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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION**

STEVEN PRESCOTT and LINDA  
CHESLOW, individually and on behalf of  
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

NESTLÉ USA, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 19-cv-07471-BLF

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT’S  
MOTION TO DISMISS SECOND  
AMENDED COMPLAINT WITHOUT  
LEAVE TO AMEND; AND  
DISMISSING ACTION WITH  
PREJUDICE**

[Re: ECF 55]

In this putative class action, Plaintiffs Steven Prescott and Linda Cheslow allege that Nestlé’s labeling and advertising of its “Nestlé Toll House Premier White Morsels” (the “Product”) misleads consumers to believe that the Product contains white chocolate when it does not. Nestlé moves to dismiss the second amended complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6).

For the reasons discussed below, the motion is GRANTED WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND and the action is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE.

**I. BACKGROUND**

This action was removed from the Santa Cruz County Superior Court under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C.A. § 1332(d). *See* Not. of Removal, ECF 1. Plaintiffs thereafter filed a first amended complaint (“FAC”) as of right. *See* FAC, ECF 13. The Court granted Nestlé’s motion to dismiss the FAC with leave to amend (“Prior Dismissal Order”), based on Plaintiffs’ failure to state a claim under California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), Cal. Bus.

1 & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.*, False Advertising Law (“FAL”), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 *et*  
2 *seq.*, or Consumers Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 *et seq.* *See* Prior  
3 Dismissal Order, ECF 49. Plaintiffs also failed to allege facts establishing standing to seek  
4 injunctive relief. *See id.* Plaintiffs timely filed the operative second amended complaint (“SAC”),  
5 reasserting their claims under California’s UCL, FAL, and CLRA. *See* SAC, ECF 54.

6 The Court summarizes the SAC’s relevant factual allegations, which are accepted as true  
7 for purposes of evaluating the motion to dismiss. Excluded from this factual summary are  
8 paragraphs of the SAC devoted to the process of creating chocolate, the history of chocolate  
9 production from 1400 B.C. to the present, the introduction of white chocolate by Nestlé in the  
10 1930s, and Nestlé’s annual earnings. *See* SAC ¶¶ 11-23, ECF 54. Those paragraphs do not bear  
11 on the Court’s determination whether Plaintiffs have stated a claim for relief.

12 Plaintiffs allege that they purchased the Product in the belief that it contained white  
13 chocolate. SAC ¶ 5. The SAC depicts the front of the Product package, which is a yellow bag  
14 bearing the following words and images: “Nestlé” above a “TOLL HOUSE” logo; the words  
15 “PREMIER WHITE” above the word “MORSELS”; a dark-colored cookie containing white  
16 morsels; and a scattering of white chip-shaped morsels. *Id.* ¶ 1. Plaintiffs allege that this package  
17 caused them to reasonably believe that the Product contains white chocolate because:

18 (1) the Product is labeled as “White,” which, as described below, has been  
19 historically used to describe a distinct and real type of chocolate, and the  
20 understanding of both named-Plaintiffs is that the term “White” describes a distinct  
21 and real type of chocolate; (2) the Product label has pictures of what Nestlé  
22 intended to be white chocolate chips, and both named-Plaintiffs viewed these  
23 pictures and reasonably believed that they depicted white chocolate chips when  
24 they purchased the Product; (3) the Product label has pictures of what Nestlé  
25 intended to be white chocolate chip cookies, and both named-Plaintiffs viewed and  
relied on the depictions of white chocolate chip cookies when they purchased the  
Product; and (4) the Product was placed among other chocolate products, which  
further led the named-Plaintiffs to believe that they were purchasing white  
chocolate. Upon information and belief, Nestlé maintains control over the  
placement of the Products within retail stores, including the stores where the  
named-Plaintiffs purchased the Products.

26 *Id.* ¶ 5. Elsewhere in the SAC, Plaintiffs allege that Nestlé labels its Product “‘Premier White,’  
27 misleading consumers into thinking that the Product contains premier ingredients, not fake white  
28 chocolate.” *Id.* ¶ 25.

