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10
11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
12 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
13 SAN JOSE DIVISION

15 MARIANNA BELLI, individually and on
behalf of all others similarly situated,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 NESTLÉ USA, INC.,

19 Defendant.
20
21

Case No. 5:14-cv-286

Related to: 12-cv-02272 (PSG)

**CLASS ACTION AND
REPRESENTATIVE ACTION
COMPLAINT FOR EQUITABLE
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff, through her undersigned attorneys, brings this lawsuit against Defendant Nestlé
2 USA, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Nestlé”) as to her own acts upon personal knowledge and as to all
3 other matters upon information and belief.

4 **DEFINITIONS**

- 5 1. “Class Period” is May 4, 2008 to the present.
- 6 2. “Fruit Bars” are Defendant’s Dreyer’s and Edy’s brand “All Natural” Fruit Bars in
7 the following flavors: Strawberry, Lemonade, Lime, Coconut, Grape, Tangerine, Blueberry Acai,
8 Pomegranate.
- 9 3. A picture of Fruit Bars purchased by Plaintiff is included below as Exhibit 1 and
10 specific descriptions of the relevant label representations are included below.
- 11 4. All flavors of Fruit Bars make the exact same label “All Natural” label
12 representation, violate the exact same regulations and are misleading in the same manner as
13 described herein, and are essentially the exact same product, except for flavor.
- 14 5. Plaintiff reserves the right to supplement this list if evidence is adduced during
15 discovery to show that other flavors of Defendant’s Fruit Bars existed during the Class Period
16 which had labels which violate the same provisions of the Sherman Law and have the same label
17 representation, “All Natural.”

18 **SUMMARY OF THE CASE**

19 6. Plaintiff’s case has two distinct facets. First, the “misbranding” part. This case
20 seeks to recover for the injuries suffered by the Plaintiff and the class as a direct result of the
21 Defendant’s unlawful sale of misbranded food products. Defendant packaged and labeled its Fruit
22 Bars in violation of California’s Sherman Law which adopts, incorporates, and is, in all relevant
23 aspects, identical to the federal Food Drug & Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 301 *et seq.* (“FDCA”)
24 and the regulations adopted pursuant to that act. These violations render Defendant’s food
25 products “misbranded.” Defendant’s actions violate the unlawful prong of California’s Unfair
26 Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 (“UCL”) and the Consumers Legal Remedies
27 Act, Cal. Civ. Code §1750 (“CLRA”).
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1 7. Under California law, misbranded food products cannot be legally sold or
2 possessed, have no economic value and are legally worthless. Indeed, the sale or possession of
3 misbranded food products is a criminal act in California.

4 8. By selling such illegal products to the unsuspecting Plaintiff, the Defendant
5 profited at the Plaintiff's expense and unlawfully deprived Plaintiff of the money she paid to
6 purchase food products that were illegal to sell, possess or resell and had no economic value.

7 9. The unlawful sale of a misbranded product that was illegal to sell or possess gives
8 rise to causes of action under the UCL and CLRA. In the present case, Plaintiff was injured by
9 the Defendant's illegal sale of its misbranded Fruit Bars. Plaintiff paid money to purchase illegal
10 products that were worthless and could not be legally sold or possessed.

11 10. Plaintiff was unwittingly placed in a worse legal situation as a result of
12 Defendant's unlawful sale of illegal products to them. Plaintiff would not have purchased
13 Defendant's Fruit Bars had she known that the product was illegal and could not be lawfully
14 possessed. No reasonable consumer would purchase such a product. The class suffered the same
15 injuries as Plaintiff due to the class' purchase of Fruit Bars.

16 11. Defendant has violated the Sherman Law § 110760, which makes it unlawful for
17 any person to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold or offer for sale any food that is misbranded. As
18 discussed below, the illegal sale of a misbranded product to a consumer results in an independent
19 violation of the unlawful prong of the UCL and CLRA that is separate and apart from the
20 underlying unlawful labeling practice that resulted in the product being misbranded. Plaintiff
21 reasonably relied on the fact that the Defendant's Fruit Bars were legal to sell and possess and
22 that Defendants' labeling and label claims were legal.

23 12. Due to Defendant's misbranding and sale of Fruit Bars and Plaintiff's reliance on
24 the Defendants' labels, Plaintiff lost money by purchasing unlawful products.

