

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

HEIDI LANGAN, on behalf of herself and all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON CONSUMER
COMPANIES, INC.,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 3:13-CV-01471-RNC

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff, by her attorneys, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, makes the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of her counsel and based on information and belief, except as to allegations pertaining to personal knowledge as to herself. Plaintiff believes that substantial additional evidentiary support exists for the allegations set forth herein and will be available after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a class action against Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Johnson & Johnson”) concerning Johnson & Johnson’s Aveeno[®] Baby Brand natural skin care solution for babies: Aveeno[®] Baby Brand Wash and Shampoo and Aveeno[®] Baby Brand Calming Comfort Bath baby wash (the “Products”).

2. This action seeks to remedy the unfair and deceptive business practices arising from the marketing and sale of the Products as “Natural.”¹ The Products’ principal display panels (“PDPs”) represent that the entire formula of the Products consists of a “Natural Oat Formula.” This statement is false and misleading to a reasonable consumer. As set forth more fully herein, the Products are not made pursuant to a natural formula because they contain synthetic ingredients.

3. Plaintiff and the Class described below paid a premium for the Products over comparable baby wash products that did not purport to be made pursuant to a formula made entirely from natural ingredients. In direct contradiction to Defendant’s representations, they received Products that contained unnatural, synthetic ingredients.

¹ The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines “natural” as “existing in or produced by nature: not artificial.” See www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary. The FDA has not defined the term “natural” in the context of cosmetics. To the contrary, on March 7, 2013, the FDA affirmed that “proceedings to define the term ‘natural’ do not fit within [its] current health and safety priorities.” See the letter dated March 7, 2013 from the FDA to Plaintiff-Appellant’s counsel in *Astiana v. The Hain Celestial Group, Inc.*, Appellate No. 12-cv-17596 (9th Cir.), filed in support of Appellant’s Motion for Judicial Notice [ECF No. 8-3] and publicly available on the Ninth Circuit’s PACER website.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has original jurisdiction over the claims asserted herein individually and on behalf of the Class pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332, as amended in 2005 by the Class Action Fairness Act. Subject matter jurisdiction is proper because: (1) the amount in controversy in this class action exceeds five million dollars, exclusive of interest and costs; and (2) a substantial number of the members of the proposed class are citizens of a state different from that of Defendant. Personal jurisdiction is proper as Defendant has purposefully availed itself of the privilege of conducting business activities within the State of Connecticut

5. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this District.

PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Heidi Langan is a resident of Trumbull, Connecticut and an individual consumer. Plaintiff Langan purchased approximately four Aveeno[®] Baby Brand Calming Comfort Bath products at Stop and Shop, 40 Quality Street, Trumbull, Connecticut 06611 and/or Toys “R” Us, 330 Old Gate Lane, Milford, Connecticut 06460 in 2012 for her five-year old son. Langan reviewed the product label set forth in Paragraph 10 before her purchase, relied on the representation that the Products were made pursuant to a “Natural Oat Formula” and consisted entirely of natural ingredients, and paid a premium for the Products over comparable baby wash products that do not purport to consist entirely of natural ingredients.

7. Defendant Johnson & Johnson Consumer Companies, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with its headquarters and principal place of business at Grandview Road, Skillman, New Jersey, 08558.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

8. Consumers have become increasingly concerned about the effects of synthetic and chemical ingredients in food, cleaning, bath and beauty and everyday household products.

Companies such as Johnson & Johnson have capitalized on consumer appetite for “natural products.” Indeed, consumers are willing to pay, and have paid, a premium for products branded “natural” over ordinary products that contain synthetic ingredients. In 2010, for example, nationwide sales of natural products totaled \$117 billion.²

9. Aveeno[®] is a brand of body care, facial care, hair care, baby care and sun care products manufactured and marketed by Johnson & Johnson and sold in drugstores, grocery stores and discount stores nationwide. Johnson & Johnson manufactures and distributes approximately fourteen baby products under the Aveeno[®] Baby Brand. As part of its Aveeno[®] Baby Brand, Defendant claims to offer a complete natural formula solution to protect a baby’s sensitive skin:

Whether you're a new mom seeking a nourishing bath time routine, or an experienced mom looking to relieve symptoms of dry skin or eczema, the AVEENO[®] Baby Brand has a skin care and hair care solution for your baby. Specially formulated with ACTIVE NATURALS[®] ingredients, AVEENO[®] Baby products help nourish, soothe and protect baby's sensitive skin, and the AVEENO[®] Baby Brand is pediatrician recommended.³