1 Plaintiffs allege that a “widespread consumer study” shows among other things that  
2 approximately 95% of respondents believed the Product contains white chocolate. SAC ¶ 10 &  
3 Exh. A. Plaintiffs also reproduce numerous consumer complaints that were sent to Plaintiffs’  
4 counsel and/or posted on Nestlé’s website. SAC ¶¶ 28-38. Two common themes in the alleged  
5 consumer complaints are that the consumers thought the Product contains white chocolate and the  
6 Product does not melt like chocolate during baking. *Id.*

7 Plaintiffs seek to represent a nationwide class or, alternatively, a California class of  
8 persons who purchased the Product for personal consumption. SAC ¶ 77. As in the prior FAC,  
9 Plaintiffs assert violations of California’s UCL, FAL, and CLRA based on Nestlé’s allegedly  
10 deceptive labeling and advertising. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief and restitution. SAC ¶ 51.

## 11 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

12 “A motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) for failure to state a  
13 claim upon which relief can be granted tests the legal sufficiency of a claim.” *Conservation Force*  
14 *v. Salazar*, 646 F.3d 1240, 1241-42 (9th Cir. 2011) (quotation marks and citation omitted). While  
15 a complaint need not contain detailed factual allegations, it “must contain sufficient factual matter,  
16 accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556  
17 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is  
18 facially plausible when it “allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is  
19 liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.*

## 20 **III. DISCUSSION**

21 Nestlé argues that the SAC should be dismissed without leave to amend because Plaintiffs  
22 again fail to state a claim under the UCL, FAL, or CLRA, and again fail to allege facts  
23 establishing their standing to seek injunctive relief. In opposition, Plaintiffs contend that under the  
24 applicable reasonable consumer test, the SAC raises factual issues not appropriate for resolution  
25 on a motion to dismiss. Plaintiffs also contend that they allege facts establishing standing to seek  
26 injunctive relief.

27 The Court first addresses whether Plaintiffs state a claim under the applicable reasonable  
28 consumer test, and then it addresses Plaintiffs’ standing to seek injunctive relief.

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**A. Plaintiffs Fail to State a Claim under the Reasonable Consumer Test**

As a federal court sitting in diversity over Plaintiffs’ California state law claims, this Court applies the substantive law of California. *See Moore v. Mars Petcare US, Inc.*, 966 F.3d 1007, 1016 (9th Cir. 2020). “California’s UCL prohibits any ‘unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice.’” *Id.* (quoting Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200). “California’s FAL prohibits any unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). A violation of the FAL necessarily constitutes a violation of the UCL. *See id.* Finally, “California’s CLRA prohibits ‘unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices.’” *Id.* (quoting Cal. Civ. Code § 1770).

“Whether a business practice is deceptive or misleading under these California statutes [is] governed by the reasonable consumer test.” *Moore*, 966 F.3d at 1017 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). Under this standard, Plaintiffs “must show that members of the public are likely to be deceived.” *Williams v. Gerber Prod. Co.*, 552 F.3d 934, 938 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). The reasonable consumer test may be satisfied by advertising that is false or, alternatively, advertising that is true but nonetheless misleading. *See id.* However, “a plaintiff’s unreasonable assumptions about a product’s label will not suffice.” *Moore v. Trader Joe’s Co.*, 4 F.4th 874, 882 (9th Cir. 2021). Thus, while application of the reasonable consumer test typically involves question of fact that may not be resolved on a motion to dismiss, dismissal is appropriate where the court determines that the plaintiff’s claims are not plausible. *See id.* at 886. (“In sum, the district court properly dismissed this action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) because Trader Joe’s representations on the front label and the ingredients statement of its Manuka Honey product are not misleading to a reasonable consumer as a matter of law.”); *Becerra v. Dr Pepper/Seven Up, Inc.*, 945 F.3d 1225, 1231 (9th Cir. 2019) (“Becerra has not sufficiently alleged that Diet Dr Pepper’s labeling is false or misleading and dismissal was therefore proper.”).

Plaintiffs allege that Nestlé violated the UCL, FAL, and CLRA through false and misleading labeling and advertising of the Product. Specifically, Nestlé allegedly “sells fake white

1 chocolate baking chips and tries to pass them off as white chocolate.” SAC ¶ 1. The Court  
 2 previously found that Plaintiffs’ FAC did not satisfy the reasonable consumer test with respect to  
 3 this theory. Plaintiffs asserted in the FAC that they were misled by the words “white” and  
 4 “premier” on the Product package, in conjunction with the Product’s placement next to chocolate  
 5 baking chips in grocery stores. FAC ¶¶ 50-51, 81-85, 93-96, 106-07. This Court found those  
 6 claims to be implausible, relying on the Ninth Circuit’s decision in *Becerra* and Judge Phyllis J.  
 7 Hamilton’s application of *Becerra* in *Cheslow v. Ghirardelli Chocolate Co.*, No. 19-CV-07467-  
 8 PJH, 2020 WL 1701840 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 8, 2020), another white chip labeling case brought by the  
 9 same individuals who are Plaintiffs in the present case. *See* Prior Dismissal Order at 6-8.

10 In *Becerra*, the Ninth Circuit addressed claims that the word “diet” on the product “Diet Dr  
 11 Pepper” meant that drinking Diet Dr Pepper assisted in weight loss or healthy weight  
 12 management. *Becerra*, 945 F.3d at 1227. After considering the dictionary definition of the word  
 13 “diet” when used as an adjective – “reduced in or free from calories” – the Ninth Circuit  
 14 concluded that “no reasonable consumer would assume that Diet Dr Pepper’s use of the term ‘diet’  
 15 promises weight loss or management.” *Id.* at 1229. The Ninth Circuit went on to state that “[d]iet  
 16 soft drinks are common in the marketplace and the prevalent understanding of the term in that  
 17 context is that the ‘diet’ version of a soft drink has fewer calories than its ‘regular’ counterpart.”  
 18 *Id.* at 1230. The Ninth Circuit made clear that “[j]ust because some consumers may unreasonably  
 19 interpret the term differently does not render the use of ‘diet’ in a soda’s brand name false or  
 20 deceptive.” *Id.* Because the plaintiff “failed to sufficiently allege that reasonable consumers  
 21 understand the word ‘diet’ in Diet Dr Pepper’s brand name to promise weight loss,” the Ninth  
 22 Circuit determined that dismissal of the case was proper. *Id.* at 1231.

23 Applying *Becerra*, this Court concluded that Plaintiffs failed to adequately allege that the  
 24 Product package is misleading to reasonable consumers based on the use of the words “white” and  
 25 “premier.” *See* Prior Dismissal Order at 6-8. This ruling was consistent with Judge Hamilton’s  
 26 dismissal of the labeling claims in *Cheslow*. *See Cheslow*, 2020 WL 1701840, at \*5 (“Simply  
 27 because some consumers unreasonably assumed that ‘white’ in the term ‘white chips’ meant white  
 28 chocolate chips does not make it so.”).

1 In the SAC, Plaintiffs again allege that they were misled by the words “white” and  
2 “premier” on the Product package, and by the Product’s placement next to chocolate baking chips  
3 in grocery stores. SAC ¶¶ 5, 25. To address the Court’s observation in its Prior Dismissal Order  
4 that a third-party retailer’s placement of a product cannot support a claim against a manufacturer,  
5 Plaintiffs have added an allegation that, “Upon information and belief, Nestlé maintains control  
6 over the placement of the Products within retail stores, including the stores where the named-  
7 Plaintiffs purchased the Products.” SAC ¶ 5. Plaintiffs also have added allegations that they were  
8 misled by images on the Product package of a dark-colored cookie containing white morsels and a  
9 scattering of white chip-shaped morsels. *Id.* And finally, Plaintiffs have added allegations about a  
10 consumer survey, and have reproduced consumer complaints sent to their counsel and/or posted  
11 on Nestlé’s website. *Id.* at ¶¶ 10, 28-38.

12 These allegations are insufficient to state a claim under the reasonable consumer standard.  
13 As discussed at length in the Prior Dismissal Order, the adjectives “white” and “premier” do not  
14 denote “chocolate.” The adjective “premier” is non-actionable puffery that does not bear any  
15 specific relationship to chocolate. *Cf. Cheslow v. Ghirardelli Chocolate Co.*, 472 F. Supp. 3d 686,  
16 692 (N.D. Cal. 2020) (“[T]he word ‘premium’ in the phrase ‘Premium Baking Chips’ constituted  
17 puffery and was not actionable.”). The adjective “white” is defined as follows: “having the color  
18 of new snow or milk,” and “light or pale in color.” White, *Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*,  
19 <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/white> (last visited April 5, 2022). Nothing about  
20 the ordinary and common meanings of the adjectives “white” and “premier” would suggest to a  
21 reasonable consumer that the Product is white *chocolate*. Similarly, images of a cookie and white  
22 morsels do not provide any information as to the substance of the morsels.

23 Plaintiffs argue that when viewed in context, the words “white” and “premier” do suggest  
24 chocolate. Plaintiffs argue that the relevant context includes the Nestlé brand name and the  
25 placement of the Product next to chocolate chips in grocery store baking aisles. Plaintiffs allege  
26 “on information and belief” that Nestlé controls where the Product is placed in retail grocery  
27 stores, but they do not provide any factual basis for that belief. Other courts in this district have  
28 rejected allegations made on information and belief absent a factual basis for the belief. *See, e.g.*,

1 *Muench Photography, Inc. v. Pearson Educ., Inc.*, No. 13-CV-03937-WHO, 2013 WL 6172953,  
2 at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 25, 2013) (a plaintiff relying on “information and belief” must state the  
3 factual basis for the belief). Even accepting at face value Plaintiffs’ conclusory allegation  
4 regarding Nestlé’s control over product placement, baking aisles contain a wide variety of non-  
5 chocolate baking chips. Similarly, Nestlé makes a wide variety of non-chocolate products. Thus,  
6 while the aspects of the Product packaging and placement highlighted by Plaintiffs suggest that  
7 the Product comprises white-colored baking morsels (which it does), none of those aspects suggest  
8 that the morsels are chocolate.

9 Plaintiffs rely on *Moore v. Mars Petcare* for the proposition that “brand names by  
10 themselves can be misleading in the context of the product being marketed.” *Moore*, 966 F.3d at  
11 1018 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). In *Moore*, the plaintiffs alleged that the  
12 defendants violated the UCL, FAL, and CLRA through false and misleading advertising of  
13 prescription pet foods, including pet foods sold under the labels “Prescription Diet,” and “Pro Plan  
14 Veterinary Diets.” *See id.* at 1014-16. The plaintiffs claimed that they were misled to believe that  
15 the pet foods qualified as a drug or medicine, met a medical requirement for pets, had been  
16 evaluated by the FDA, required a prescription to purchase, and warranted a premium price. *See id.*  
17 at 1016. The Ninth Circuit found the plaintiffs’ allegations sufficient to state a claim, because  
18 “[c]ommon sense dictates that a product that requires a prescription may be considered a medicine  
19 that involves a drug or controlled substance.” *Id.* at 1018. The *Moore* court relied on the  
20 definition of the word “prescription,” meaning “a prescribed medicine,” to confirm a general  
21 understanding that a prescription refers to drugs for humans and pets. *Id.* The Ninth Circuit found  
22 that a brand name such “Prescription Diet” itself could be misleading, because a reasonable  
23 consumer would believe that the product contains drugs or a controlled ingredient. *See id.*

24 *Moore* is factually distinguishable from the present case. In *Moore*, the dictionary  
25 definition of a word used in the product name “Prescription Diet” supported a reasonable belief  
26 that the pet food contained a drug or medicine. In the present case, the dictionary definitions of  
27 the words used in the Product name “Nestlé Toll House Premier White Morsels” do not support a  
28 reasonable belief that the Product contains chocolate. As discussed above, neither the word

1 “white” nor “premier” is generally understood to mean chocolate. Plaintiffs argue that the word  
2 “Nestlé” in the product name brings the present case within the holding of *Moore*, because  
3 according to Plaintiffs “Nestlé” is synonymous with “chocolate.” Plaintiffs do not, and cannot,  
4 cite a dictionary definition of “Nestlé” showing that the word is generally understood to mean  
5 “chocolate.” As the Court observed at the hearing, it is common knowledge that Nestlé makes  
6 many products that do not contain chocolate.

7 In *Moore*, the Ninth Circuit applied “common sense” to conclude that the defendants’ pet  
8 food labels could mislead reasonable consumers to believe that the pet food contains a drug or  
9 controlled substance. *See Moore*, 966 F.3d at 1018. Here, this Court applies common sense to  
10 conclude that Nestlé’s labeling and advertising would not mislead a reasonable consumer to  
11 believe that the Product contains white chocolate. The Product labeling does not use the word  
12 “chocolate” or any other word that connotes chocolate. Plaintiffs’ claims are based on the fact that  
13 the Product is sold by Nestlé, is in the form of white chip-shaped morsels, and is located in baking  
14 aisles. At bottom, Plaintiffs’ position seems to be that Nestlé cannot sell white baking morsels  
15 without affirmatively clarifying that they are not chocolate. At the hearing, Plaintiffs’ counsel  
16 suggested that Nestlé could label its Product as “encased in cream,” or as a “vanilla morsel.” Hrg.  
17 Tr. 15:22-16:1, ECF 92. Plaintiffs have not cited any case requiring that type of affirmative  
18 clarification where the label in question does not suggest chocolate content.

19 The Court finds unpersuasive Plaintiffs’ argument that their claims should go forward in  
20 light of their survey showing that 95% of respondents believed that the Product contains white  
21 chocolate. SAC ¶ 10. “The survey cannot, on its own, salvage [Plaintiffs’] claim[s].” *Becerra*,  
22 945 F.3d at 1231. In *Becerra*, the plaintiff offered a survey allegedly showing that “the vast  
23 majority of consumers expect a diet soft drink to either help them lose weight, or help maintain or  
24 not affect their weight.” *Id.* at 1230. The Ninth Circuit held that, regardless of the alleged survey  
25 results, “a reasonable consumer would still understand ‘diet’ in this context to be a relative claim  
26 about the calorie or sugar content of the product.” *Id.* at 1231. This Court likewise concludes that  
27 Plaintiffs have failed to plausibly allege that Nestlé’s labeling and advertising would mislead a  
28 reasonable consumer to believe the Product contains white chocolate. “[I]f common sense would



1 not lead anyone to be misled, then the claim may be disposed of at a motion to dismiss stage.”  
2 *Moore*, 966 F.3d at 1018.

3 Plaintiffs’ reliance on *Naimi* and *Kwan* is misplaced. *Naimi* is an unpublished  
4 memorandum decision from the Ninth Circuit that pre-dates *Becerra*. See *Naimi v. Starbucks*  
5 *Corp.*, 798 F. App’x 67 (9th Cir. 2019). Moreover, in *Naimi* the plaintiffs offered a survey to  
6 bolster an otherwise plausible claim. *Id.* at 69 (“Plaintiffs have plausibly alleged that the product’s  
7 label conveys the implied representation that each can of the beverage contains two shots of  
8 espresso brewed from the same beans Starbucks uses in its cafés.”). As discussed above, Plaintiffs  
9 in this case have not alleged a plausible claim that the Product label conveys the implied  
10 representation that the Product contains white chocolate. In *Kwan*, the Ninth Circuit discussed the  
11 use of product testing to bolster a pleading; the case did not involve a consumer survey. See *Kwan*  
12 *v. SanMedica Int’l*, 854 F.3d 1088, 1092 (9th Cir. 2017).

13 The Court concludes that Plaintiffs have failed to state a claim under the reasonable  
14 consumer test and will dismiss all claims of the SAC on that basis. Having reached this  
15 conclusion, the Court need not and does not address Nestlé’s additional arguments based on the  
16 back label of the Product package and the asserted infirmities of Plaintiffs’ consumer survey.

17 The motion to dismiss Plaintiffs’ claims under the UCL, FAL, and CLRA is GRANTED.

18 **B. Plaintiffs Fail to Allege Standing to Seek Injunctive Relief**

19 Nestlé also argues that Plaintiffs fail to allege facts establishing their standing to seek  
20 injunctive relief. The Court nonetheless touches on this issue only briefly in light of its dismissal  
21 of all claims for the reasons discussed above.

22 “A plaintiff must demonstrate constitutional standing separately for each form of relief  
23 requested.” *Davidson v. Kimberly-Clark Corp.*, 889 F.3d 956, 967 (9th Cir. 2018). To seek  
24 injunctive relief, Plaintiffs must show a likelihood that they will again be wronged absent an  
25 injunction. See *id.* The Court previously dismissed Plaintiffs’ claim for injunctive relief because  
26 they did not allege facts showing they would be misled by Nestlé’s labeling and advertising in the  
27 future. See Prior Dismissal Order at 10. Plaintiffs’ allegations that they would purchase the  
28 Product if they could be sure it was white chocolate were insufficient, because the Court lacks



1 authority to compel Nestlé to make any particular product by way of an injunction. *See id.*

2 Plaintiffs again allege that they “would purchase the Product as labeled in the future if it  
3 actually contained white chocolate.” SAC ¶ 101. That allegation is insufficient to confer  
4 standing. Plaintiffs add an alternative allegation that “Plaintiffs might purchase the Product in the  
5 future if the labeling made clear that the Product did not contain white chocolate, but they would  
6 only do so if the Product was sold for less money than presently priced at.” *Id.* Plaintiffs have not  
7 cited any authority suggesting that this Court could order Nestlé to decrease the price of its  
8 Product to an amount Plaintiffs deem fair for non-chocolate baking morsels.

9 The motion to dismiss is GRANTED as to Plaintiffs’ claim for injunctive relief.

10 **C. Leave to Amend is Not Warranted**

11 Having determined that Plaintiffs’ claims are subject to dismissal, the Court must decide  
12 whether leave to amend is warranted. Leave ordinarily must be granted unless one or more of the  
13 following factors is present: (1) undue delay, (2) bad faith or dilatory motive, (3) repeated failure  
14 to cure deficiencies by amendment, (4) undue prejudice to the opposing party, and (5) futility of  
15 amendment. *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962); *see also Eminence Capital, LLC v.*  
16 *Aspeon, Inc.*, 316 F.3d 1048, 1052 (9th Cir. 2003) (discussing *Foman* factors).

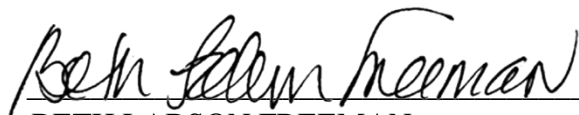
17 The Court finds no undue delay (factor 1) or bad faith (factor 2). However, despite the  
18 Court’s prior order dismissing the FAC with guidance regarding amendment, Plaintiffs still have  
19 not alleged a viable claim (factor 3). Granting further opportunity to amend would impose undue  
20 prejudice on Nestlé (factor 4) where it appears that amendment would be futile (factor 5).

21 The motion will be granted WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND.

22 **IV. ORDER**

- 23 (1) Nestlé’s motion to dismiss is GRANTED WITHOUT LEAVE TO AMEND and  
24 the action is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE;  
25 (2) This order terminates ECF 55.

26  
27 Dated: April 8, 2022



BETH LABSON FREEMAN  
United States District Judge