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1 Todd M. Friedman (216752) Adrian R. Bacon (280332) 2 Law Offices of Todd M. Friedman, P.C. 21550 Oxnard St., Suite 780 3 Woodland Hills, CA 91367 Phone: 323-306-4234 4 Fax: 866-633-0228 5 tfriedman@toddflaw.com abacon@toddflaw.com 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff, Jimmy Walsh, and all others similarly situated 7 SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA 8 UNLIMITED JURISDICTION 9 JIMMY WALSH, individually, and on C21-00119 Case No. 10 behalf of others similarly situated 11 CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT Plaintiff, (1) Violation of California Civil Code 12 Sections §§1749.45 et seq.; VS. Violation of the California False 13 (2) BP PRODUCTS NORTH AMERICA INC.; Advertising Act (Cal. Business & and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive Professions Code §§ 17500 et seg.); and 14 Violation of Unfair Competition Law (2)(Cal. Business & Professions Code Defendant. 15 §§ 17200 et seq.) 16 Amount to Exceed \$25,000 17 Jury Trial Demanded 18 19 PER LOCAL RULE, THIS CASE IS ASSIGNED TO DEPT 37, FOR ALL 20 PURPOSES. 21 SUMMONS ISSUED 22 23 24 25 26 111 27 111 28

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff JIMMY WALSH ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all other members of the public similarly situated, allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 1. Plaintiff brings this class action Complaint against Defendant BP PRODUCTS NORTH AMERICA INC. (hereinafter "Defendant") to stop Defendant's practice of illegally withholding the cash value of gift cards ("Class products") to unfairly and unlawfully steal funds due and owing all individuals who, during the applicable statute of limitations, failed to receive reimbursement for the funds that they were owed on gift cards with an amount of \$10 or less ("Class Members").
- 2. Defendant is a corporation with principal place of business and state of incorporation in Maryland and sells convenience store items including supplying motor vehicles with gasoline.
- 3. Defendant has a systemic policy and practice of refusing to redeem the cash value of gift cards that are under \$10 in cash value. Instead, Defendant unfairly profits from these funds by never providing their value to customers and keeping their value for themselves.
- 4. Plaintiff and others similarly situated purchased, obtained or attempted to redeem these gift cards.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 5. All claims in this matter arise exclusively under California law.
- 6. Plaintiff seeks an individual amount not to exceed \$74,999 and on a class wide basis not to exceed \$4,999,999.
- 7. This matter is properly venued in the Superior Court for the County of Contra Costa, in that Plaintiff used the gift card and attempted to redeem it from Defendant in Contra Costa County, and Defendants do business, inter alia, in this county.

THE PARTIES

8. Plaintiff JIMMY WALSH is a citizen and resident of the City of Oakley, State of California in the County of Contra Costa.

- 9. Defendant BP PRODUCTS NORTH AMERICA INC. is a corporation with its principle place of business and State of Incorporation in Maryland.
- 10. The above named Defendant, and its subsidiaries and agents, are collectively referred to as "Defendants." The true names and capacities of the Defendants sued herein as DOE DEFENDANTS 1 through 10, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiff, who therefore sues such Defendants by fictitious names. Each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is legally responsible for the unlawful acts alleged herein. Plaintiff will seek leave of Court to amend the Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of the DOE Defendants when such identities become known.
- Defendant was acting as an agent and/or employee of each of the other Defendants and was acting within the course and scope of said agency and/or employment with the full knowledge and consent of each of the other Defendants. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the acts and/or omissions complained of herein was made known to, and ratified by, each of the other Defendants.
- 12. At all relevant times, Defendants ratified each and every act or omission complained of herein. At all relevant times, Defendants, aided and abetted the acts and omissions as alleged herein.

PLAINTIFF'S FACTS

- 13. In or around July 2020, Plaintiff purchased a gift card for use in purchasing merchandise from Defendant. Plaintiff used his gift card to purchase merchandise from Defendant, at one of Defendant's retail location.
- 14. After Plaintiff's purchase, Plaintiff had a remaining balance of less than ten dollars (\$10) on the gift card.
- 15. In or around July 2020, Plaintiff went to Defendant in an attempt to redeem the remaining balance on the gift card for its cash value.
 - 16. However, Defendant would not redeem the gift card for its cash value, citing its

policy.

- 17. Defendant represented that it is their policy to not redeem any gift card for its cash value no matter the balance remaining on the gift card.
- 18. Had Plaintiff known that Defendant would not redeem the balance on the gift card, when it fell below \$10, Plaintiff would not have purchased Defendant's gift card.
- 19. Furthermore, Plaintiff did not discover, nor could be have discovered, the true nature and quality of the gift card until after Plaintiff had purchased the gift card and attempted to redeem it for its cash value, when the balance fell below \$10.
- 20. In fact, Defendant never intended to redeem the cash value of the gift card, when its balance fell below \$10, nor follow the applicable California statute regarding gift card redemption.
- 21. For the gift card, Plaintiff paid more than valuable consideration. Plaintiff relied on the fact that the gift card was being advertised as being of a particular nature and quality, namely that Defendant would follow the applicable California laws and redeem the cash value on the gift card, at the time of purchase. Plaintiff was never informed, in writing, orally, or in any conspicuous manner, that he would receive a gift card that did not conform with the applicable California laws.
- 22. When purchasing Defendant's gift card, Plaintiff understood Defendant would be guaranteed a gift card that complies with California standards. Plaintiff relied on Defendant's statements about the nature and quality of the gift card in deciding to purchase gift cards from Defendant over other competitors. Plaintiff felt assured by Defendant that the gift card would be as represented by Defendant, namely that it complied with the applicable California laws. Plaintiff would not have agreed to purchase Defendant's gift card if he had known that Defendant would deliver gift cards of a nature and quality other than what Defendant represented.
- 23. Knowledge of the true nature and quality of Defendant's gift cards would have impacted Plaintiff's decision to purchase gift cards from Defendant over other brands or sellers