25 13. Second, the "misleading" part. In addition to being misbranded under the Sherman
26 Law, Fruit Bars has label statements that are misleading, deceptive and fraudulent. The label
27 statement is "*All Natural.*"
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14. Prior to purchase, Plaintiff reviewed the illegal “All Natural” statement on the labels of Fruit Bars she purchased, reasonably relied, in substantial part, on this misleading statement, and was thereby misled in deciding to buy Fruit Bars. Plaintiff was deceived into purchasing Fruit Bars in substantial part because of these label statements and because of these statements believed that Fruit Bars were healthier than other similar products and/or healthier than Fruit Bars without the statement.

15. Defendant also misled Plaintiff to believe that Fruit Bars were legal to purchase and possess. Had Plaintiff known that Fruit Bars were misbranded she would not have bought Defendant’s Fruit Bars. Plaintiff relied (a) on the Defendant’s explicit representations that its product had “All Natural” and was thus healthier than other similar products lacking such statements and/or Fruit Bars without such a statement, and (b) the Defendant’s implicit representation based on Defendant’s material omission of material facts that Fruit Bars were legal to sell and possess.

16. Reasonable consumers would be, and were, misled in the same manner as Plaintiff.

17. Defendant had a duty to disclose the illegality of its misbranded products because (a) it had exclusive knowledge of material facts not known or reasonably accessible to the Plaintiff; and (b) the Defendant actively concealed a material fact from the Plaintiff. The Defendant had a duty to disclose the information required by the labeling laws discussed herein because of the disclosure requirements contained in those laws and because in making its “All Natural” claim made partial representations that are misleading because other material facts have not been disclosed.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION AND VENUE

18. Plaintiff is a resident of San Jose, California who purchased Defendant’s Fruit Bars during the Class Period. A copy of a label purchased by Plaintiff is attached as Exhibit 1. Plaintiff purchased Dreyer’s “All Natural” Fruit Bars (Strawberry) in the Class Period.

19. Defendant Nestlé USA, Inc. is a privately held Delaware corporation with its corporate headquarters and principal place of business in Glendale, California. Nestlé USA, Inc.

1 sells products under various brand names including Dreyer's and Edy's brand products. Nestlé
2 USA, Inc. completely controls its subsidiary companies it uses to distribute and market Fruit Bars
3 in the western United States, Dreyer's Grand Ice Cream, Inc. and the eastern United States, Edy's
4 Grand Ice Cream For example, as of this filing, Dreyer's website, www.dreyers.com states,
5 "Thank you for visiting a Nestlé's USA ("Nestlé") website" and "This Site belongs to Nestlé."

6 20. Defendant is a leading producer of retail food products, including Fruit Bars. It
7 sells its food products to consumers through grocery and other retail stores throughout California
8 and the United States.

9 21. California law applies to all claims set forth in this complaint because Nestlé is a
10 California resident and all of the misconduct alleged herein was contrived in, implemented in, and
11 has a shared nexus with California. The formulation and execution of the unlawful and
12 misleading practices alleged herein, occurred in, or emanated from California. Accordingly,
13 California has significant contacts and/or a significant aggregation of contacts with the claims
14 asserted by Plaintiff and all class members.

15 22. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)
16 because this is a class action in which: (1) there are over 100 members in the proposed class;
17 (2) members of the proposed class have a different citizenship from Defendant; and (3) the claims
18 of the proposed class members exceed \$5,000,000 in the aggregate.

19 23. This Court has jurisdiction over all claims alleged herein pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
20 1332, because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, and is between
21 citizens of different states.

22 24. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because: (i) a substantial
23 portion of the wrongdoing alleged in this Complaint occurred in California, (ii) Defendant is
24 authorized to do business in California, (iii) Defendant has sufficient minimum contacts with
25 California, and (iv) Defendant otherwise intentionally availed itself of the markets in California
26 through the promotion, marketing and sale of merchandise, sufficient to render the exercise of
27 jurisdiction by this Court permissible under traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.
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1 conform to the requirements set forth in 21 U.S.C. § 343(q); California Health & Safety Code §
2 110670 (misbranded if label fails to conform with the requirements of 21 U.S.C. § 343(r));
3 California Health & Safety Code § 110705 (misbranded if words, statements and other
4 information required by the Sherman Law are either missing or not sufficiently conspicuous);
5 California Health & Safety Code § 110765 (which makes it unlawful for any person to misbrand
6 any food); California Health & Safety Code § 110770 (unlawful for any person to receive in
7 commerce any food that is misbranded or to deliver or proffer for delivery any such food).

