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CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DIST. OF CALIF.  
LOS ANGELES

10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
11 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

12 Tatiana Von Slomski, individually and on behalf of  
13 all others similarly situated,

Case No. SACV13-1757-AG (ANK)

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

14  
15 Plaintiff,

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

16 v.

- 17 **1. Violation of California Unfair Competition Law, California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.**
- 18 **2. Violation of California False Advertising Law, California Business & Professions Code § 17500, et seq.;**
- 19 **3. Breach of Express Warranty**
- 20 **4. Violation of Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750, et seq.**

17 THE HAIN CELESTIAL GROUP, INC., a  
18 Delaware corporation,

19 Defendant

By Fax

1 Plaintiff Tatiana Von Slomski (“Plaintiff”), by and through her counsel, brings this Class Action  
2 Complaint against The Hain Celestial Group, Inc., on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,  
3 and alleges, upon personal knowledge as to her own actions and her counsel’s investigations, and upon  
4 information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

5 **NATURE OF THE CASE**

6 1. This is a consumer protection and false advertising class action. Defendant The Hain  
7 Celestial Group, Inc. (“Defendant”) markets, advertises, and distributes various teas under the Celestial  
8 Seasonings brand name, which it prominently advertises as “100% Natural.” (*See, e.g.*, packaging  
9 depicted in Paragraphs 19-20.) The teas at issue are Sleepytime Herbal Tea, Sleepytime Kids  
10 Goodnight Grape, Green Tea Peach Blossom, Green Tea Raspberry Gardens, Authentic Green Tea,  
11 Antioxidant Max Dragon Fruit, Green Tea Honey Lemon Ginseng, Antioxidant Max Blackberry  
12 Pomegranate, Antioxidant Max Blood Orange, and English Breakfast Black KCup (collectively, the  
13 “Products”). These Products are not natural, but to the contrary contain pesticides, herbicides,  
14 insecticides, carcinogens, and/or developmental toxins (collectively, “Contaminants”). Many of the  
15 Products contain Contaminants in levels violating federal standards included in 40 CFR § 180, and  
16 some contain Contaminants included in the current Proposition 65 list,<sup>1</sup> for which no safe harbor limits  
17 have been established. In short, the Products contain potentially dangerous Contaminants and are  
18 most definitely not “100% Natural,” as claimed.

19 2. Although the Products are not “100% Natural,” Defendant prominently labels every  
20 box of the Products sold in the United States as “100% Natural.” Defendant does this because  
21 consumers perceive all natural foods as better, healthier, and more wholesome. In fact, the market for  
22 all natural foods has grown rapidly in recent years, a trend that Defendant exploits through its false  
23 advertising.

24 3. Plaintiff brings claims against Defendant individually and on behalf of a class of all  
25 other similarly situated purchasers of the Products for violations of California’s Consumers Legal  
26 Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*, California’s Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof.  
27

28 \_\_\_\_\_  
<sup>1</sup> Available at < [http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65\\_list/Newlist.html](http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/Newlist.html) > (last visited Oct. 3, 2013).

1 Code § 17200, *et seq.* (“UCL”), and for breach of express warranties. Plaintiff seeks an order  
2 requiring Defendant to, among other things: (1) cease the unlawful marketing; (2) conduct a corrective  
3 advertising campaign; and (3) pay damages and restitution to Plaintiff and Class members in the  
4 amounts paid to purchase the products at issue.

5 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

6 4. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §  
7 1332(d)(2), because the proposed class has more than 100 members, the class contains at least one  
8 member of diverse citizenship from Defendant, and the amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million.

9 5. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant is authorized to,  
10 and conducts substantial business in, California, generally and this District, specifically. Defendant  
11 has marketed, promoted, distributed, and sold the Products in California.

12 6. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2), because a  
13 substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to this action occurred in this District as  
14 Defendant distributes the Products for sale within this District.

15 **PARTIES**

16 7. Plaintiff is a resident of Aliso Viejo, Orange County, California. Plaintiff has  
17 purchased several Products in California within the past four years in reliance on Defendant’s  
18 representations that the Products were “100% Natural.” Specifically, within the past four years,  
19 Plaintiff purchased Products including Sleepytime Herbal Tea at retailers such as Vons and Ralphs.  
20 Prominently on each of the Products’ labels appeared the words “100% Natural Teas.” This  
21 representation was material to Plaintiff’s decision to make these purchases. Plaintiff was willing to  
22 pay for the Products because of the representations that they were “100% Natural” and would not have  
23 purchased the Products, would not have paid as much for the Products, or would have purchased  
24 alternative products in absence of the representations, or with the knowledge that the Products  
25 contained Contaminants. As a result of purchasing a product in reliance on advertising that was false,  
26 Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of the unfair business practiced alleged  
27 here.

28 8. Defendant Hain Celestial Group, Inc., is a publicly traded (NASDAQ: HAIN)

1 Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 1111 Marcus Avenue, Lake Success, New  
2 York 11042. Defendant notes that it “participates in almost all natural food categories with well-  
3 known brands that include Celestial Seasonings® [and others]” [http://ir.hain-](http://ir.hain-celestial.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=87078&p=irol-irhome)  
4 [celestial.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=87078&p=irol-irhome](http://ir.hain-celestial.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=87078&p=irol-irhome) (last accessed Oct. 23, 2013). Upon information  
5 and belief, Defendant’s Celestial Seasonings division is based at 4600 Sleepytime Drive, Boulder,  
6 Colorado 80301. Defendant maintains a registered office in California at the Corporation Service  
7 Company, 2710 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150N, Sacramento, California 95833. Defendant  
8 distributes the Products to consumers throughout California and throughout the United States.

9 **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

10 9. The Products at issue are 10 types of tea. Throughout the Class Period, Defendant has  
11 prominently labeled and otherwise advertised the Products as “100% Natural.”

12 10. As widely reported following publication of testing of the Products by Eurofins, a  
13 highly regarded, accredited, and independent testing lab (the “Eurofins Tests”), each of the Products  
14 has been found to contain significant levels of one or more of the following Contaminants, described  
15 on information and belief as follows:

16 a. **Buprofezin.** Buprofezin is a synthesized chemical insecticide developed by the  
17 Dow Chemical Company (“Dow”) and marketed by Dow as “Applaud.” Due to safety  
18 concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of Buprofezin with regard to  
19 certain agricultural commodities, generally in the range of a fraction of a part per million, in 40  
20 C.F.R. § 180.511. Buprofezin was found to have a variety of deleterious effects on rodents  
21 exposed to it in a variety of controlled studies, including increased incidences of lesions and  
22 tumors on rodents’ livers, adverse liver and thyroid gland effects at relatively low doses, and  
23 adverse developmental and reproductive effects including decreased pup weight. *See, e.g.,*  
24 [http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/profiles/insect-mite/abamectin-](http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/profiles/insect-mite/abamectin-bufencarb/buprofezin/applaud70_reg_0503.html)  
25 [bufencarb/buprofezin/applaud70\\_reg\\_0503.html](http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/profiles/insect-mite/abamectin-bufencarb/buprofezin/applaud70_reg_0503.html) (last visited Oct. 7, 2013). Buprofezin is a  
26 man-made chemical, and is not naturally occurring or “natural” in any sense of the word.

27 b. **Carbendazim.** As described by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
28 (“EPA”), Carbendazim is “a fungicide approved for use in paints, adhesives, textiles, and

1 ornamental trees. It is not approved for use on foods in the U.S.”

2 <<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/chemicals/carbendazim-fs.htm>> (last visited Oct. 4,  
3 2013). Thus, Carbendazim in food products is unlawful under the Federal Food, Drug, &  
4 Cosmetic Act, including under 21 U.S.C. § 346a. *See also* 40 C.F.R. § 180.3 *et seq.* (omitting  
5 Carbendazim from pesticides approved for food in quantities deemed safe by the EPA).  
6 Carbendazim is identified as a hazardous waste under federal regulations, including 40 CFR  
7 § 261.33. Carbendazim is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally occurring or “natural” in  
8 any sense of the word.

9 c. **Chlorpyrifos-ethyl.** Chlorpyrifos-ethyl, also known as Chlorpyrifos or as  
10 Dursban, is a potent neurotoxin used as a pesticide. Dow developed and introduced this  
11 unnatural chemical in or about 1965. Tolerances for residues of Chlorpyrifos-ethyl are set with  
12 regard to certain agricultural commodities in 40 C.F.R. § 180.342, which also mandates strict  
13 controls for application of this unnatural chemical. Chlorpyrifos-ethyl has been the subject of  
14 much litigation, including an action by the New York Attorney General regarding Dow’s  
15 marketing of Chlorpyrifos-ethyl as safe, which resulted in a \$2 million payment by Dow to the  
16 state of New York. Chlorpyrifos-ethyl is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally occurring  
17 or “natural” in any sense of the word.

18 d. **Chlorfenapyr.** Chlorfenapyr is a synthesized chemical insecticide and, due to  
19 safety concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of it on or in certain  
20 agricultural commodities, generally in the range of one part per million, in 40 C.F.R.  
21 § 180.513. Chlorfenapyr is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally occurring or “natural” in  
22 any sense of the word.

23 e. **Cyhalothrin lambda.** Cyhalothrin lambda, or Lambda-cyhalothrin, is a  
24 synthesized chemical insecticide and, due to safety concerns, the US government has set  
25 tolerances for residues of it on or in certain agricultural commodities, generally in the range of  
26 one part per million, in 40 C.F.R. § 180.438. Cyhalothrin lambda is a man-made chemical, and  
27 is not naturally occurring or “natural” in any sense of the word.

1 f. **Cypermethrin.** Cypermethrin is a synthesized chemical insecticide and, due to  
2 safety concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of it on or in certain  
3 agricultural commodities, generally in the range of one part per million, in 40 C.F.R.  
4 § 180.418. Cypermethrin is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally occurring or “natural”  
5 in any sense of the word.

6 g. **p,p'-DDT.** P,p'-DDT, or p,p'-Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)  
7 (CASRN 50-29-3), is an isomer and the major component of commercial DDT, an unnatural  
8 chemical insecticide that had well-known and highly negative environmental impacts,  
9 including damage to many bird species (including the Bald Eagle) when such animals  
10 accumulated the chemical in their bodies through diet. DDT has been banned in US  
11 agriculture since 1972, and is classified as a “probable human carcinogen” by the EPA.  
12 <<http://www.epa.gov/iris/subst/0147.htm>> (last visited Oct. 4, 2013). It also is classified as a  
13 chemical “known to the State [of California] to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity,” and is  
14 included on California’s Proposition 65 list.  
15 <[http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65\\_list/files/P6509272013.pdf](http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/files/P6509272013.pdf)> (last visited Oct. 7, 2013).  
16 The EPA has not set tolerances for DDT in food products and thus its presence is unlawful  
17 under the Federal Food, Drug, & Cosmetic Act, including under 21 U.S.C. § 346a. *See also* 40  
18 C.F.R. § 180.3 *et seq.* (omitting DDT from pesticides approved for food in quantities deemed  
19 safe by the EPA). P,p'-DDT is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally occurring or  
20 “natural” in any sense of the word.

21 h. **Diazinon.** Diazinon is a synthesized chemical insecticide, and tolerances for  
22 residues of it are set with regard to certain agricultural commodities in 40 C.F.R. § 180.153.  
23 Diazinon is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally occurring or “natural” in any sense of  
24 the word.

25 i. **Dimethachlor.** Dimethachlor is a synthesized chemical pesticide. The EPA  
26 has not set tolerances for Dimethachlor in food products and thus its presence is unlawful  
27 under the Federal Food, Drug, & Cosmetic Act, including under 21 U.S.C. § 346a. *See also* 40  
28 C.F.R. § 180.3 *et seq.* (omitting Dimethachlor from pesticides approved for food in quantities

1 deemed safe by the EPA);

2 <<http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/protection/evaluation/existactive/dimethachlor.pdf>> (containing  
3 European Union’s report on Dimethachlor). Diazinon is a man-made chemical, and is not  
4 naturally occurring or “natural” in any sense of the word.

5 j. **Dimethoate.** Dimethoate is a synthesized chemical insecticide, and tolerances  
6 for residues of it are set with regard to certain agricultural commodities in 40 C.F.R. § 180.204.  
7 Dimethoate is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally occurring or “natural” in any sense of  
8 the word.

9 k. **Endosulfan.** Endosulfan is a synthesized chemical insecticide, and is a  
10 chemical cousin of DDT that mimics the female hormone estrogen in the human body.  
11 Tolerances for residues of Endosulfan are set with regard to certain agricultural commodities in  
12 40 C.F.R. § 180.182. Endosulfan is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally occurring or  
13 “natural” in any sense of the word.

14 l. **Fludioxonil.** Fludioxonil is a synthesized chemical insecticide and, due to  
15 safety concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of it on or in certain  
16 agricultural commodities in 40 C.F.R. § 180.516. Fludioxonil is a man-made chemical, and is  
17 not naturally occurring or “natural” in any sense of the word.

18 m. **Fipronil.** Fipronil is a synthesized chemical insecticide and, due to safety  
19 concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of it on or in certain agricultural  
20 commodities in 40 C.F.R. § 180.517. Fipronil is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally  
21 occurring or “natural” in any sense of the word.

22 n. **Hexaflumuron.** Hexaflumuron is a synthesized chemical pesticide owned,  
23 manufactured, and marketed by Dow, primarily for termite control.  
24 <[http://msdssearch.dow.com/PublishedLiteratureDOWCOM/dh\\_0886/0901b80380886a87.pdf](http://msdssearch.dow.com/PublishedLiteratureDOWCOM/dh_0886/0901b80380886a87.pdf?filepath=productsafety/pdfs/noreg/233-00932.pdf&fromPage=GetDoc)  
25 ?filepath=productsafety/pdfs/noreg/233-00932.pdf&fromPage=GetDoc> (last visited Oct. 7,  
26 2013). The EPA has not set tolerances for Hexaflumuron in food products and thus its  
27 presence is unlawful under the Federal Food, Drug, & Cosmetic Act, including under 21  
28 U.S.C. § 346a. *See also* 40 C.F.R. § 180.3 *et seq.* (omitting Hexaflumuron from pesticides

1 approved for food in quantities deemed safe by the EPA). Hexaflumuron is a man-made  
2 chemical, and is not naturally occurring or “natural” in any sense of the word.

3 o. **Imidacloprid.** Imidacloprid is a synthesized chemical insecticide and, due to  
4 safety concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of it on or in certain  
5 agricultural commodities in 40 C.F.R. § 180.472. Imidacloprid is a man-made chemical, and is  
6 not naturally occurring or “natural” in any sense of the word.

7 p. **Malathion.** Malathion is a synthesized chemical insecticide and, due to safety  
8 concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of it on or in certain agricultural  
9 commodities in 40 C.F.R. § 180.111. Malathion is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally  
10 occurring or “natural” in any sense of the word.

11 q. **Profenofos.** Profenofos is a synthesized chemical insecticide and, due to safety  
12 concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of it on or in certain agricultural  
13 commodities in 40 C.F.R. § 180.404. Profenofos is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally  
14 occurring or “natural” in any sense of the word.

15 r. **Permethrin.** Permethrin is a synthesized chemical insecticide and, due to  
16 safety concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of it on or in certain  
17 agricultural commodities in 40 C.F.R. § 180.378. Permethrin is a man-made chemical, and is  
18 not naturally occurring or “natural” in any sense of the word.

19 s. **Pyridaben.** Pyridaben is a synthesized chemical insecticide and, due to safety  
20 concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of it on or in certain agricultural  
21 commodities in 40 C.F.R. § 180.494. Pyridaben is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally  
22 occurring or “natural” in any sense of the word.

23 t. **Propachlor.** Propachlor is a synthesized chemical herbicide and, due to safety  
24 concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of it on or in certain agricultural  
25 commodities in 40 C.F.R. § 180.211. Propachlor is classified as a chemical “known to the  
26 State [of California] to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity,” and is included on California’s  
27 Proposition 65 list. <[http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65\\_list/files/P6509272013.pdf](http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/files/P6509272013.pdf)> (last  
28 visited Oct. 7, 2013). Propachlor is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally occurring or



1 “natural” in any sense of the word.

2 u. **Thiamethoxam.** Thiamethoxam is a synthesized chemical insecticide and, due  
3 to safety concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of it on or in certain  
4 agricultural commodities in 40 C.F.R. § 180.565. Thiamethoxam is a man-made chemical, and  
5 is not naturally occurring or “natural” in any sense of the word.

6 v. **Thiacloprid.** Thiacloprid is a synthesized chemical insecticide and, due to  
7 safety concerns, the US government has set tolerances for residues of it on or in certain  
8 commodities, generally in the hundredth-of-a-part-per-million, in 40 C.F.R. § 180.594.  
9 Thiacloprid is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally occurring or “natural” in any sense of  
10 the word.

11 w. **Triazophos.** Triazophos is a synthesized chemical pesticide, which has been  
12 found to cause cognitive dysfunction in controlled rat studies.  
13 <<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23949197>> (last visited Oct. 7, 2013). The EPA has  
14 not set tolerances for Triazophos in food products and thus its presence is unlawful under the  
15 Federal Food, Drug, & Cosmetic Act, including under 21 U.S.C. § 346a. See also 40 C.F.R. §  
16 180.3 *et seq.* (omitting Triazophos from pesticides approved for food in quantities deemed safe  
17 by the EPA). Triazophos is classified as a marine pollutant by federal regulations, including 40  
18 CFR § 172.101, App. B. Triazophos is a man-made chemical, and is not naturally occurring or  
19 “natural” in any sense of the word.

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11. The published Eurofins Tests revealed that the foregoing Contaminants were found in Defendant’s Products as follows:

Celestial Seasonings Tea Sample	Buprofezin	Carbendazim	Chlorpyrifos-ethyl	Chlorfenapyr	Cyhalothrin lambda	Cypermethrin	P,p'-DDT	Diazinon	Dimethachlor	Dimethoate	Endosulfan (Sum)	Fludioxonil	Fipronil	Hexaflumuron	Imidacloprid	Malathion	Profenofos	Permethrin	Pyridaben	Propachlor	Thiamethoxam	Thiacloprid	Triazophos	Detected U.S. Adulterants
Eng Bkfst Black K-Cup						*	*		*					*							*			5
Authentic Green Tea	*		*	*	*	*					*		*	*			*							8
Green Tea Honey Lem Gin	*		*	*	*	*							*	*				*						7
Green Tea Peach Blossom	*		*	*	*	*						*	*	*				*					*	9
Green Tea Rasp Gardens	*		*	*	*	*							*	*				*				*	*	9
Rooibos Safari Spice																								0
Sleepytime Herb Teas	*						*	*								*	*							5
Sleepytime Kids Gdnt Grape	*	*	*				*	*								*	*		*					7
Antioxidant Max Bkcbry Pom	*		*	*	*	*					*			*				*						7
Antioxidant Max Blood Orange	*		*	*	*	*								*				*				*	*	7
Antioxidant Max Dragon Fruit	*		*	*	*	*								*				*			*	*		8
* violation of U.S. 40 CFR 180; pesticide residue detected for which there is no established EPA tolerance level or for which such tolerance level was exceeded.																						<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>	
																						<b>Average Violations per Sample</b>	<b>6.5</b>	

13. In response to publication of the Eurofins Tests, Defendant posted a “Safety Assurance” statement on its website assuring consumers that its teas are “safe” despite the adverse test results, and boasting that Defendant sent the same types of teas to a different laboratory, identified as the National Food Lab, for testing that “detected no *pesticides* in the *brewed* Celestial Seasonings teas they tested.” <<http://www.celestialseasonings.com/safety-assurance>> (emphasis added) (last visited Oct. 7, 2013).

14. Defendant has not disclosed the actual test results on which it relied to issue its Safety Assurance and, on information and belief, has claimed that the results constitute “proprietary information.” <<http://www.examiner.com/article/dangerously-high-pesticide-levels-found-celestial-seasonings-teas>> (last visited Oct. 9, 2013).

15. Furthermore, the National Food Lab (NFL) proudly lists Celestial Seasonings as one of its clients on its website, stating, ‘somewhere along the line, we have had a hand in their success.’” *Id.*;

1 *see also* <<http://web.archive.org/web/20130501174523/http://www.thenfl.com/about-us/our-clients>>  
2 (showing archived version of NFL website listing Celestial Seasonings among clients and including  
3 quoted language) (last visited Oct. 9, 2013).

4 16. Defendant’s misleading “Safety Assurance,” which does not directly deny the presence  
5 of pesticides, amounts to an admission by defendant that its teas contain unnatural, toxic pesticides,  
6 and thus are not “100% Natural,” as advertised.

7 17. In its Safety Assurance, Defendant also asserted that the Eurofins Tests were reported  
8 by a “short seller” that stood to profit if Defendant’s stock price declined as a result of publication of  
9 the Eurofins Tests. Defendant did not and could not, however, claim that Eurofins was biased or that  
10 the Eurofins Tests were not, in fact, accurate.

11 18. Despite the presence of these Contaminants in its Products, and despite Defendant’s  
12 clear knowledge of the Contaminants, Defendant continues to prominently label the Products as  
13 “100% Natural” just as it has at all relevant times before and after publication of the Eurofins Tests.

14 19. Defendant incorporates its “100% Natural” claim into the very logo for its brand, which  
15 appears on the outer packaging of the Products and elsewhere, as in the following example, taken from  
16 Defendant’s website, at <<http://www.celestialseasonings.com>> on October 8, 2013:



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1           20.       Defendant prominently displays this logo, including the “100% Natural” claim, on the  
2 outer packaging for the Products, as in the following examples:



1           21. Defendant bolsters and repeats such “natural” claims through additional advertising,  
2 including its website. For instance, on its website, Defendant claims that:

3           a. “In 1969, a group of passionate young entrepreneurs founded Celestial Seasonings  
4 upon the belief that their flavorful, *all-natural* herbal teas could help people live  
5 healthier lives.” <<http://www.celestialseasonings.com/about>> (last visited Oct. 9,  
6 2013) (emphasis added).

7           b. “For more than 40 years, we’ve traveled to the ends of the earth to find the highest  
8 quality, most authentic ingredients for our teas – visiting over 35 different countries to  
9 source more than 100 of *the finest natural botanicals*.”  
10 <<http://www.celestialseasonings.com/our-tea>> (last visited Oct. 9, 2013) (emphasis  
11 added).

12           c. “For more than 40 years, we’ve made *all-natural* teas that are good for our people and  
13 good for our planet.” <<http://www.celestialseasonings.com/our-values-our-tea>> (last  
14 visited Oct. 9, 2013) (emphasis added).

15           d. “Our ingredients come from all over the world these days, but our *all-natural* teas have  
16 always been created in our hometown of Boulder, Colorado.”  
17 <<http://www.celestialseasonings.com/our-values-our-tea>> (last visited Oct. 9, 2013)  
18 (emphasis added).

19           e. “We started blending *all-natural* teas from herbs picked in the fields and forests of the  
20 Rocky Mountains back in 1969.”  
21 <<http://www.celestialseasonings.com/products/sleepytime-teas>> (last visited Oct. 9,  
22 2013) (emphasis added).

23           f. “With a combination of simple ingredients, complex flavors and *natural goodness*,  
24 these teas are the perfect addition to a healthy diet and active lifestyle.”  
25 <<http://www.celestialseasonings.com/products/green-teas>> (last visited Oct. 9, 2013)  
26 (emphasis added).

27           g. “In addition to *natural herbs*, teas, spices and botanicals, some of our teas use natural  
28 flavors to achieve their unique tastes. The natural flavors we use are derived from real

1 ingredients and *do not contain artificial or synthetic additives.*”

2 <<http://www.celestialseasonings.com/faqs>> (last visited Oct. 9, 2013) (“What are  
3 natural flavors?”) (emphasis added).

4 22. The Products are sold for approximately \$3.99 per box containing 20 tea bags.

5 23. In comparison, some of Defendant’s competitors sell competing teas for as little as  
6 \$2.50.

7 24. By consistently labeling the Products as “100% Natural,” Defendant ensures that all  
8 consumers purchasing the Products are exposed to its “100% Natural” claim.

9 25. However, the Contaminants are undeniably *not* natural in any way.

10 26. Not only are the Contaminants specifically designed to kill pests and/or plants, raising  
11 significant health and safety concerns (thus requiring the cited federal regulations designed to ensure  
12 that the Contaminants do not appear in food products at all or in excess of levels deemed acceptable by  
13 the EPA), but they are manufactured and patented by chemical companies such as Dow, with no claim  
14 that they are “natural” in any way.

15 27. For instance, Dow states that “Hexaflumuron is produced using a complex and  
16 proprietary process involving a series of reaction and purification steps.”

17 <[http://msdssearch.dow.com/PublishedLiteratureDOWCOM/dh\\_0886/0901b80380886a87.pdf?filepat](http://msdssearch.dow.com/PublishedLiteratureDOWCOM/dh_0886/0901b80380886a87.pdf?filepat)  
18 [h=productsafety/pdfs/noreg/233-00932.pdf&fromPage=GetDoc](http://msdssearch.dow.com/PublishedLiteratureDOWCOM/dh_0886/0901b80380886a87.pdf?filepat)> (last visited Oct. 8, 2013).

19 28. On information and belief, each of the Contaminants is produced using similarly  
20 complex processes that are or have been proprietary. None of the Contaminants are “natural.”

21 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

22 29. Plaintiff seeks relief in her individual capacity and seeks to represent a class consisting  
23 of all others who are similarly situated. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(2) and/or (b)(3),  
24 Plaintiff seeks certification of a class initially defined as follows:

25 All consumers who, from November 6, 2009 until the date notice is disseminated to the  
26 Class (the “Class Period”), purchased any of the following Celestial Seasonings Teas in  
27 the United States: (1) Sleepytime Herbal Tea, (2) Sleepytime Kids Goodnight Grape,  
28 (3) Green Tea Peach Blossom, (4) Green Tea Raspberry Gardens, (5) Authentic Green

1 Tea, (6) Antioxidant Max Dragon Fruit, (7) Green Tea Honey Lemon Ginseng, (8)  
2 Antioxidant Max Blackberry Pomegranate, (9) Antioxidant Max Blood Orange, and/or  
3 (10) English Breakfast Black KCup.

4 30. Excluded from the Class are Defendant and its subsidiaries and affiliates, Defendant's  
5 executives, board members, legal counsel, the judges and all other court personnel to whom this case  
6 is assigned, their immediate families, and those who purchased the Products for the purpose of resale.

7 31. Numerosity. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). The Class is so numerous that joinder of all  
8 members is unfeasible and not practicable. While the precise number of Class members has not been  
9 determined at this time, Plaintiff is informed and believes that many thousands or millions of  
10 consumers have purchased the Products.

11 32. Commonality. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2) and (b)(3). There are questions of law and fact  
12 common to the Class, which predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class members.  
13 These common questions of law and fact include, without limitation:

- 14 a. Whether Defendant uniformly conveyed to the class that the Products were  
15 "100% Natural;"
- 16 b. Whether Defendant's claim that the Products are "100% Natural" is true or false  
17 or likely to deceive a reasonable consumer;
- 18 c. Whether Defendant violated California Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*;
- 19 d. Whether Defendant violated California Business and Professions Code  
20 §§ 17200, *et seq.*;
- 21 e. Whether Defendant breached an express warranty;
- 22 f. Whether Defendant violated California's Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic  
23 Act, Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 109875 *et seq.*;
- 24 g. Whether Defendant violated federal law including 21 U.S.C. § 346a and 40  
25 C.F.R. §§ 180 *et seq.*; and
- 26 h. The nature of the relief, including equitable relief, to which Plaintiff and the  
27 Class members are entitled.

28 33. Typicality. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the

1 Class. Plaintiff and all Class members were exposed to uniform practices and sustained injury arising  
2 out of and caused by Defendant's unlawful conduct.

3 34. Adequacy of Representation. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). Plaintiff will fairly and  
4 adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff's Counsel are  
5 competent and experienced in litigating class actions.

6 35. Superiority of Class Action. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). A class action is superior to  
7 other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all  
8 the members of the Class is impracticable. Furthermore, the adjudication of this controversy through a  
9 class action will avoid the possibility of inconsistent and potentially conflicting adjudication of the  
10 asserted claims. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

11 36. Injunctive and Declaratory Relief. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2). Defendant's  
12 misrepresentations are uniform as to all members of the Class. Defendant has acted or refused to act  
13 on grounds that apply generally to the Class, so that final injunctive relief or declaratory relief is  
14 appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole.

15 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **(California Unfair Competition Law – Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*)**

17 37. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges the preceding paragraphs.

18 38. Defendant engaged in unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent conduct under California's  
19 Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), California Business & Professional Code § 17200, *et seq.*, by  
20 representing that the Products are "100% Natural," when they are not.

21 39. Defendant's conduct is unlawful in that it violates the Consumers Legal Remedies Act,  
22 California Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*; California's False Advertising Law, California Business &  
23 Professions Code §§ 17500 *et seq.*; California's Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act ("Sherman  
24 Law"), Cal. Health & Safety Code §§ 109875 *et seq.*; and federal law including 21 U.S.C. § 346a and  
25 40 C.F.R. §§ 180 *et seq.*

26 40. Defendant's conduct is unfair in that it offends established public policy and/or is  
27 immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or substantially injurious to Plaintiff and Class  
28 members. The harm to Plaintiff and Class members arising from Defendant's conduct outweighs any



1 legitimate benefit Defendant derived from the conduct. Defendant’s conduct undermines and violates  
2 the stated spirit and policies underlying the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, the False Advertising  
3 Law, and federal laws and regulations as alleged herein.

4 41. Defendant’s actions and practices constitute “fraudulent” business practices in violation  
5 of the UCL because, among other things, they are likely to deceive reasonable consumers. Plaintiff  
6 relied on Defendant’s representations and omissions.

7 42. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s violations, Plaintiff suffered injury in  
8 fact and lost money because she purchased the Products at the price she paid believing them to be  
9 100% natural when they were not.

10 43. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and Class members, seeks equitable relief in the form of  
11 an order requiring Defendant to refund Plaintiff and all Class members all monies they paid for the  
12 Products, and injunctive relief in the form of an order prohibiting Defendant from engaging in the  
13 alleged misconduct and performing a corrective advertising campaign.

14 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **(California False Advertising Law – Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, *et seq.*)**

16 44. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges the preceding paragraphs.

17 45. Defendant publicly disseminated untrue or misleading advertising or intended not to  
18 sell the Products as advertised in violation of California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”), Business &  
19 Professional Code § 17500, *et seq.*, by representing that the Products are “100% Natural,” when they  
20 are not.

21 46. Defendant committed such violations of the False Advertising Law with actual  
22 knowledge or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known was untrue or misleading.

23 47. Plaintiff reasonably relied on Defendant’s representations and/or omissions made in  
24 violation of California Business & Professional Code § 17500, *et seq.*

25 48. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s violations, Plaintiff suffered injury in  
26 fact and lost money.

27 49. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and Class members, seeks equitable relief in the form of  
28 an order requiring Defendant to refund Plaintiff and all Class members all monies they paid for the

1 Products, and injunctive relief in the form of an order prohibiting Defendant from engaging in the  
2 alleged misconduct and performing a corrective advertising campaign.

3 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

4 **(Breach of Express Warranty)**

5 50. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges the preceding paragraphs.

6 51. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.

7 52. Plaintiff and each member of the Class formed a contract with Defendants at the time  
8 Plaintiff and the other members of the Class purchased one or more of the Products. The terms of that  
9 contract include the promises and affirmations of fact made by Defendant on the packaging of the  
10 Products, as described above. The Products' packaging constitutes express warranties, became part  
11 of the basis of the bargain, and are part of a standardized contract between Plaintiff and the  
12 members of the Class on the one hand, and Defendant on the other.

13 53. All conditions precedent to Defendants' liability under this contract have been  
14 performed by Plaintiff and the Class.

15 54. Defendant breached the terms of this contract, including the express warranties, with  
16 Plaintiff and the Class by not providing the products that could provide the benefits promised, i.e.  
17 that the Products were "100% Natural."

18 55. As a result of Defendant's breach of its contract, Plaintiff and the Class have been  
19 damaged in the amount of the purchase price of any and all of the Products they purchased.

20 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **(Violation of Consumers Legal Remedies Act – Civil Code § 1750, et seq.)**

22 56. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and re-alleges the preceding paragraphs.

23 57. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.

24 58. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the Consumers Legal Remedies Act,  
25 California Civil Code § 1750, *et seq.* (the "CLRA") because Defendant's actions and conduct  
26 described herein constitute transactions that have resulted in the sale or lease of goods or services to  
27 consumers.

28 59. Plaintiff and each member of the Class are consumers as defined by California Civil

1 Code §1761(d). Defendant intended to sell the Products.

2 60. The Products are goods within the meaning of Civil Code §1761(a).

3 61. Defendant violated the CLRA in at least the following respects:

- 4 a. in violation of §1770(a)(2), Defendant misrepresented the source of the Products as  
5 “100% Natural,” when they contained Contaminants that are not natural;
- 6 b. in violation of §1770(a)(5), Defendant represented that the Products have  
7 characteristics, ingredients, and benefits (100% Natural) which they do not have  
8 (because they contain Contaminants that are not natural);
- 9 c. in violation of §1770(a)(7), Defendant represented that the Products are of a  
10 particular standard, quality or grade (“100% Natural”) when they are of another  
11 (containing Contaminants that are not natural);
- 12 d. in violation of §1770(a)(9), Defendant has advertised the Products (as “100%  
13 Natural”) with intent not to sell them as advertised (containing Contaminants that  
14 are not natural); and
- 15 e. in violation of §1770(a)(16), Defendant represented that the Products have been  
16 supplied in accordance with previous representations (as “100% Natural”) , when  
17 they were not (because they contained Contaminants that are not natural).

18 62. Defendant violated the Act by representing the Products as “100% Natural,” when the  
19 Products contained Contaminants that were not natural. Defendant knew, or should have known, that  
20 the representations and advertisements were false and misleading.

21 63. Defendant’s acts and omissions constitute unfair, deceptive, and misleading business  
22 practices in violation of Civil Code §1770(a).

23 64. On November 6, 2013, Plaintiff notified Defendant in writing, by certified mail, of the  
24 violations alleged herein and demanded that Defendant remedy those violations.

25 65. If Defendant fails to remedy the violations alleged herein within 30 days of receipt of  
26 Plaintiff’s notice, Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to add claims for actual, punitive, and statutory  
27 damages pursuant to the CLRA.

28 66. Defendant’s conduct is malicious, fraudulent, and wanton in that Defendant

1 intentionally and knowingly provided misleading information to the public.

2 **JURY DEMAND**

3 Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all claims in this Complaint so triable.

4 **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

5 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other members of the Class  
6 proposed in this Complaint, respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in his favor and against  
7 Defendant, as follows:

8 A. Declaring that this action is a proper class action, certifying the Class as requested  
9 herein, designating Plaintiff as Class Representative and appointing the undersigned counsel as Class  
10 Counsel;

11 B. Ordering Defendant to pay actual damages (and no less than the statutory minimum  
12 damages), restitution and equitable monetary relief to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class;

13 C. Ordering Defendant to pay punitive damages, as allowable by law, to Plaintiff and the  
14 other members of the Class;

15 D. Ordering Defendant to pay statutory damages, as allowable by the statutes asserted  
16 herein, to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class;

17 E. Awarding injunctive relief as permitted by law or equity, including enjoining  
18 Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices as set forth herein, and ordering Defendant to  
19 engage in a corrective advertising campaign;

20 F. Ordering Defendant to pay attorneys' fees and litigation costs to Plaintiff and the other  
21 members of the Class;

22 G. Ordering Defendant to pay both pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts  
23 awarded; and

24 ///

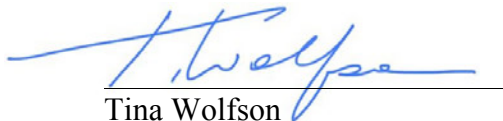
26 ///

28 ///

1 H. Ordering such other and further relief as may be just and proper.  
2

3 Dated: November 6, 2013

Respectfully submitted,  
**AHDOOT & WOLFSON, PC**

4  
5 

6 Tina Wolfson  
7 Robert Ahdoot  
8 Theodore W. Maya  
9 Bradley K. King  
10 1016 Palm Avenue  
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12 Tel: 310-474-9111  
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Counsel for Plaintiff,  
Tatiana Von Slomski

**AFFIDAVIT OF TINA WOLFSON**

I, Tina Wolfson, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney with the law firm of Ahdoot & Wolfson, P.C., counsel for Plaintiff Tatiana Von Slomski (“Plaintiff”) in this action. I am admitted to practice law in California and before this Court, and am a member in good standing of the State Bar of California. This declaration is made pursuant to California Civil Code section 1780(d). I make this declaration based on my research of public records and upon personal knowledge and, if called upon to do so, could and would testify competently thereto.

2. Based on my research and personal knowledge, Defendant The Hain Celestial Group, Inc. (“Defendant”) does business within the County of Los Angeles and Plaintiff purchased Defendant’s products within the County of Los Angeles, as alleged in the Class Action Complaint.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and the State of California this 6th day of November, 2013 in Los Angeles, California that the foregoing is true and correct.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Tina Wolfson

**I. (a) PLAINTIFFS** ( Check box if you are representing yourself  )  
Tatiana Von Slomski, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated

**DEFENDANTS** ( Check box if you are representing yourself  )  
THE HAIN CELESTIAL GROUP, INC., a Delaware corporation

**(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number. If you are representing yourself, provide same information.)**  
Tina Wolfson  
AHDODT & WOLFSON, PC  
1016 Palm Avenue  
West Hollywood, CA 90069

**II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION** (Place an X in one box only.)

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

**III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES-For Diversity Cases Only** (Place an X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant)

Citizen of This State	PTF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in this State	PTF <input type="checkbox"/> 4	DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

**IV. 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. Multi-District Litigation

**V. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: JURY DEMAND:**  Yes  No (Check "Yes" only if demanded in complaint.)

**CLASS ACTION under F.R.Cv.P. 23:**  Yes  No **MONEY DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT:** \$ over \$5,000,000

**VI. CAUSE OF ACTION** (Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.)  
Violations of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code Section 17200, et seq.; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code Section 17500, et seq.; Cal. Civ. Code Section 1750, et seq.

**VII. NATURE OF SUIT** (Place an X in one box only.)

OTHER STATUTES	CONTRACT	REAL PROPERTY CONT.	IMMIGRATION	PRISONER PETITIONS	PROPERTY RIGHTS
<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land	<input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application	<b>Habeas Corpus:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights
<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment	<input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee	<input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent
<input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust	<input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<b>TORTS</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence	<input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark
<input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking	<input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument	<b>TORTS</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud	<input type="checkbox"/> 530 General	<b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce/CC Rates/Etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	<b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending	<input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff)
<input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation	<input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane	<input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage	<b>Other</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)
<input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Org.	<input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (Excl. Vet.)	<input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus/Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405 (g))
<input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit	<input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Vet. Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	<b>BANKRUPTCY</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI
<input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV	<input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits	<input type="checkbox"/> 330 Fed. Employers' Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	<input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition	<input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405 (g))
<input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange	<input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract	<input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	<input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee Conditions of Confinement	<b>FEDERAL TAX SUITS</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability	<b>CIVIL RIGHTS</b>	<b>FORFEITURE/PENALTY</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
<input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts	<input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	<input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881	<input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC 7609
<input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters	<b>REAL PROPERTY</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting	<b>LABOR</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Info. Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation	<input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act	
<input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration	<input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury-Med Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations	<input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations	
<input type="checkbox"/> 899 Admin. Procedures Act/Review of Appeal of Agency Decision	<input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury-Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 445 American with Disabilities-Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act	
<input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes		<input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 446 American with Disabilities-Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act	
		<input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	<input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation	
				<input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Ret. Inc. Security Act	

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:** Case Number: SACV13-1757

By Fax

**VIII. VENUE:** Your answers to the questions below will determine the division of the Court to which this case will most likely be initially assigned. This initial assignment is subject to change, in accordance with the Court's General Orders, upon review by the Court of your Complaint or Notice of Removal.

<b>Question A: Was this case removed from state court?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  If "no," go to Question B. If "yes," check the box to the right that applies, enter the corresponding division in response to Question D, below, and skip to Section IX.	<b>STATE CASE WAS PENDING IN THE COUNTY OF:</b>		<b>INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD IS:</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles		Western
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo		Western
	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange		Southern
	<input type="checkbox"/> Riverside or San Bernardino		Eastern

<b>Question B: Is the United States, or one of its agencies or employees, a party to this action?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  If "no," go to Question C. If "yes," check the box to the right that applies, enter the corresponding division in response to Question D, below, and skip to Section IX.	<b>If the United States, or one of its agencies or employees, is a party, is it:</b>			<b>INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD IS:</b>
	<b>A PLAINTIFF?</b>	<b>A DEFENDANT?</b>		
	Then check the box below for the county in which the majority of DEFENDANTS reside.	Then check the box below for the county in which the majority of PLAINTIFFS reside.		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles	<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles		Western
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo	<input type="checkbox"/> Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo		Western
	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange		Southern
<input type="checkbox"/> Riverside or San Bernardino	<input type="checkbox"/> Riverside or San Bernardino		Eastern	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other		Western	

<b>Question C: Location of plaintiffs, defendants, and claims?</b>	<b>A</b> Los Angeles County	<b>B</b> Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo Counties	<b>C</b> Orange County	<b>D</b> Riverside or San Bernardino Counties	<b>E</b> Outside the Central District of California	<b>F</b> Other
Indicate the location in which a majority of plaintiffs reside:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indicate the location in which a majority of defendants reside:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indicate the location in which a majority of claims arose:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>C.1. Is either of the following true? If so, check the one that applies:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 or more answers in Column C <input type="checkbox"/> only 1 answer in Column C and no answers in Column D  Your case will initially be assigned to the SOUTHERN DIVISION. Enter "Southern" in response to Question D, below. If none applies, answer question C2 to the right. →	<b>C.2. Is either of the following true? If so, check the one that applies:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 or more answers in Column D <input type="checkbox"/> only 1 answer in Column D and no answers in Column C  Your case will initially be assigned to the EASTERN DIVISION. Enter "Eastern" in response to Question D, below. If none applies, go to the box below. ↓
Your case will initially be assigned to the WESTERN DIVISION. Enter "Western" in response to Question D below.	

<b>Question D: Initial Division?</b>	<b>INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD</b>
Enter the initial division determined by Question A, B, or C above: →	SOUTHERN DIVISION



**IX(a). IDENTICAL CASES:** Has this action been previously filed in this court and dismissed, remanded or closed?  NO  YES

If yes, list case number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

**IX(b). RELATED CASES:** Have any cases been previously filed in this court that are related to the present case?  NO  YES

If yes, list case number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

**Civil cases are deemed related if a previously filed case and the present case:**

- (Check all boxes that apply)
- A. Arise from the same or closely related transactions, happenings, or events; or
  - B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or
  - C. For other reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges; or
  - D. Involve the same patent, trademark or copyright, and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.

**X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY  
 (OR SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANT):** \_\_\_\_\_

*T. Wolfson*

DATE: November 6, 2013

**Notice to Counsel/Parties:** The CV-71 (JS-44) Civil Cover Sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed but is used by the Clerk of the Court for the purpose of statistics, venue and initiating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet).

**Key to Statistical codes relating to Social Security Cases:**

Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))

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