10. Defendant falsely represents that the Products’ formulae consist entirely of natural ingredients. The phrase “Natural Oat Formula” appears prominently on the PDP of each Product:

²http://www.npainfo.org/NPA/About_NPA/NPA/AboutNPA/AbouttheNaturalProductsAssociation.aspx?hkey=8d3a15ab-f44f-4473-aa6e-ba27ccebcb8

³ <http://www.aveeno.com/category/our+products/baby-skin-care.do>



11. Since oats are obviously natural, the phrase “Natural Oat Formula” constitutes a representation to a reasonable consumer that the *entire formula* is comprised of natural ingredients. The phrase “Natural Oat Formula” is misleading to a reasonable consumer because the Products actually contain numerous unnatural, synthetic ingredients.

12. The Products also contain unnatural, synthetic ingredients that have a high risk of contamination by 1,4 dioxane, a chemical that is “likely to be carcinogenic to humans.”⁴

13. Aveeno Calming Comfort Bath’s purportedly Natural Formula also contains Quaternium 15, a preservative that works by slowly releasing *formaldehyde*, a known human carcinogen used for embalming and as a disinfectant.

⁴ <http://www.epa.gov/IRIS/subst/0326.htm>

14. Defendant's false and misleading representations are particularly egregious because the Products are marketed for the care of babies. In particular, babies could easily ingest these harmful synthetic ingredients while being bathed.

THE UNNATURAL INGREDIENTS

15. Directly contrary to Defendant's misrepresentations, the Products contain the following unnatural, synthetic ingredients:

a. Aveeno Baby Calming Comfort Bath

- i. ***Cocomidopropyl Betaine*** – a synthetic surfactant⁵ used to boost foaming and control viscosity.⁶
- ii. ***Coco Glucoside*** – a synthetic surfactant.⁷
- iii. ***Di-PPG- 2 Myreth-10 Adipate*** – a synthetic surfactant.⁸
- iv. ***Disodium Lauroamphodiacetate*** – a synthetic foam booster.⁹
- v. ***Glycerol Oleate*** – a synthetic emulsifying agent made from glycerin and oleic acid.¹⁰
- vi. ***Glycol Distearate*** – a chemical compound used as an opacifying or skin conditioning agent.¹¹
- vii. ***Laureth 4*** – a synthetic polymer made from lauryl alcohol and polyethylene glycol ("PEG"). A byproduct of PEG, 1,4 dioxane is a known carcinogen.¹² Accordingly, contamination by 1,4 dioxane is a hazard in products containing Laureth 4.¹³
- viii. ***Lauryl Methyl Gluceth 10 Hydroxypropyldimonium Chloride*** – a synthetic antistatic and hair conditioning agent.¹⁴

⁵ A surfactant is a chemical used to stabilize mixtures of oil and water by reducing surface tension to ensure ingredients are evenly distributed throughout the product.

⁶ http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/701520/COCAMIDOPROPYL_BETAINE/

⁷ <http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient.php?ingred06=701535>

⁸ http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/701913/DI-PPG-2_MYRETH-10_ADIPATE/

⁹ http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/702149/DISODIUM_LAUROAMPHODIACETATE/

¹⁰ http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/702650/GLYCERYL_OLEATE/

¹¹ <http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient.php?ingred06=702699>

¹² <http://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/productandingredientsafety/potentialcontaminants/ucm101566.htm>

¹³ <http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/703422/LAURETH-4/#>

¹⁴ http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/703454/LAURYL_METHYL_GLUCETH-10_HYDROXYPROPYLDIMONIUM_CHLORIDE/

- ix. **PEG 14m** – a synthetic polymer of ethylene dioxide that has a 1,4 dioxane contamination hazard.¹⁵
- x. **PEG 80 Sorbitan Laurate** – an ethylated sorbitol derivative of lanolin and ethylene dioxide with contamination hazards from carcinogens 1,4 dioxane and ethylene oxide.¹⁶
- xi. **PEG 150 Distearate** – a polyethylene glycol diester of stearic acid used as a surfactant.¹⁷
- xii. **Polyquaternium 10** – a synthetic polymeric used as a film forming agent.¹⁸
- xiii. **Quaternium 15** – an ammonium salt used as a preservative that acts as a formaldehyde releaser.¹⁹
- xiv. **Sodium Hydroxide** – a synthetic chemical pH adjuster.²⁰
- xv. **Tetrasodium EDTA** – a synthetic chelating agent.²¹

b. Aveeno Baby Wash & Shampoo

- i. **Cocamidopropyl Betaine** – see above.
- ii. **Iodopropynyl Butylcarbamate** – a synthetic toxic preservative.²²
- iii. **PEG 150 Distearate** – see above.
- iv. **PEG 80 Sorbitan Laurate** – see above.
- v. **Sodium Laureth Sulfate** – a synthetic surfactant that has a contamination hazard from carcinogens 1,4 dioxane and ethylene oxide.²³
- vi. **Sodium Lauroampho Pg-Acetate Phosphate** – a synthetic surfactant.²⁴
- vii. **Tetrasodium EDTA** – see above.

¹⁵ <http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/704517/PEG-14M/>

¹⁶ http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/704685/PEG-80_SORBITAN_LAURATE/

¹⁷ http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/704526/PEG-150_DISTEARATE/

¹⁸ <http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/705101/POLYQUATERNIUM-10/>

¹⁹ <http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/705478/QUATERNIUM-15/>

²⁰ http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/706075/SODIUM_HYDROXIDE/

²¹ http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/706510/TETRASODIUM_EDTA/

²² http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/703111/IODOPROPYNYL_BUTYLCARBAMATE/#jumptohere

²³ http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/706089/SODIUM_LAURETH_SULFATE/

²⁴ http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/ingredient/706095/SODIUM_LAUROAMPHO_PG-ACETATE_PHOSPHATE/

16. As set forth herein, Plaintiff and the members of the Class described below suffered an ascertainable loss in at least the following amounts, in that they paid a premium for the Products over comparable products²⁵ that are not marketed as consisting of natural ingredients:

Aveeno Baby Calming Comfort Bath

<i>Aveeno “Natural” Product:</i> Aveeno Baby Calming Comfort Bath	<i>Price:</i> \$ 8.29/18 fl oz ²⁶	<i>Price Per Ounce:</i> \$0.46
<i>Comparable products:</i> Johnson’s Baby head-to- toe baby wash	<i>Price:</i> \$3.99/15 fl oz ²⁷	<i>Price Per Ounce:</i> \$0.27
Johnson’s Baby Wash, Vanilla Oatmeal	\$4.79/15 fl oz ²⁸	\$0.32
<i>Premium paid per ounce:</i>		\$0.14- 0.19
<i>Premium paid per 18 fl oz product:</i>		<i>\$2.52-3.42</i>

²⁵ The comparable products are available in many of the same stores and are used for the same purpose as the Products. It is also manufactured by Johnson & Johnson and contains many ingredients also found in the Products, such as Cocamidopropyl Betaine, PEG 80 Sorbitan Laurate, and Tetrasodium EDTA. Additionally, like the Products, Johnson’s Baby Wash, Vanilla Oatmeal contains oats.

²⁶ http://www.drugstore.com/products/prod.asp?pid=232135&catid=182480&aid=338666&aparam=goobase_filler

²⁷ <http://www.drugstore.com/johnsons-baby-head-to-toe-baby-wash-original-formula/qxp14457?catid=183491>

²⁸ <http://www.drugstore.com/johnsons-baby-wash-vanilla-oatmeal/qxp185781>

Aveeno “Natural” Product: Aveeno Baby Calming Comfort Bath	Price: \$4.79/8 fl oz ²⁹	Price Per Ounce: \$0.59
Comparable products: Johnson’s Baby head-to- toe baby wash	Price: \$3.99/15 fl oz ³⁰	Price Per Ounce: \$0.27
Johnson’s Baby Wash, Vanilla Oatmeal	\$4.79/15 fl oz ³¹	\$0.32
Premium paid per ounce:		\$0.27-0.32
Premium paid per 8 fl oz product:		\$2.16-2.56

Aveeno Baby Wash & Shampoo

Aveeno “Natural” Product: Aveeno Baby Wash & Shampoo	Price: \$5.99/12 fl oz ³²	Price Per Ounce: \$0.50
Comparable products: Johnson’s Baby head-to- toe baby wash	Price: \$3.99/15 fl oz ³³	Price Per Ounce: \$0.27
Johnson’s Baby Wash, Vanilla Oatmeal	\$4.79/15 fl oz ³⁴	\$0.32
Premium paid per ounce:		\$0.18-0.23
Premium paid per 12 fl oz product:		\$2.16-2.76

²⁹ <http://www.drugstore.com/aveeno-baby-calming-comfort-bath/qxp76036?catid=182480>

³⁰ <http://www.drugstore.com/johnsons-baby-head-to-toe-baby-wash-original-formula/qxp14457?catid=183491>

³¹ <http://www.drugstore.com/johnsons-baby-wash-vanilla-oatmeal/qxp185781>

³² <http://www.drugstore.com/aveeno-baby-wash-and-shampoo-lightly-scented/qxp161536?catid=183492>

³³ <http://www.drugstore.com/johnsons-baby-head-to-toe-baby-wash-original-formula/qxp14457?catid=183491>

³⁴ <http://www.drugstore.com/johnsons-baby-wash-vanilla-oatmeal/qxp185781>

Aveeno “Natural” Product: Aveeno Baby Wash & Shampoo	Price: \$7.99/18 fl oz ³⁵	Price Per Ounce: \$0.44
Comparable products: Johnson’s Baby head-to- toe baby wash	Price: \$3.99/15 fl oz ³⁶	Price Per Ounce: \$0.27
Johnson’s Baby Wash, Vanilla Oatmeal	\$4.79/15 fl oz ³⁷	\$0.32
Premium paid per ounce:		\$0.14-0.17
Premium paid per 18 ounce product:		\$2.52-3.06

17. Based on the foregoing, Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

18. Plaintiff brings this action individually and as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 23 on behalf of the following class (the “Class”):

All purchasers of the Products:

in Alaska from January 25, 2011, to the present,

in California, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Colombia, Illinois, New Hampshire, New York and Wisconsin from January 25, 2010, to the present,

in Florida, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Nebraska and Washington from January 25, 2009, to the present,

in Arkansas and Missouri from January 25, 2008, to the present,

in Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, and Vermont from January 25, 2007, to the present,

in Rhode Island from January 25, 2003, to the present, and

in any additional states which the Court determines to have sufficiently similar law to Connecticut without creating manageability issues,

who purchased the Products primarily for personal, family or household purposes. Specifically excluded from this Class are: the Defendant, the

³⁵ <http://www.drugstore.com/aveeno-baby-wash-and-shampoo/qxp232136?catid=182486>

³⁶ <http://www.drugstore.com/johnsons-baby-head-to-toe-baby-wash-original-formula/qxp14457?catid=183491>

³⁷ <http://www.drugstore.com/johnsons-baby-wash-vanilla-oatmeal/qxp185781>

officers, directors and employees of Defendant; any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest; any affiliate, legal representative of Defendant; the judge to whom this case is assigned and any member of the judge's immediate family; and any heirs, assigns and successors of any of the above persons or organizations in their capacity as such.

19. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical, as the products are sold in thousands of stores nationwide, including Walmart, Target, CVS and Walgreens. Upon information and belief, the Class includes thousands of persons who have purchased the Products.

20. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class because Plaintiff's claims, and the claims of all Class members, arise out of the same conduct, policies and practices of Defendant as alleged herein, and all members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendant's wrongful conduct.

21. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class and these questions predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to:

- a. whether Defendant advertises or markets the Products in a way that is unfair, deceptive, false or misleading to a reasonable consumer;
- b. whether, by the misconduct set forth in this Complaint, Defendant has engaged in unfair, deceptive, or unlawful business practices with respect to the Products; and
- c. whether, as a result of Defendant's misconduct as alleged herein, Plaintiff and the Class suffered an ascertainable loss.

22. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the Class and has retained counsel experienced and competent in the prosecution of consumer and class action litigation. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to those of other members of the Class. Plaintiff is committed to the

vigorous prosecution of this action and anticipates no difficulty in the management of this litigation as a class action.

23. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy within the meaning of Rule 23(b) and in consideration of the matters set forth in Rule 23(b)(3)(A)-(D). Because of the amount of the individual Class members' claims relative to the complexity of the litigation and the financial resources of the Defendant, few, if any, members of the Class would seek legal redress individually for the wrongs complained of here. The maintenance of separate actions would place a substantial and unnecessary burden on the courts and could result in inconsistent adjudications, while a single class action can determine, with judicial economy, the rights of all Class members. Absent a class action, Class members will continue to suffer damages and Defendant's misconduct will proceed without remedy.

COUNT I

(Violation of the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110a, *et seq.* ("CUTPA") and Materially Identical State Consumer Protection Statutes)

24. Plaintiff restates all prior allegations as though fully pled herein.

25. Plaintiff brings this count individually and as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 23 on behalf of herself and the Class.