8 30. Plaintiff's claims are brought for violation of the Sherman Law.

9 **B. FDA Enforcement History**

10 31. In recent years the FDA has become increasingly concerned that food
11 manufacturers have been disregarding food labeling regulations. To address this concern, the
12 FDA elected to take steps. In October 2009, the FDA issued a *Guidance for Industry: Letter*
13 *regarding Point Of Purchase Food Labeling* and on March 3, 2010 the FDA issued "*Open Letter*
14 *to Industry from [FDA Commissioner] Dr. Hamburg*" to inform the food industry of its concerns
15 and to place the industry on notice that food labeling compliance was an area of enforcement
16 priority. Additionally, the FDA has sent warning letters to the industry, including many of
17 Defendant's peer food manufacturers as well as a December 4, 2009 Warning Letter to Nestle,
18 Inc., for some of the same types of misbranded labels and deceptive labeling claims described
19 herein.

20 32. Defendant did see, or should have seen, these warnings. Defendant did not change
21 its labels in response to any warning letters.

22 **SHERMAN LAW VIOLATIONS AND FRUIT BARS**

23 **A. Fruit Bars Are Misbranded Under the Sherman Law**

24 33. The label on the package of Defendant's Fruit Bars violates the Sherman Law and
25 is therefore misbranded.

26 34. The label on the package of Fruit Bars purchased by Plaintiff states "All Natural."
27 All packages of Fruit Bars sold in the Class Period have the same "All Natural" statement.
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1 35. The label of Defendant’s Fruit Bars states on the front panel that the product is “all
2 natural” but the label on the back panel also states the product contains the following artificial
3 ingredients: beet juice extract (color), turmeric color, ascorbic acid, and citric acid.

4 36. Defendant sold its Fruit Bars even though the labels represented this product: (i) as
5 “all natural” when it actually contains artificial ingredients such as citric acid or ascorbic acid
6 used to preserve food and/or impart tart flavor to products that lack such flavor naturally and (ii)
7 as “all natural” when it contained color additives such as beet juice.

8 37. All Fruit Bar flavors have the “All Natural” statement and contain beet juice
9 extract (color), turmeric color, ascorbic acid, and/or citric acid.

10 38. Defendant’s violations of the Sherman Law include Defendant’s illegal labeling
11 practices which misbrand the Fruit Bars as well as the illegal advertising, marketing, distribution,
12 delivery and sale of Defendant’s misbranded Fruit Bars to consumers in California and
13 throughout the United States.

14 39. As a result, consumers, including Plaintiff and the Class, bought products that fail
15 to comply with the mandatory labeling requirements and standards established by law such that
16 the products are misbranded and rendered unfit for sale.

17 40. Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged by Defendant’s illegal conduct in that
18 she purchased misbranded and worthless products that were illegal to sell or possess based on
19 Defendant’s illegal labeling of the products and otherwise lost money.

20 41. Plaintiff reasonably relied on the omission of fact/misrepresentation that
21 Defendant’s Fruit Bars were not misbranded under the Sherman Law and were therefore legal to
22 buy and possess. Plaintiff would not have purchased Fruit Bars had she known she were illegal to
23 purchase and possess.

24 42. Defendant’s Fruit Bars is misbranded under Sherman Law § 110660, Sherman
25 Law § 110670 and Sherman Law § 110705. Defendant’s act of selling a misbranded product
26 violates Sherman Law § 110760 which prohibits the sale or possession of misbranded products.
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43. Defendant's sale of misbranded Fruit Bars results in an independent violation of the unlawful prong that is separate from the labeling violation. Plaintiff has two distinct claims under the unlawful prong. The first arises from Defendant's unlawful "All Natural" label statement on its Fruit Bars. The second is when Plaintiff relied on this claim to her detriment when purchasing Defendant's Fruit Bars. Plaintiff was injured and has a claim arising from the purchase of a product in reliance on the illegal "All Natural" labeling claims made by Defendant. Plaintiff has been deprived of money in an illegal sale and given a worthless illegal product in return. In addition, due to the law's prohibition of possession of such a product, Plaintiffs has been unwittingly placed by the Defendant's conduct in a legal position that no reasonable consumer would agree to be placed.

B. The "All Natural" Label Statement on Fruit Bars Is Misleading and Deceptive

44. Plaintiff also read and relied upon Defendant's front of package "All Natural" label statement on Fruit Bars, and Plaintiff was thus deceived.

45. Defendant's conduct misled Plaintiff because, with Defendant failing to adequately disclose the presence of artificial ingredients and added coloring, Plaintiff was misled into believing Defendant's product to be a healthier choice than other similar products and/or Fruit Bars without such a statement. Plaintiff is conscious of the healthiness of the products she purchases, and Defendant's misleading "All Natural" statement deprived Plaintiff of her ability to take into account those foods' contributions, or not, to Plaintiff's total dietary composition. Defendant concealed the deleterious attributes of its food, and Plaintiff was misled and deceived, both by Defendant's statements of the healthy attributes ("All Natural") and failure to adequately disclose the added artificial ingredients and added coloring. Plaintiff was misled by the Defendant's unlawfully prominent display of the ostensible good traits of its product and unlawful failure to disclose the bad.

46. Plaintiff reasonably relied on the "All Natural" label representation when making her purchase decisions and was misled by the "All Natural" representations as described below.

1 69. The following persons are expressly excluded from the class: (1) Defendant and
2 its subsidiaries and affiliates; (2) all persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the
3 proposed class; (3) governmental entities; and (4) the Court to which this case is assigned and its
4 staff.

5 70. This action can be maintained as a class action because there is a well-defined
6 community of interest in the litigation and the proposed class is easily ascertainable.

7 71. Numerosity: Based upon Defendant's publicly available sales data with respect to
8 the misbranded products at issue, it is estimated that the class numbers in the thousands and that
9 joinder of all class members is impracticable.

10 72. Common Questions Predominate: This action involves common questions of law
11 and fact applicable to each class member that predominate over questions that affect only
12 individual class members. Thus, proof of a common set of facts will establish the right of each
13 class member to recover. Questions of law and fact common to each class member include, just
14 for example:

- 15 a. Whether the Fruit Bars are misbranded under the Sherman Law;
- 16 b. Whether Defendants violated the Sherman Law;
- 17 c. Whether Defendant made unlawful and/or misleading claims with respect
18 to its Fruit Bars sold to consumers;
- 19 d. Whether Defendant engaged in unlawful and misleading, unfair or
20 deceptive business practices by failing to properly package and label its
21 Fruit Bars sold to consumers;
- 22 e. Whether Defendant violated California Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.*,
23 California Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 *et seq.*, the Consumers Legal
24 Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §1750 *et seq.*, and the Sherman Law;
- 25 f. Whether Plaintiff and the class are entitled to equitable and/or injunctive
26 relief; and
- 27 g. Whether Defendant's unlawful and misleading, unfair and/or deceptive
28 practices harmed Plaintiff and the class.

73. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class because Plaintiff
bought Defendant's Fruit Bars during the Class Period. Defendant's unlawful, misleading, unfair
and/or fraudulent actions concern the same business practices described herein irrespective of

1 where she occurred or were experienced. Plaintiff and the class sustained similar injuries arising
2 out of Defendant's conduct in violation of California law. The injuries of each member of the
3 class were caused directly by Defendant's wrongful conduct. In addition, the factual
4 underpinning of Defendant's misconduct is common to all class members and represents a
5 common thread of misconduct resulting in injury to all members of the class. Plaintiff's claims
6 arise from the same practices and course of conduct that give rise to the claims of the class
7 members and are based on the same legal theories.

8 74. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.
9 Neither Plaintiff nor Plaintiff's Counsel have any interests that conflict with or are antagonistic to
10 the interests of the class members. Plaintiff has retained highly competent and experienced class
11 action attorneys to represent their interests and those of the members of the class. Plaintiff and
12 Plaintiff's counsel have the necessary financial resources to adequately and vigorously litigate
13 this class action, and Plaintiff and counsel are aware of their fiduciary responsibilities to the class
14 members and will diligently discharge those duties by vigorously seeking the maximum possible
15 recovery for the class.

16 75. Superiority: There is no plain, speedy or adequate remedy other than by
17 maintenance of this class action. The prosecution of individual remedies by members of the class
18 will tend to establish inconsistent standards of conduct for Defendant and result in the impairment
19 of class members' rights and the disposition of its interests through actions to which she were not
20 parties. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to
21 prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently and without the
22 unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender.
23 Further, as the damages suffered by individual members of the class may be relatively small, the
24 expense and burden of individual litigation would make it difficult or impossible for individual
25 members of the class to redress the wrongs done to them, while an important public interest will
26 be served by addressing the matter as a class action. Class treatment of common questions of law
27 and fact would also be superior to multiple individual actions or piecemeal litigation in that class
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1 treatment will conserve the resources of the Court and the litigants, and will promote consistency
2 and efficiency of adjudication.

3 76. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action for injunctive or equitable relief
4 pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) are met as Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds
5 generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive or equitable relief
6 with respect to the class as a whole.

7 77. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)
8 are met as questions of law or fact common to class members predominate over any questions
9 affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other available methods for
10 fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy.

11 78. Plaintiff and Plaintiff's counsel are unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be
12 encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class
13 action.

14 CAUSES OF ACTION

15 FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

16 **Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.* - Unlawful Business Acts and Practices**

17 79. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation set forth above.

18 80. Defendant's conduct constitutes unlawful business acts and practices.

19 81. Defendant sold Fruit Bars in California and the United States during the Class
20 Period.

21 82. Defendant is a corporation and, therefore, is a "person" within the meaning of the
22 Sherman Law.

23 83. Defendant's business practices are unlawful under § 17200 *et seq.* by virtue of
24 Defendant's violations of the advertising provisions of Article 3 of the Sherman Law and the
25 misbranded food provisions of Article 6 of the Sherman Law.

26 84. Defendant's business practices are unlawful under § 17200 *et seq.* by virtue of
27 Defendant's violations of § 17500 *et seq.*, which forbids untrue and misleading advertising.
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1 nature of those products.

2 104. Defendant sold Plaintiff and the class Fruit Bars that were not capable of being
3 sold or held legally and that were legally worthless. Plaintiff and the class paid a premium price
4 for the Fruit Bars.

5 105. As a result of Defendant's conduct as set forth herein, Plaintiff and the class,
6 pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17203, are entitled to an order enjoining such future
7 conduct by Defendant, and such other orders and judgments which may be necessary to disgorge
8 Defendant's ill-gotten gains and restore any money paid for Defendant's Fruit Bars by Plaintiff
9 and the class.

10 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **Business and Professions Code § 17500 *et seq.* - Misleading and Deceptive Advertising**

12 106. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation set forth above.

13 107. Plaintiff asserts this cause of action for violations of California Business and
14 Professions Code § 17500 *et seq.* for misleading and deceptive advertising against Defendant.

15 108. Defendant sold Fruit Bars in California and the United States during the Class
16 Period.

17 109. Defendant engaged in a scheme of offering Defendant's Fruit Bars for sale to
18 Plaintiff and members of the class by way of, *inter alia*, product packaging and labeling, and
19 other promotional materials. These materials misrepresented and/or omitted the true contents and
20 nature of Defendant's Fruit Bars. Defendant's advertisements and inducements were made within
21 California and come within the definition of advertising as contained in Business and Professions
22 Code §17500 *et seq.* in that such product packaging and labeling, and promotional materials were
23 intended as inducements to purchase Defendant's Fruit Bars and are statements disseminated by
24 Defendant to Plaintiff and the class that were intended to reach members of the class. Defendant
25 knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that these statements were
26 misleading and deceptive as set forth herein.

27 110. In furtherance of its plan and scheme, Defendant prepared and distributed within
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1 California and nationwide via product packaging and labeling, and other promotional materials,
2 statements that misleadingly and deceptively represented the composition and the nature of
3 Defendant's Fruit Bars. Plaintiff and the class necessarily and reasonably relied on Defendant's
4 materials, and were the intended targets of such representations.

5 111. Defendant's conduct in disseminating misleading and deceptive statements in
6 California and nationwide to Plaintiff and the class was and is likely to deceive reasonable
7 consumers by obfuscating the true composition and nature of Defendant's Fruit Bars in violation
8 of the "misleading prong" of California Business and Professions Code § 17500 *et seq.*

9 112. As a result of Defendant's violations of the "misleading prong" of California
10 Business and Professions Code § 17500 *et seq.*, Defendant has been unjustly enriched at the
11 expense of Plaintiff and the class. Misbranded products cannot be legally sold or held and are
12 legally worthless. Plaintiff and the class paid a premium price for the Fruit Bars.

13 113. Plaintiff and the class, pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17535, are
14 entitled to an order enjoining such future conduct by Defendant, and such other orders and
15 judgments which may be necessary to disgorge Defendant's ill-gotten gains and restore any
16 money paid for Defendant's Fruit Bars by Plaintiff and the class.

17 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **Business and Professions Code § 17500 *et seq.* - Untrue Advertising**

19 114. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation set forth above.

20 115. Plaintiff asserts this cause of action against Defendant for violations of California
21 Business and Professions Code § 17500 *et seq.*, regarding untrue advertising.

22 116. Defendant sold Fruit Bars in California and the United States during the Class
23 Period.

24 117. Defendant engaged in a scheme of offering Defendant's Fruit Bars for sale to
25 Plaintiff and the class by way of product packaging and labeling, and other promotional materials.
26 These materials misrepresented and/or omitted the true contents and nature of Defendant's Fruit
27 Bars. Defendant's advertisements and inducements were made in California and come within the
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1 definition of advertising as contained in Business and Professions Code §17500 *et seq.* in that the
2 product packaging and labeling, and promotional materials were intended as inducements to
3 purchase Defendant's Fruit Bars, and are statements disseminated by Defendant to Plaintiff and
4 the class. Defendant knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that these
5 statements were untrue.

6 118. In furtherance of its plan and scheme, Defendant prepared and distributed in
7 California and nationwide via product packaging and labeling, and other promotional materials,
8 statements that falsely advertise the composition of Defendant's Fruit Bars, and falsely
9 misrepresented the nature of those products. Plaintiff and the class were the intended targets of
10 such representations and would reasonably be deceived by Defendant's materials.

11 119. Defendant's conduct in disseminating untrue advertising throughout California
12 deceived Plaintiff and members of the class by obfuscating the contents, nature and quality of
13 Defendant's Fruit Bars in violation of the "untrue prong" of California Business and Professions
14 Code § 17500.

15 120. As a result of Defendant's violations of the "untrue prong" of California Business
16 and Professions Code § 17500 *et seq.*, Defendant has been unjustly enriched at the expense of
17 Plaintiff and the class. Misbranded products cannot be legally sold or held and are legally
18 worthless. Plaintiff and the class paid a premium price for the Fruit Bars.

19 121. Plaintiff and the class, pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17535, are
20 entitled to an order enjoining such future conduct by Defendant, and such other orders and
21 judgments which may be necessary to disgorge Defendant's ill-gotten gains and restore any
22 money paid for Defendant's Fruit Bars by Plaintiff and the class.

23 SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

24 Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 *et seq.*

25 122. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each allegation set forth above.

26 123. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the CLRA. Defendant's violations of
27 the CLRA were and are willful, oppressive and fraudulent, thus supporting an award of punitive
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1 damages.

2 124. Plaintiff and the class are entitled to actual and punitive damages against
3 Defendant for its violations of the CLRA. In addition, pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1782(a)(2),
4 Plaintiff and the class are entitled to an order enjoining the above-described acts and practices,
5 providing restitution to Plaintiff and the class, ordering payment of costs and attorney’s fees, and
6 any other relief deemed appropriate and proper by the Court pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1780.

7 125. Defendant’s actions, representations and conduct have violated, and continue to
8 violate the CLRA, because she extend to transactions that are intended to result, or which have
9 resulted, in the sale of goods or services to consumers.

10 126. Defendant sold Fruit Bars in California and in the United States during the Class
11 Period.

12 127. Plaintiff and members of the class are “consumers” as that term is defined by the
13 CLRA in Cal. Civ. Code §1761(d).

14 128. Defendant’s Fruit Bars were and are “goods” within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code
15 §1761(a).

16 129. By engaging in the conduct set forth herein, Defendant violated and continues to
17 violate Section 1770(a)(5), of the CLRA, because Defendant’s conduct constitutes unfair methods
18 of competition and unfair or fraudulent acts or practices, in that it misrepresents the particular
19 ingredients, characteristics, uses, benefits and quantities of the goods.

20 130. By engaging in the conduct set forth herein, Defendant violated and continues to
21 violate Section 1770(a)(7) of the CLRA, because Defendant’s conduct constitutes unfair methods
22 of competition and unfair or fraudulent acts or practices, in that Defendant misrepresents the
23 particular standard, quality or grade of the goods.

24 131. By engaging in the conduct set forth herein, Defendant violated and continues to
25 violate Section 1770(a)(9) of the CLRA, because Defendant’s conduct constitutes unfair methods
26 of competition and unfair or fraudulent acts or practices, in that Defendant advertises goods with
27 the intent not to sell the goods as advertised.
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1 132. By engaging in the conduct set forth herein, Defendant violated and continues to
2 violate Section 1770(a)(16) of the CLRA, because Defendant's conduct constitutes unfair
3 methods of competition and unfair or fraudulent acts or practices, in that Defendant represents
4 that a subject of a transaction has been supplied in accordance with a previous representation
5 when she have not.

6 133. Plaintiff requests that the Court enjoin Defendant from continuing to employ the
7 unlawful methods, acts and practices alleged herein pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(a)(2). If
8 Defendant is not restrained from engaging in these practices in the future, Plaintiff and the class
9 will continue to suffer harm.

10 134. Pursuant to Section 1782(a) of the CLRA, on June 25, 2012, Plaintiff's counsel
11 served Defendant with notice of Defendant's violations of the CLRA. As authorized by
12 Defendant's counsel, Plaintiff's counsel served Defendant by certified mail, return receipt
13 requested. Defendant has not responded.

14 135. Plaintiff makes certain claims in this complaint that were not included in the
15 original complaint filed on May 4, 2012, and were not included in Plaintiff's CLRA demand
16 notice.

17 136. This cause of action does not currently seek monetary relief and is limited solely to
18 injunctive relief, as to Defendant's violations of the CLRA not included in the original
19 Complaint. Plaintiff intends to amend this to seek monetary relief in accordance with the CLRA
20 after providing Defendant with notice of Plaintiff's new claims pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §
21 1782.

22 137. At the time of any amendment seeking damages under the CLRA, Plaintiff will
23 demonstrate that the violations of the CLRA by Defendant were willful, oppressive and
24 fraudulent, thus supporting an award of punitive damages.

25 138. Consequently, Plaintiff and the class will be entitled to actual and punitive
26 damages against Defendant for its violations of the CLRA. In addition, pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code
27 § 1782(a)(2), Plaintiff and the class will be entitled to an order enjoining the above described acts
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1 and practices, providing restitution to Plaintiff and the class, ordering payment of costs and
2 attorney's fees, and any other relief deemed appropriate and proper by the Court pursuant to Cal.
3 Civ. Code § 1780.

4 **JURY DEMAND**

5 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury of her claims.

6 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

7 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, and on
8 behalf of the general public, prays for judgment against Defendant as follows:

9 A. For an order certifying this case as a class action and appointing Plaintiff and her
10 counsel to represent the class;

11 B. For an order awarding, as appropriate, damages, restitution or disgorgement to
12 Plaintiff and the class for all causes of action;

13 C. For an order requiring Defendant to immediately cease and desist from selling its
14 Fruit Bars listed in violation of law; enjoining Defendant from continuing to market, advertise,
15 distribute, and sell these products in the unlawful manner described herein; and ordering
16 Defendant to engage in corrective action;

17 D. For all equitable remedies available pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1780;

18 E. For an order awarding attorney's fees and costs;

19 F. For an order awarding punitive damages;

20 G. For an order awarding pre-and post-judgment interest; and

21 H. For an order providing such further relief as this Court deems proper.
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Dated: January 17, 2014.

Respectfully submitted,

Pierce Gore

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