of gift cards. Plaintiff would have found it important to his purchase decision to know exactly what he was purchasing, and he believed that he was purchasing gift cards that was at least compliant with California's regulations regarding redemption of its cash value. This much is demonstrated by the fact that Defendant made express representations that it would not redeem the gift card for its cash balance.

- 24. Plaintiff felt ripped off and cheated by Defendant. Plaintiff believes that Defendant will continue its action of refusing to redeem gift cards, unless Defendant's practices are halted by way of an injunction.
- 25. As a result of Defendant's fraudulent practices, described herein, Plaintiff has suffered emotional distress, wasted time, and anxiety.
- 26. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that Defendant refuses to redeem these gift cards and fails to inform consumers of its policy to do so when selling these gift cards.
- 27. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that it is Defendant's policy and practice to misrepresent the true nature and quality of its gift cards regarding their redemption policy. Plaintiff asserts that this practice constitutes a fraudulent omission of a material fact relating to the nature and quality of its products that would be important to a reasonable consumer to know at the time they purchase Defendant's gift cards.
- 28. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that Defendant's policy and practice is to materially misrepresent the nature and quality of its gift cards, through said fraudulent omissions and misrepresentations, to induce consumers to reasonably rely on the said misrepresentations, in order to induce their purchase of gift cards from Defendant over law abiding competitors.
- 29. Such sales tactics rely on falsities and have a tendency to mislead and deceive a reasonable consumer.
- 30. Plaintiff alleges on information and belief that it is Defendant's policy and practice to represent to consumers, including Plaintiff, that they will not redeem gift cards for any cash value at any time.

- 31. Plaintiff alleges that such actions were part of a common scheme to mislead consumers and unfairly and unlawfully profit from their unused funds on their gift cards.
- 32. In purchasing the Class products, Plaintiff relied upon Defendant's representations.
- 33. Such representations were clearly false because the true nature and quality of the gift cards was different than represented.
- 34. Plaintiff would not have purchased the products if he knew that the above-referenced statements made by Defendant were false.
- 35. Had Defendant properly marketed, advertised, and represented the Class products, Plaintiff would not have purchased the products.
- 36. Plaintiff agreed to give his money, attention, and time to Defendant because of the nature and quality of the gift cards that was advertised. Defendant benefited from falsely advertising the nature and quality of its gift cards. Defendant benefited on the loss to Plaintiff and provided nothing of benefit to Plaintiff in exchange.
- 37. Had Defendant properly marketed, advertised, and represented the Class Products, no reasonable consumer who purchased or attempted to purchase the gift cards would have believed that they would be able to redeem the gift cards for its cash value.
- 38. On information and belief, thousands of consumers have been refused the redemption of gift cards. It is this practice that Plaintiff seeks to put an end to, and recover compensation for class members.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 39. Plaintiff brings this action, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, and thus, seeks class certification under California Rules of Civil Procedure.
 - 40. The class Plaintiff seeks to represent (the "Class") is defined as follows:

All consumers, who, between the applicable statute of limitations and the present, owned a Class Product that was not redeemed for its Cash Value.

41. As used herein, the term "Class Members" shall mean and refer to the members

Page 6

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

- 58. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's practice of failing to reimburse these gift certificates, Plaintiff and the other Class Members have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or property, time, and attention.
- 59. The misleading and false advertising described herein presents a continuing threat to Plaintiff and the Class Members in that Defendant persists and continues to engage in these practices, and will not cease doing so unless and until forced to do so by this Court. Defendant's conduct will continue to cause irreparable injury to consumers unless enjoined or restrained. Plaintiff is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief ordering Defendant to cease its false advertising, as well as disgorgement and restitution to Plaintiff and all Class Members Defendant's revenues associated with their false advertising, or such portion of those revenues as the Court may find equitable.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the California False Advertising Act (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 et seq.)

- 60. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation set forth above as fully set forth herein.
- 61. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code section 17500, et seq., it is unlawful to engage in advertising "which is untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading . . . [or] to so make or disseminate or cause to be so made or disseminated any such statement as part of a plan or scheme with the intent not to sell that personal property or those services, professional or otherwise, so advertised at the price stated therein, or as so advertised."
- 62. California Business and Professions Code section 17500, et seq.'s prohibition against false advertising extends to the use of false or misleading written statements.
- 63. Defendant misled consumers by making misrepresentations and untrue statements about the Class products, namely, Defendant sold gift cards that was of a nature and quality different than advertised, and made false representations to Plaintiff and other putative

class members in order to solicit these transactions.

- 64. Defendant knew that its representations and omissions were untrue and misleading, and deliberately made the aforementioned representations and omissions in order to deceive reasonable consumers like Plaintiff and other Class Members.
- 65. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misleading and false advertising, Plaintiff and the other Class Members have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or property, time, and attention. Plaintiff reasonably relied upon Defendant's representations regarding the Class products. In reasonable reliance on Defendant's false advertisements, Plaintiff and other Class Members purchased the Class products. In turn Plaintiff and other Class Members ended up with products that were different in ways that put them in danger, and therefore Plaintiff and other Class Members have suffered injury in fact.
- 66. Plaintiff alleges that these false and misleading representations made by Defendant constitute a "scheme with the intent not to sell that personal property or those services, professional or otherwise, so advertised at the price stated therein, or as so advertised."
- 67. Defendant advertised to Plaintiff and other putative class members, through written representations and omissions made by Defendant and its employees that the Class Products would be of a particular nature and quality.
- 68. Thus, Defendant knowingly sold Class products to Plaintiff and other putative class members.
- 69. The misleading and false advertising described herein presents a continuing threat to Plaintiff and the Class Members in that Defendant persists and continues to engage in these practices, and will not cease doing so unless and until forced to do so by this Court. Defendant's conduct will continue to cause irreparable injury to consumers unless enjoined or restrained. Plaintiff is entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief ordering Defendant to cease its false advertising, as well as disgorgement and restitution to Plaintiff and all Class Members Defendant's revenues associated with their false advertising, or such portion of those revenues as the Court may find equitable.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of Unfair Business Practices Act

(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq.)

- 70. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation set forth above.
- 71. Actions for relief under the unfair competition law may be based on any business act or practice that is within the broad definition of the UCL. Such violations of the UCL occur as a result of unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business acts and practices. A plaintiff is required to provide evidence of a causal connection between a defendants' business practices and the alleged harm--that is, evidence that the defendants' conduct caused or was likely to cause substantial injury. It is insufficient for a plaintiff to show merely that the Defendant's conduct created a risk of harm. Furthermore, the "act or practice" aspect of the statutory definition of unfair competition covers any single act of misconduct, as well as ongoing misconduct.

UNFAIR

- 72. California Business & Professions Code § 17200 prohibits any "unfair . . . business act or practice." Defendant's acts, omissions, misrepresentations, and practices as alleged herein also constitute "unfair" business acts and practices within the meaning of the UCL in that its conduct is substantially injurious to consumers, offends public policy, and is immoral, unethical, oppressive, and unscrupulous as the gravity of the conduct outweighs any alleged benefits attributable to such conduct. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein. Plaintiff reserves the right to allege further conduct which constitutes other unfair business acts or practices. Such conduct is ongoing and continues to this date.
- 73. In order to satisfy the "unfair" prong of the UCL, a consumer must show that the injury: (1) is substantial; (2) is not outweighed by any countervailing benefits to consumers or competition; and, (3) is not one that consumers themselves could reasonably have avoided.
- 74. Here, Defendant's conduct has caused and continues to cause substantial injury to Plaintiff and members of the Class. Plaintiff and members of the Class have suffered injury

in fact due to Defendant's decision to sell and refuse to redeem its gift cards (Class Products). Thus, Defendant's conduct has caused substantial injury to Plaintiff and the members of the Class.

- 75. Moreover, Defendant's conduct as alleged herein solely benefits Defendant while providing no benefit of any kind to any consumer. Thus, the injury suffered by Plaintiff and the members of the Class is not outweighed by any countervailing benefits to consumers.
- 76. Finally, the injury suffered by Plaintiff and members of the Class is not an injury that these consumers could reasonably have avoided.
- 77. Thus, Defendant's conduct has violated the "unfair" prong of California Business & Professions Code § 17200.

FRAUDULENT

- 78. California Business & Professions Code § 17200 prohibits any "fraudulent ... business act or practice." In order to prevail under the "fraudulent" prong of the UCL, a consumer must allege that the fraudulent business practice was likely to deceive members of the public.
- 79. The test for "fraud" as contemplated by California Business and Professions Code § 17200 is whether the public is likely to be deceived. Unlike common law fraud, a § 17200 violation can be established even if no one was actually deceived, relied upon the fraudulent practice, or sustained any damage.
- 80. Here, not only were Plaintiff and the Class members likely to be deceived, but these consumers were actually deceived by Defendant. Such deception is evidenced by the fact that Plaintiff believed through the use of his gift card that he could redeem it with Defendant. Plaintiff's reliance upon Defendant's deceptive statements is reasonable due to the unequal bargaining powers of Defendant and Plaintiff. For the same reason, it is likely that Defendant's fraudulent business practice would deceive other members of the public.
- 81. As explained above, Defendant deceived Plaintiff and other Class Members by representing the Class Products as omitting that the gift cards were not capable of redemption,

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Page 13
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT