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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

**LUCIA CANDELARIO,
INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF
ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY
SITUATED,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**RIP CURL, INC. and DOES 1
THROUGH 10, INCLUSIVE,**

Defendants.

Case No.: SACV 16-00963-CJC(AGR_x)

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S
MOTION TO DISMISS PLAINTIFF'S
FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT**

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff Lucia Candelario filed this class action lawsuit against Defendant Rip Curl, Inc. and Does 1 through 10, inclusive, alleging violations of New Jersey's Truth-in-Consumer Contract, Warranty and Notice Act, N.J.S.A §§ 56:12-14 *et seq.* (Dkt. 12

1 [First Amended Complaint (“FAC”)].) On August 5, 2016, Defendant filed a motion to
2 dismiss the FAC pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) for lack of
3 standing and Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.
4 (Dkt. 14 (“Mot.”).) For the following reasons, the motion is GRANTED.¹
5

6 **II. BACKGROUND**

7

8 Defendant is a corporation that “markets a variety of beachwear and related
9 products throughout the State of New Jersey via its website, www. ripcurl.com.” (FAC
10 ¶¶ 7, 10.) Plaintiff is a New Jersey resident who purchased an “Ocean View Tank” from
11 Defendant’s website on or about March 9, 2016. (*Id.* ¶ 6.) Upon receiving the clothing,
12 she “determined that it was not the cut or quality depicted on Defendant’s website, and is
13 an aggrieved customer based thereon.” (*Id.*) She then reviewed Defendant’s “Terms and
14 Conditions” on its website. (*Id.*)
15

16 Plaintiff brought this class action suit against Defendant on behalf of herself and
17 “[a]ll persons in the State of New Jersey who were exposed to the Defendant’s website,
18 www.ripcurl.com, including its Terms and Conditions, during the applicable statute of
19 limitations up to and including March 9, 2016.” (*Id.* ¶ 51.)
20

21 Plaintiff’s only cause of action is a violation of New Jersey’s Truth-in-Consumer
22 Contract, Warranty and Notice Act, N.J.S.A §§ 56:12-14 *et seq.* (“TCCWNA” or “the
23 Act”). The portions of the Act relevant to this action are as follows. The Act prohibits
24 sellers from offering, or entering into, a written agreement with a consumer “which
25 includes any provision that violates any clearly established legal right of a consumer or
26

27
28 ¹ Having read and considered the papers presented by the parties, the Court finds this matter appropriate
for disposition without a hearing. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 78; Local Rule 7-15. Accordingly, the hearing set
for September 12, 2016, at 1:30 p.m. is hereby vacated and off calendar.

1 responsibility of a seller . . . as established by State or Federal law at the time the offer is
2 made or the consumer contract is signed.” N.J.S.A. § 56:12-15. The Act further provides
3 that “[n]o consumer contract, warranty, notice or sign, as provided for in this act, shall
4 contain any provision by which the consumer waives his rights under this act. Any such
5 provision shall be null and void.” *Id.* § 56:12-16. The Act establishes damages for
6 “aggrieved consumers,” and also provides that the rights accorded under this law “are
7 hereby declared to be in addition to and cumulative of any other right, remedy or
8 prohibition accorded by common law, Federal law or statutes of this State.” *Id.* §§ 56:12-
9 17; 56:12-18.

10
11 Plaintiff alleges that Rip Curl’s Terms and Conditions violate the TCCWNA
12 because they “purport[] to”:

- 13 • “deprive Plaintiff of her right to a cause of action for any unreasonable risk of
14 harm created by Defendant,” (FAC at ¶ 70);
- 15 • “bar Plaintiff from asserting a claim under the [New Jersey Products Liability Act]
16 for injuries suffered as a result of Defendant’s dangerous products,” (*id.* at ¶ 71);
- 17 • “absolve Defendant of its duty as a business to protect consumers and prospective
18 consumers from the illegal acts of third parties,” (*id.* at ¶ 72);
- 19 • “do away with [Defendant’s] responsibility to take reasonable steps to ensure
20 security measures were in place to protect Plaintiffs and their personal information
21 from the criminal acts of third-party hackers,” (*id.* at ¶ 73);
- 22 • “bar Plaintiffs from seeking punitive damages for any and all harm caused by
23 Defendant,” (*id.* at ¶ 74); and
- 24 • “absolve Defendant of its legal obligation to refrain from maliciously and/or
25 wantonly and/or willfully creating an unreasonable risk of harm to consumers,”
26 (*id.*).

1 Thus, Plaintiff seeks monetary damages, fees, and injunctive relief barring
2 Defendant from using the disputed language in its Terms and Conditions. (*Id.* at Prayer.)

3 4 **III. DISCUSSION**

5
6 “Standing under Article III of the Constitution is a constitutional limitation on a
7 court’s subject matter jurisdiction and cannot be granted by statute.” *Norkunas v. Wynn*
8 *Las Vegas, LLC*, 343 F. App’x 269, 270 (9th Cir. 2009). To satisfy Article III’s standing
9 requirement, “a plaintiff must show (1) that it has suffered an ‘injury in fact’ that is (a)
10 concrete and particularized and (b) actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical;
11 (2) the injury is fairly traceable to the challenged action of the defendant; and (3) it is
12 likely, as opposed to merely speculative, that the injury will be redressed by a favorable
13 decision.” *Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Env’tl. Servs. (TOC), Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167,
14 181 (2000).

15
16 Here, the FAC fails to plead any injury-in-fact. “A concrete injury must be de
17 facto; that is, it must actually exist.” *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1548
18 (2016), *as revised* (May 24, 2016) (internal quotation marks omitted). Additionally, “for
19 an injury to be particularized, it must affect the plaintiff in a personal and individual
20 way.” *Id.* Conspicuously absent from Plaintiff’s FAC are any allegations that the
21 clothing Plaintiff purchased was dangerous, or that Plaintiff was in any way harmed in
22 connection with the clothing. (*See generally* FAC.) Nor is there even a suggestion that
23 Plaintiff’s information has been stolen by hackers or that she was otherwise harmed by
24 the illegal acts of third parties. (*See generally id.*) Therefore, there is no indication that
25 Plaintiff had a claim against Defendant which the Terms and Conditions prevented her
26 from bringing. Plaintiff simply alleges that she purchased a piece of clothing which
27 looked different from its photograph on Defendant’s website and then reviewed
28 Defendant’s Terms and Conditions. (*See generally id.*) Her only connection to the

1 Terms and Conditions appears to be her decision to read them. (*Id.* ¶ 6.) These
2 allegations are insufficient to show a concrete and particularized injury.
3

4 Nor has the FAC established that any injury could be actual or imminent here. The
5 FAC alleges that the Terms and Conditions are illegal because they strip her ability to
6 bring claims arising from “unreasonable risk of harm;” injuries sustained from dangerous
7 products; harm from the illegal acts of third party hackers; and punitive damages for
8 malicious, wanton, or willful creation of unreasonable risk of harm by Defendant. (FAC
9 ¶¶ 70–74.) Yet nowhere in the FAC does Plaintiff allege that she actually has a claim
10 against Defendant which falls into *any* of the aforementioned categories. (*See generally*
11 FAC.) If such a claim has not accrued, Plaintiff cannot have an “actual or imminent”
12 injury.
13

14 Since the FAC does not allege any injury, there are unsurprisingly no allegations
15 showing that injury is traceable to Defendant’s conduct—in this case, Defendant’s choice
16 of wording in its Terms and Conditions. Nor can the Court conceive of a scenario where
17 a favorable decision would redress any alleged harms suffered by Plaintiff, because she
18 has not alleged that she was harmed in the first place. Therefore, Plaintiff’s FAC does
19 not meet the three requirements to plead Article III standing.
20

21 The parties’ arguments concerning the purpose of the TCCWNA and New Jersey’s
22 legislative intent in enacting it, (Mot. at 6–8; Opp. at 2–3), do not bear on Article III
23 standing analysis, since the injury in fact requirement is independent of any such intent or
24 any standing Plaintiff might have in state court. *Perry v. Brown*, 671 F.3d 1052, 1074
25 (9th Cir. 2012), *vacated and remanded sub nom. Hollingsworth v. Perry*, 133 S. Ct. 2652,
26 186 L. Ed. 2d 768 (2013) (citing *Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts*, 472 U.S. 797, 804
27 (1985)) (“State courts may afford litigants standing to appear where federal courts would
28 not, but whether they do so has no bearing on the parties’ Article III standing in federal

1 court.”). However, the Court notes that the New Jersey District Court has also found
2 that the TCCWNA “only grants a remedy to aggrieved consumers and not to aggrieved
3 ‘prospective’ consumers.” *Baker v. Inter Nat. Bank*, No. CIV.A. 08-5668, 2012 WL
4 174956, at *9 (D.N.J. Jan. 19, 2012) (citing *Shah v. American Express Co.*, Docket No.
5 09–cv–622 (JAP), 2009 WL 3234594 *3 (D.N.J. Sept. 30, 2009)).

6
7 Plaintiff argues in one conclusory sentence that because she has incurred
8 “intangible information injuries, [she] has Article III standing to pursue her TCCWNA
9 claim.” (Opp. at 3.) She appears to be relying on *Spokeo*’s recognition that “intangible
10 injuries can nevertheless be concrete for purposes of standing analysis.” (*Id.* at 1
11 (emphasis omitted).) Nowhere does she explain, however, what her “informational”
12 injuries are, or where they are addressed in the FAC. (*See id.*) Furthermore, *Spokeo*
13 recognized that “Congress’ role in identifying and elevating intangible harms does not
14 mean that a plaintiff automatically satisfies the injury-in-fact requirement whenever a
15 statute grants a person a statutory right and purports to authorize that person to sue to
16 vindicate that right.” *Spokeo*, 136 S. Ct. at 1549. Therefore, a plaintiff cannot “allege a
17 bare procedural violation, divorced from any concrete harm, and satisfy the injury-in-fact
18 requirement of Article III.” *Id.*

19
20 Since standing is a threshold question, the Court need not address Defendant’s
21 remaining arguments for dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6). *See Steel Co. v. Citizens for a*
22 *Better Env’t*, 523 U.S. 83, 94–95 (1998). Plaintiff has failed to plead Article III standing,
23 so Defendant’s motion to dismiss is GRANTED.

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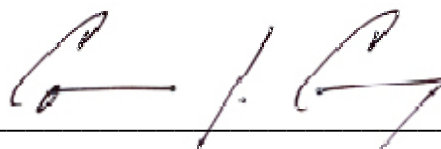
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1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

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3 For the foregoing reasons, Defendant Rip Curl, Inc.'s motion to dismiss is
4 GRANTED, and Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint is DISMISSED WITHOUT
5 PREJUDICE.

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8 DATED: September 7, 2016



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10 CORMAC J. CARNEY
11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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