26. Defendant is engaged in "trade" and "commerce" as it distributes the Products to retail stores for sale to consumers within this and each of the states listed below.

27. Defendant's representation was material to a reasonable consumer and likely to affect consumer decisions and conduct.

28. Defendant has used and employed unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce.

29. Defendant's acts and practices offend public policy as established by statute. Defendant's acts and practices violate the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, which provides that a cosmetic shall be deemed misbranded "[i]f its labeling is false or misleading in any particular." 21 U.S.C.A. § 362.

30. Defendant's acts and practices are immoral, unethical, oppressive and unscrupulous.

31. Defendant's conduct is substantially injurious to consumers. Such conduct has, and continues to cause, substantial injury to consumers because consumers would not have paid such a high price for the Products but for Defendant's false promotion that the Products are "Natural." Consumers have thus overpaid for the Products and such injury is not outweighed by any countervailing benefits to consumers or competition.

32. No benefit to consumers or competition results from Defendant's conduct. Since consumers reasonably rely on Defendant's representations of the products and injury results from ordinary use of the Products, consumers could not have reasonably avoided such injury.

33. The foregoing unfair and deceptive practices directly, foreseeably and proximately caused Plaintiff and the Class to suffer an ascertainable loss when they paid a premium for the Products over comparable products that are not marketed as consisting of natural ingredients.

34. The practices discussed above all constitute unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive, or unlawful acts or business practices in violation of at least the following state consumer protection statutes:³⁸

- a. **Alaska Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act**, Alaska Stat. § 45.50.471, *et seq.*;

³⁸ There is no material conflict between these state statutes and CUTPA because these state statutes (1) do not require reliance by unnamed class members; (2) do not require scienter; and (3) allow class actions.

- b. **Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act**, Ark. Code Ann. § 4-88-101, *et seq.*;
- c. **California Consumer Legal Remedies Act**, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*,
California Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*;
- d. **Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act**, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110a, *et seq.*;
- e. **Delaware Consumer Fraud Act**, Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, § 2511, *et seq.*;
- f. **District of Columbia Consumer Protection Procedures Act**, D.C. Code § 28-3901, *et seq.*;
- g. **Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act**, Fla. Stat. § 501.201, *et seq.*;
- h. **Hawaii Unfair and Deceptive Practices Act**, Hawaii Rev. Stat. § 480-1, *et seq.*;
- i. **Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act**, 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 505/1, *et seq.*;
- j. **Maine Unfair Trade Practices Act**, Me. Rev. Stat., tit. 5, § 205-A, *et seq.*;
- k. **Massachusetts Regulation of Business Practices for Consumers' Protection Act**, Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 93A, § 1 *et seq.*;
- l. **Michigan Consumer Protection Act**, Mich. Comp. Laws § 445.901 *et seq.*;
- m. **Missouri Merchandising Practices Act**, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010, *et seq.*;
- n. **Nebraska Consumer Protection Act**, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1601 *et seq.*;
- o. **New Hampshire Consumer Protection Act**, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 358-A:1. *et seq.*;
- p. **New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act**, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:8-1, *et seq.*;
- q. **New York Deceptive Acts and Practices Act**, N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, *et seq.*;
- r. **Rhode Island Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act**, R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*;
- s. **Vermont Consumer Fraud Act**, Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9, § 2451, *et seq.*;
- t. **Washington Consumer Protection Act**, Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010, *et seq.*;

u. **Wisconsin Deceptive Trade Practices Act**, Wis. Stat. § 100.18, *et seq.*

35. The foregoing unfair and deceptive practices directly, foreseeably and proximately caused Plaintiff and the Class to suffer an ascertainable loss when they paid a premium for the Products over comparable products that are not marketed as consisting of natural ingredients.

36. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover damages and other appropriate relief, as alleged below.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, prays for judgment against Defendant Johnson & Johnson as follows:

- (a) For an Order certifying the Class described herein and appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative and her attorneys as Class Counsel;
- (c) for compensatory damages in favor of Plaintiff and the other members of the Class and against Defendant;
- (d) for punitive and/or exemplary damages, reasonable attorneys' fees, filing fees, and the reasonable costs of suit;
- (e) other appropriate legal or equitable relief; and
- (f) for such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: November 27, 2013

**IZARD NOBEL LLP
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on the 27th day of November, 2013, the foregoing document was filed electronically on the CM/ECF system, which caused all parties to be served by electronic means.

/s/ Nicole A. Veno

NICOLE A. VENO
ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTFF