

13 **COUNT VIII**

14 **(Violation Of the CLRA—On Behalf of Nationwide Class)**

15 178. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
16 fully written herein.

17 179. Apple is a “person” as defined by the CLRA. Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(c).

18 180. Plaintiffs and Class members are “consumers” within the meaning of the CLRA, as
19 defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(d), who purchased one or more pairs of Powerbeats.

20 181. The CLRA prohibits “unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person
21 in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods or services to any
22 consumer[.]” Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a).

23 182. Apple has engaged in unfair or deceptive trade practices that violated Cal. Civ. Code
24 § 1770(a), as described above and below, by, among other things, failing to disclose the defective
25 nature of the Powerbeats, representing that the Powerbeats had characteristics and benefits that they
26 do not have (e.g., durability, endurance, battery life, that they are sweat and water resistant, the
27 ability to use during workouts), representing that the Powerbeats were of a particular standard,
28

1 quality, or grade when they were of another, and advertising Powerbeats with the intent not to sell
2 them as advertised. *See* Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1770(a)(5), (a)(7), (a)(9).

3 183. Apple knew, should have known, or was reckless in not knowing that its products
4 did not have the qualities, characteristics, and functions it represented, warranted, and advertised
5 them to have.

6 184. Plaintiffs and Class members are reasonable consumers who expected that their
7 Powerbeats would work as represented.

8 185. As a result of Apple’s conduct and unfair or deceptive acts or practices, Plaintiffs
9 and Class members suffered actual damages in that the Powerbeats do not function as represented
10 and are not worth the amount paid and Apple has deprived Plaintiffs and Class members the benefit
11 of the bargain.

12 186. Plaintiffs and the Class seek an order enjoining Defendant’s unfair or deceptive acts
13 or practices, equitable relief, an award of attorneys’ fees and costs under Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(e).

14 187. Pursuant to Section 1782(d) of the CLRA, Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend this
15 Complaint to include a request for damages under the CLRA pursuant to Section 1782(a) of the
16 CLRA within thirty (30) days after the commencement of this cause of action for injunctive relief.
17 *See* Ex. A.

18
19 **COUNT IX**
(Violation Of the UCL—On Behalf of Nationwide Class)

20 188. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
21 fully written herein.

22 189. California Business & Professions Code § 17200 prohibits acts of “unfair
23 competition,” including any “unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice” and “unfair,
24 deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.” Apple’s conduct related to the sale of its defective
25 Powerbeats violated each of this statute’s three prongs.

26 190. Apple committed an unlawful business act or practice in violation of Cal. Bus. &
27 Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*, by their violations of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ.
28 Code § 1750, *et seq.*, as set forth above, by the acts and practices set forth in this Complaint.

1 191. Apple committed unfair business acts and practices in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof.
 2 Code § 17200, *et seq.*, when it sold Powerbeats that contained a defect causing them to fail to
 3 maintain a charge after minimal use; when it represented that the Powerbeats withstand sweat and
 4 water, when in fact they cannot; and, when in response to requests for replacement Powerbeats
 5 under Apple's warranty, Apple sent consumers headphones that contained the same defect.

6 192. Apple committed fraudulent business acts and practices in violation of Cal. Bus. &
 7 Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*, when it affirmatively and knowingly misrepresented that the
 8 Powerbeats were durable and would withstand sweat and water, when in fact they cannot; and,
 9 when in response to requests for replacement Powerbeats under Apple's warranty, Apple sent
 10 consumers headphones that contained the same defect. Apple's representations and concealment of
 11 the defect are likely to mislead the public with regard to the true defective nature of the Powerbeats.

12 193. As a direct and proximate result of Apple's unfair and deceptive practices, Plaintiffs
 13 and Class members suffered and will continue to suffer actual damages.

14 194. As a result of its unfair and deceptive conduct, Apple has been unjustly enriched
 15 and should be required to disgorge its unjust profits and make restitution to Plaintiffs and Class
 16 members pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17203 and 17204.

17 195. Legal remedy alone will be insufficient to fully redress Plaintiffs' injuries and stop
 18 Apple from continuing in its unfair and deceptive conduct. Therefore, Plaintiffs and the Class seek
 19 equitable relief, including an order enjoining Apple's unfair or deceptive acts or practices, and an
 20 award of attorneys' fees and costs under Cal. Code of Civ. Proc. § 1021.5.

21 **COUNT X**

22 **(In the Alternative, Violation of Florida Consumer Protection Laws—**
 23 **On Behalf of Florida Subclass)**

24 196. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
 25 fully written herein.

26 197. Fla. Stat. Ann. § 501.204(1) prohibits "Unfair methods of competition,
 27 unconscionable acts or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any
 28 trade or commerce are hereby declared unlawful."

198. Apple engaged in unfair and deceptive acts in violation of Fla. Stat. Ann. § 501.204

1 when Apple represented that the Powerbeats withstand sweat and water, when in fact they cannot;
 2 when Apple represented that the Powerbeats have a battery that can last for hours without
 3 recharging, when in fact they cannot; and, when in response to requests for replacement Powerbeats
 4 under Apple's warranty, Apple sent consumers headphones that contained the same defect.

5 199. Plaintiff Sophia Ivy and members of the class relied on Apple's misrepresentations
 6 when purchasing her Powerbeats headphones. Had she known that those misrepresentations were
 7 false, she and members of the class would not have purchased her Powerbeats headphones.

8 200. Plaintiffs and the class seek all damages permitted by law in an amount to be
 9 determined at trial.

10 **COUNT XI**

11 **(In the Alternative, Violation of Pennsylvania Consumer Protection Laws—** 12 **On Behalf of Pennsylvania Subclass)**

13 201. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
 14 fully written herein.

15 202. 73 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 201-3 declares "unfair methods of competition" and "unfair or
 16 deceptive acts or practices" unlawful. "Unfair methods of competition" and "unfair or deceptive
 17 acts or practices" are defined by 73 Pa. Stat. Ann. §202-2(4) as "Representing that goods... have...
 18 characteristics... uses, [or] benefits...that they do not have."

19 203. Apple engaged in unlawful "unfair or deceptive acts or practices" and violated 73 Pa.
 20 Stat. Ann. § 201-3 when it represented that the Powerbeats were water resistant and sweat proof,
 21 when in fact they are not; when it represented that Powerbeats had a battery that would retain a
 22 charge for hours, when in fact it could not; and when it represented that it would offer a
 23 replacement, repair, or refund for defective Powerbeats if the product broke within a year of
 24 purchase, when instead it provided similarly defective Powerbeats as a replacements.

25 204. 73 Pa. Stat. Ann. §201-9.2(a) states:

26 Any person who purchases or leases goods or services primarily for
 27 personal, family or household purposes and thereby suffers any
 28 ascertainable loss of money or property, real or personal, as a result of
 the use or employment by any person of a method, act or practice
 declared unlawful by section 31 of this act, may bring a private action to

1 recover actual damages or one hundred dollars (\$100), whichever is
2 greater. The court may, in its discretion, award up to three times the
3 actual damages sustained, but not less than one hundred dollars (\$100),
4 and may provide such additional relief as it deems necessary or proper.
5 The court may award to the plaintiff, in addition to other relief provided
6 in this section, costs and reasonable attorney fees.

7
8
9
10 205. Plaintiffs and members of the class purchased Powerbeats for their personal use.

11 206. Plaintiffs and members of the class suffered an ascertainable loss of money where
12 they purchased Powerbeats under the misconception that the Powerbeats were sweat proof, water
13 resistant, and had a battery that could last for hours without recharging, when in fact they had none
14 of those characteristics.

15 207. Plaintiffs and members of the class relied on Apple's misrepresentations regarding
16 the Powerbeats' characteristics when deciding to purchase the headphones. Had they known that the
17 Powerbeats did not possess the characteristics Apple represented it had, they would have paid
18 significantly less for the Powerbeats, if they would have purchased them at all.

19 208. As a result, Apple violated 73 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 201-3 and Plaintiffs are entitled to all
20 damages to be determined by law.

21 **D. COMMON LAW CLAIMS**

22 **COUNT XIII**
23 **(Common Law Fraud—On Behalf of Nationwide Class)**

24 209. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
25 fully written herein.

26 210. Apple engaged in fraudulent and deceptive conduct. As described above, Apple's
27 conduct defrauded Plaintiffs and Class members, by intentionally leading them to believe, through
28 affirmative misrepresentations, omissions, suppressions, and concealments of material fact, that the
Powerbeats possessed important characteristics that they in fact do not possess—namely that they
are sweat and water resistant—and inducing their purchases.

211. Apple's intentional and material misrepresentations included, among other things, its
advertising, marketing materials and messages, and other standardized statements claiming the
Powerbeats are designed for use during workouts, and built to withstand sweat and water.

1 212. The foregoing misrepresentations were uniform across all Class members.

2 213. The same extensive and widespread advertising campaign was promoted nationwide,
3 and all of the promotional materials contained the same material representations regarding the
4 Powerbeats' ability to be used during exercise and ability to withstand sweat and water.

5 214. These representations were false, as detailed herein. Apple knew the representations
6 were false when it made them and thereby intended to defraud purchasers.

7 215. Apple's actions constitute "actual fraud" within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code §
8 1572 because Apple did the following with the intent to deceive Plaintiffs and Class members and
9 to induce them to enter into their contracts:

- 10 a. Suggested that the Powerbeats can withstand sweat and water and heavy exercise, even
11 though it knew this to be not true;
- 12 b. Positively asserted that the Powerbeats are sweat & water resistant in a manner not
13 warranted by the information available to Apple;
- 14 c. Asserted that Powerbeats were "built to endure" and had a battery that could last for hours
15 without recharging when they knew this to be false;
- 16 d. Asserted that Powerbeats 2 had a rechargeable battery with 6 hour playback and the
17 Powerbeats 3 had a 12 hour battery life;
- 18 e. Suppressed the true nature of the Powerbeats' defect from Plaintiffs and Class members;
- 19 f. Promised it would deliver Powerbeats that could withstand sweat, water, and heavy
20 workouts, with no intention of so doing; and
- 21 g. Promised it would deliver Powerbeats that could play sound for 6 to 12 hours, with no
22 intention of so doing.

23 216. Apple's actions, listed above, also constituted "deceit" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code
24 § 1710 because Apple willfully deceived Plaintiffs and Class members with intent to induce them
25 to alter their positions to their detriment by purchasing defective Powerbeats.

26 217. Apple's fraud and concealment was also uniform across all Class members; Apple
27 concealed from everyone the true nature of the failure to hold a charge and battery defects present
28 in the Powerbeats.

1 218. Apple's misrepresentations and omissions were material in that they would affect a
2 reasonable consumer's decision to purchase Powerbeats. A reasonable consumer would not
3 purchase high-end headphones that stop being able to retain a charge after only minimal use.

4 219. Apple's intentionally deceptive conduct induced Plaintiffs and Class members to
5 purchase Powerbeats and resulted in harm and damage to them.

6 220. Plaintiffs believed and relied upon Apple's misrepresentations and concealment of
7 the true facts. Class members are presumed to have believed and relied upon Apple's
8 misrepresentations and concealment of the true facts because those facts are material to a
9 reasonable consumer's decision to purchase Powerbeats.

10 221. As a result of Apple's inducements, Plaintiffs and Class members sustained actual
11 damages including but not limited to receiving a product that fails to perform as promised and not
12 receiving the benefit of the bargain of their Powerbeats' purchases. If Plaintiffs and Class members
13 had known about the defect, they would not have purchased the Powerbeats or would have paid
14 significantly less for them. Apple is therefore liable to Plaintiffs and Class members in an amount
15 to be proven at trial.

16 222. Apple's conduct was systematic, repetitious, knowing, intentional, and malicious,
17 and demonstrated a lack of care and reckless disregard for Plaintiffs' and Class members' rights
18 and interests. Apple's conduct thus warrants an assessment of punitive damages under Cal. Civ.
19 Code § 3294 and other applicable states' laws, consistent with the actual harm it has caused, the
20 reprehensibility of its conduct, and the need to punish and deter such conduct.

21 **COUNT XIV**
22 **(Negligence—On Behalf of Nationwide Class)**

23 223. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
24 fully written herein.

25 224. Apple owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class to design, manufacture, market and
26 sell its Powerbeats with reasonable care and in a workmanlike fashion.

27 225. Apple breached that duty by designing and/or manufacturing Powerbeats that are
28 defective.

1 226. Plaintiffs and members of the Class suffered damages as a result of Apple's breach.

2 227. Apple's breach proximately caused damages to Plaintiffs and members of the Class.

3 **COUNT XV**
4 **(Unjust Enrichment)**

5 228. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate each and every allegation set forth above as if
6 fully written herein.

7 229. Plaintiffs and members of the class conferred a benefit upon Apple. Namely,
8 Plaintiffs and members of the class paid money to Apple for the Powerbeats.

9 230. Apple, however, retained that benefit under circumstances that make it unjust and
10 inequitable for Apple to retain it without paying Plaintiffs and members of the class the value
11 thereof. Specifically, Apple retained that benefit despite the fact that the Powerbeats were
12 defective.

13 231. When purchasing their Powerbeats, Plaintiffs and Class members reasonably
14 believed that the Powerbeats would perform as advertised and as warranted and would continue to
15 work and maintain a charge, even after exercise.

16 232. Plaintiffs and Class members received less than what they paid for in that the
17 Powerbeats fail to maintain a charge after minimal use and therefore do not deliver as promised.

18 233. Plaintiffs and Class members conferred a benefit on Apple by purchasing the
19 Powerbeats. Had Plaintiffs and Class members known about Powerbeats' defect—which resulted
20 in the Powerbeats becoming unusable within one year of purchase—they would not have
21 purchased the Powerbeats or would have paid significantly less for them.

22 234. Apple should therefore be required to disgorge all profits, benefits, and other such
23 compensation it obtained through its wrongful conduct.

24
25 **REQUESTS FOR RELIEF**

26 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated,
27 respectfully request that this Court:

28 A. Certify the Class pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 382;

- 1 B. Award damages, including compensatory, exemplary, and statutory damages, to
2 Plaintiffs and the class in an amount to be determined at trial;
- 3 C. Grant restitution to Plaintiffs and the class and require Apple to disgorge its ill-gotten
4 gains;
- 5 D. Permanently enjoin Apple from engaging in the wrongful and unlawful conduct
6 alleged herein;
- 7 E. Award punitive damages, to the extent permitted by law, in an amount to be
8 determined at trial;
- 9 F. Award Plaintiffs and the class their expenses and costs of suit, including reasonable
10 attorneys' fees to the extent provided by law;
- 11 G. Award Plaintiffs and the class pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the highest
12 legal rate to the extent provided by law; and
- 13 H. Award all such further relief as the Court deems appropriate.

14 **JURY DEMAND**

15 Plaintiffs hereby demands a jury trial in the instant action.

16
17 Dated: September 12, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

18
19 _____
20 Hassan A. Zavareei (CA Bar No. 181547)
21 Sophia J. Goren (CA Bar No. 307971)
22 Kyra A. Taylor (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)
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25 Washington, DC 20036
26 Telephone: (202) 973-0900
27 Facsimile: (202) 973-0950
28 hzavareei@tzlegal.com
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Knoxville, TN 37929
(865) 247-0080
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Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the putative class

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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DEONN MORGAN, LYDIA ZEPEDA,
SOPHIA IVY, KELLY OKOROCHA, and
JENNIFER ZIELINSKI, individually and on
behalf of themselves and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Apple Inc.,

Defendant.

Case No.

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

DECLARATION

I, Deonn Morgan, declare as follows:

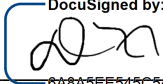
1. I am a named plaintiff in this litigation.
2. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth below except to those matters stated herein which are based on information and belief, which matters I believe to be true.
3. If called as a witness I could and would competently testify to the matters included herein.
4. I purchased a pair of Powerbeats2 headphones as described in the complaint.
5. I am informed and believe that venue is proper in this Court under California Civil Code § 1780(d) based on the fact that Apple Inc. is headquartered in this District.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed

on 9/12/2017, at OAKLAND.

DATE

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By:  _____
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Deonn Morgan

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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DEONN MORGAN, LYDIA ZEPEDA,
SOPHIA IVY, KELLY OKOROCHA, and
JENNIFER ZIELINSKI, individually and on
behalf of themselves and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Apple Inc.,

Defendant.

Case No.

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

DECLARATION

I, Lydia Zepeda, declare as follows:

1. I am a named plaintiff in this litigation.

2. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth below except to those matters
stated herein which are based on information and belief, which matters I believe to be true.

3. If called as a witness I could and would competently testify to the matters included
herein.

4. I purchased a pair of Powerbeats3 headphones as described in the complaint.

5. I am informed and believe that venue is proper in this Court under California Civil
Code § 1780(d) based on the fact that Apple Inc. is headquartered in this District.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is
true and correct and that this declaration was executed

on 9/11/2017, at Corona, Ca

DATE

LOCATION

DocuSigned by:
L. Zepeda
By: _____
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Lydia Zepeda

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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DEONN MORGAN, LYDIA ZEPEDA,
SOPHIA IVY, KELLY OKOROCHA, and
JENNIFER ZIELINSKI, individually and on
behalf of themselves and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Apple Inc.,

Defendant.

Case No.

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

DECLARATION

I, Sophia Ivy, declare as follows:

1. I am a named plaintiff in this litigation.

2. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth below except to those matters stated herein which are based on information and belief, which matters I believe to be true.

3. If called as a witness I could and would competently testify to the matters included herein.

4. I purchased a pair of Powerbeats2 headphones as described in the complaint.

5. I am informed and believe that venue is proper in this Court under California Civil Code § 1780(d) based on the fact that Apple Inc. is headquartered in this District.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed

on 9/11/2017, at Brandon, Fla.

DATE

LOCATION

By: _____

DocuSigned by:
Sophia Ivy

Sophia Ivy

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

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DEONN MORGAN, LYDIA ZEPEDA,
SOPHIA IVY, KELLY OKOROCHA, and
JENNIFER ZIELINSKI, individually and on
behalf of themselves and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Apple Inc.,

Defendant.

Case No.

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

DECLARATION

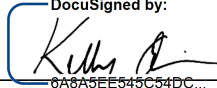
I, Kelly Okorochoa, declare as follows:

1. I am a named plaintiff in this litigation.
2. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth below except to those matters stated herein which are based on information and belief, which matters I believe to be true.
3. If called as a witness I could and would competently testify to the matters included herein.
4. I purchased a pair of Powerbeats2 headphones as described in the complaint.
5. I am informed and believe that venue is proper in this Court under California Civil Code § 1780(d) based on the fact that Apple Inc. is headquartered in this District.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed

on 9/11/2017, at Lake Charles, LA.

DATE LOCATION

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By: _____
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Kelly Okorochoa

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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DEONN MORGAN, LYDIA ZEPEDA,
SOPHIA IVY, KELLY OKOROCHA, and
JENNIFER ZIELINSKI, individually and on
behalf of themselves and all others similarly
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Apple Inc.,

Defendant.

Case No.

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

DECLARATION

I, Jennifer Zielinski, declare as follows:

1. I am a named plaintiff in this litigation.
2. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth below except to those matters stated herein which are based on information and belief, which matters I believe to be true.
3. If called as a witness I could and would competently testify to the matters included herein.
4. I purchased a pair of Powerbeats2 headphones as described in the complaint.
5. I am informed and believe that venue is proper in this Court under California Civil Code § 1780(d) based on the fact that Apple Inc. is headquartered in this District.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed

on 9/12/2017, at Lancaster, PA.

DATE LOCATION

By: _____

DocuSigned by:
J. Zielinski
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Jennifer Zielinski

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

DEONN MORGAN, LYDIA ZEPEDA, SOPHIA IVY, KELLY OKOROCHA, and JENNIFER ZIELINSKI

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) TYCKO & ZAVAREEI LLP 1828 L Street, NW, Suite 1000, Washington, DC 20036, Telephone: (202) 973-0900

DEFENDANTS APPLE INC.

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

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

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

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

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

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

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 15 U.S.C. § 2304

Brief description of cause: Breach of Express Warranty

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. DEMAND \$ 5,000,000.00

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

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

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

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

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

DATE 09/12/2017

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Hassan Zavareei

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I. a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the “defendant” is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section “(see attachment).”
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an “X” in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
 - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
 - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an “X” in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an “X” in one of the six boxes.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no Origin Code 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC § 553. Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an “X” in this box if you are filing a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction. Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 for the
 Northern District of California

DEONN MORGAN, LYDIA ZEPEDA, SOPHIA IVY,
 KELLY OKOROCHA, and JENNIFER ZIELINSKI

Plaintiff(s)

v.

APPLE INC.

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 4:17-cv-5277

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* Apple Inc.
 c/o CT Corp.
 818 W 7th St., Ste 930
 Los Angeles, CA 90017

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Hassan Zavareei
 TYCKO & ZAVAREEI LLP
 1828 L Street, NW, Suite 1000
 Washington, DC 20036

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. 4:17-cv-5277

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 _____ .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: