

1 Adam E. Polk (SBN 273000)
 2 Jordan Elias (SBN 228731)
 3 Simon Grille (SBN 294914)
 4 Jordan Isern (SBN 343159)
GIRARD SHARP LLP
 5 601 California Street, Suite 1400
 6 San Francisco, CA 94108
 7 Telephone: (415) 981-4800
 8 apolk@girardsharp.com
 jelias@girardsharp.com
 sgrille@girardsharp.com
 jisern@girardsharp.com

9 Paige M. Tomaselli (SBN 237737)
 10 Dylan D. Grimes (SBN 302981)
GRIME LAW LLP
 11 730 Arizona Avenue
 12 Santa Monica, CA 90401
 13 Telephone: (310) 747-5095
 ptomaselli@grimelaw.com
 dgrimes@grimelaw.com

Gretchen Elsner (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)
ELSNER LAW & POLICY, LLC
 314 South Guadalupe Street, Suite 123
 Santa Fe, NM 87501
 Telephone: (505) 303-0980
 gretchen@elsnerlaw.org

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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

19 SARA SAFARI, PEYMON
 20 KHAGHANI, and JASON ROSE, on
 21 behalf of themselves and all others
 22 similarly situated, and FARM
 FORWARD, on behalf of the general
 public,

Plaintiffs,

v.

25 WHOLE FOODS MARKET, INC., a
 26 Texas corporation,

Defendant.

Case No. 8:22-CV-01562

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiffs Sara Safari, Peymon Khaghani, and Jason Rose (“Consumer Plaintiffs”),
2 on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, and nonprofit organization
3 Plaintiff Farm Forward (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) file this Class Action Complaint against
4 Whole Foods Market, Inc. (“Whole Foods”) and allege as follows:

5 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

6 1. This consumer fraud action concerns Whole Foods’ material
7 misrepresentations and omissions about the use of antibiotics in the beef it sells. Whole
8 Foods markets its beef with the slogan, “No Antibiotics, Ever” and reinforces this
9 promotional message that its beef is antibiotic-free with other similar representations at
10 retail stores, in online marketing, and on product packaging. But, as independent testing
11 has shown, Whole Foods’ claim that it sells only antibiotic-free beef is false. Plaintiffs
12 bring this action to stop Whole Foods’ misleading promotion and sale of beef, including
13 the products listed in paragraph 40 below (“Beef Products” or the “Products”), and the
14 Consumer Plaintiffs seek to recover damages for themselves and other purchasers of these
15 Products in California.

16 2. Plaintiff Farm Forward—a nonprofit organization seeking to end factory
17 farming—recently found that beef sold by Whole Foods contained antibiotic and other
18 pharmaceutical residue. The presence of this residue demonstrates the cattle were treated
19 with antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals while being raised. Farm Forward seeks
20 injunctive relief through this action.

21 3. Whole Foods’ internal emails show that its executives rejected the
22 opportunity to investigate the accuracy of its “No Antibiotics, Ever” claims, in part
23 because “the repercussions for having a positive result were beyond ridiculous[.]”
24 Unreceptive to testing cattle in its supply chain, Whole Foods continued promoting its
25 beef products as antibiotic-free.

26 4. Administering routine or subtherapeutic antibiotics to farmed animals creates
27 serious health risks. It contributes to the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria in the

1 animals—bacteria that consumers of the meat eventually ingest.¹ Once in the human
2 system, these bacteria can cause infections that cannot be treated with existing antibiotics
3 because the bacteria is antibiotic-resistant.²

4 5. Consumers overpaid for and were economically harmed as a result of Whole
5 Foods’ misleading promotion of its Beef Products. Whole Foods charges—and
6 consumers pay—a substantial price premium for Beef Products based on the claim that
7 the cattle that become these Products were not given any antibiotics. For instance, Whole
8 Foods charges \$31.99 per pound for beef tenderloin steak filet mignon. A traditional
9 retailer charges only \$24.99 per pound for the same cut of beef. Thus, Whole Foods
10 marks up the price of this Beef Product by 28% in connection with its antibiotic-free
11 representations. Consumer Plaintiffs would not have purchased Beef Products, or would
12 not have paid the prices they did, had they had known the truth that cattle used in the
13 Products were raised with antibiotics.

14 6. Plaintiffs seek an injunction requiring Whole Foods to correct and clarify its
15 past and ongoing misrepresentations and omissions, and to remove the misrepresentations
16 or, in the alternative, to ensure that Whole Foods’ Beef Products conform with how it
17 markets them. Consumer Plaintiffs, on behalf of the Class, further seek to recover their
18 overpayments for Beef Products due to Whole Foods’ false advertising.

19 **PARTIES**

20 **A. Plaintiffs**

21 **Sara Safari**

22 7. Plaintiff Sara Safari is a citizen and resident of Tustin, California.
23

24 _____
25 ¹ Lisa L. Gill, *Is Our Meat Safe to Eat?*, 87 Consumer Rep. 31, 36 (2022).

26 ² Lesley Stahl, *Is overuse of antibiotics on farms worsening the spread of antibiotic-*
27 *resistant bacteria?*, CBS News (Jan. 5, 2020), <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/is-overuse-of-antibiotics-on-farms-worsening-the-spread-of-antibiotic-resistant-bacteria-60-minutes-2020-01-05/>.

1 8. Since approximately 2010 and within the applicable limitations period, Ms.
2 Safari has purchased Beef Products at Whole Foods on numerous occasions. She mostly
3 recently purchased Beef Products from Whole Foods in or around June 2022.

4 9. Ms. Safari purchased the Products at Whole Foods' retail stores, including
5 its store located at 2847 Park Avenue in Tustin, California.

6 10. Ms. Safari saw and relied on Whole Foods representations concerning its
7 Beef Products in-store, on its website, in its listings on Amazon, and on the Products'
8 packaging. Ms. Safari saw and relied on Whole Foods' "No Antibiotics, Ever" and "No
9 antibiotics or added growth hormones, ever" slogans prior to purchasing the Beef
10 Products.

11 11. Ms. Safari purchased the Beef Products at a premium price because, based
12 on Whole Foods' representations, she believed all Whole Foods Beef Products derived
13 from cattle raised without antibiotics or pharmaceuticals. Choosing antibiotic-free meat
14 is important to Ms. Safari because she does not want to fund or support a farming model
15 that uses pharmaceuticals as part of raising the animals in crowded, unsanitary
16 conditions. Ms. Safari also does not want to fund or support this farming model because
17 it contributes to the rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and may leave pharmaceutical
18 residue in the meat.

19 12. Whole Foods never disclosed to Ms. Safari that the cattle used in its Beef
20 Products may be raised with antibiotics or that it does not take the necessary steps to
21 ensure that all Beef Products it sells are antibiotic-free.

22 13. Had Ms. Safari known that cattle used in Whole Foods Beef Products were
23 raised with antibiotics, she would not have purchased the Products or would not have
24 paid what she did for them.

25 **Peymon Khaghani**

26 14. Plaintiff Peymon Khaghani is a citizen and resident of Tustin, California.

27 15. Since approximately 2010 and within the applicable limitations period, Mr.

1 Khaghani has purchased Beef Products at Whole Foods on numerous occasions. He
2 mostly recently purchased Beef Products from Whole Foods in or around June 2022.

3 16. Mr. Khaghani purchased the Products at Whole Foods' retail stores,
4 including its store located at 2847 Park Avenue in Tustin, California.

5 17. Mr. Khaghani saw and relied on Whole Foods representations concerning
6 its Beef Products in-store, on its website, in its listings on Amazon, in emails from
7 Whole Foods, and on the Products' packaging. Mr. Khaghani saw and relied on Whole
8 Foods' "No Antibiotics, Ever" and "No antibiotics or added growth hormones, ever"
9 slogans prior to purchasing the Beef Products..

10 18. Mr. Khaghani purchased the Beef Products at a premium price because,
11 based on Whole Foods' representations, he believed all Whole Foods Beef Products
12 derived from cattle raised without antibiotics or pharmaceuticals. Choosing antibiotic-
13 free meat is important to Mr. Khaghani because he does not want to fund or support a
14 farming model that uses pharmaceuticals as part of raising the animals in crowded,
15 unsanitary conditions. Mr. Khaghani also does not want to fund or support this farming
16 model because it contributes to the rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and may leave
17 pharmaceutical residue in the meat.

18 19. Whole Foods never disclosed to Mr. Khaghani that the cattle used in its
19 Beef Products may be raised with antibiotics or that it does not take the necessary steps
20 to ensure that all Beef Products it sells are antibiotic-free.

21 20. Had Mr. Khaghani known that cattle used in Whole Foods Beef Products
22 were raised with antibiotics, he would not have purchased the Products or would not
23 have paid what he did for them.

24 **Jason Rose**

25 21. Plaintiff Jason Rose is a citizen and resident of Moorpark, California.

26 22. Since 2005 and within the applicable limitations period, Mr. Rose has
27 purchased Beef Products at Whole Foods on numerous occasions. He most recently

1 purchased Beef Products from Whole Foods in or around June 2022.

2 23. Mr. Rose purchased the Products at Whole Foods' retail stores, including its
3 store located at 740 N. Moorpark Road in Thousand Oaks, California.

4 24. Mr. Rose saw and relied on Whole Foods representations concerning its
5 Beef Products in-store and on the Products' packaging. Mr. Rose saw and relied on
6 Whole Foods' "No Antibiotics, Ever" slogan prior to purchasing the Beef Products.

7 25. Mr. Rose purchased the Beef Products at a premium price because, based
8 on Whole Foods' representations, he believed all Whole Foods Beef Products derived
9 from cattle raised without antibiotics or pharmaceuticals. Choosing antibiotic-free meat
10 is important to Mr. Rose because he does not want to fund or support a farming model
11 that uses pharmaceuticals as part of raising the animals in crowded, unsanitary
12 conditions. Mr. Rose also does not want to fund or support this farming model because it
13 contributes to the rise of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and may leave pharmaceutical
14 residue in the meat.

15 26. Whole Foods never disclosed to Mr. Rose that the cattle used in its Beef
16 Products are raised with antibiotics or that it does not take the necessary steps to ensure
17 that all Beef Products it sells are antibiotic-free.

18 27. Had Mr. Rose known that cattle used in Whole Foods Beef Products were
19 raised with antibiotics, he would not have purchased the Products or would not have
20 paid what he did for them.

21 **Farm Forward**

22 28. Plaintiff Farm Forward is a national public interest animal protection
23 organization founded in 2007 and recognized by the IRS as a § 501(c)(3) tax-exempt
24 entity. Farm Forward's principal place of business is in Portland, Oregon. It has more
25 than 60,000 supporters across the world, with over 33,000 followers on social media.

26 29. Farm Forward's mission is to end factory farming. It has approximately 75
27 to 150 supporters and followers in Orange County.

1 **B. Defendant**

2 30. Defendant Whole Foods Market, Inc. is a corporation organized and
3 existing under the laws of the state of Texas. Its principal place of business and
4 headquarters is maintained at 550 Bowie Street, in Austin, Texas.

5 31. Whole Foods sells the Products in its retail stores throughout California.

6 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7 32. This Court has jurisdiction over this lawsuit under the Class Action Fairness
8 Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332, because this is a proposed class action in which: (1) there are at
9 least 100 class members; (2) the combined claims of class members exceed \$5,000,000,
10 exclusive of interest, attorneys’ fees, and costs; and (3) Plaintiffs and Defendant Whole
11 Foods are domiciled in different states.

12 33. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Whole Foods because the relevant
13 transactions with Whole Foods giving rise to Plaintiffs’ claims occurred in California,
14 and Whole Foods has sufficient minimum contacts in California to render the exercise of
15 jurisdiction by this Court proper. Additionally, the representations and omissions at issue
16 were directed to California residents. Many of the relevant representations and
17 omissions—and the transactions made based on those representations and omissions—
18 occurred in Whole Foods’ California stores, were made directly to California residents
19 via online marketing, and involved Beef Products purchases in California.

20 34. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a
21 substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this
22 District.

23 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

24 **A. Consumer Demand for Antibiotic-Free Meat**

25 35. In recent years, transparency about animal welfare and the administration of
26 antibiotics to animals has become increasingly important to meat consumers. According
27 to a 2018 study by the Food Marketing Institute, “[r]aised in the U.S.’ and ‘antibiotic-

1 free' are the two most requested items for expanded assortment at the primary meat
2 store.”³ The same study found that, at the same time that conventional meat sales had
3 decreased, “meat with special production claims, such as organic, grass-fed or antibiotic-
4 free, had dollar gains of 25.9 percent and volume growth of 38.3 percent over 2017.⁴
5 Nearly two-thirds of shoppers who have seen a claim of “antibiotic-free,” “hormone-
6 free” or “humanely-raised” are more likely to buy the advertised item instead of a
7 conventional counterpart.⁵

8 36. The use of antibiotics in animal farming contributes to the development of
9 antibiotic-resistant bacteria, which can infect humans.⁶ Infection can occur in several
10 ways,⁷ but most relevant here, it can happen by consuming or handling meat.⁸ Giving
11 animals antibiotics contributes to the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. People
12 then ingest the bacteria along with the meat, and the bacteria can cause infections. Many
13 of these infections cannot be effectively treated with existing antibiotics because the
14

15 ³ *Power of Meat*, Food Marketing Institute, 2018, at 5.

16 ⁴ *Id.*

17 ⁵ *Id.* at 5, 48.

18 ⁶ See *Antibiotic Resistance: Understanding the Connection to Antibiotic Use In Animals*
19 *Raised for Food*, MayoClinic.org, <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/infectious-diseases/in-depth/antibiotic-resistance/art-20135516#:~:text=cause%20untreatable%20infections.-,Antibiotic%20resistance%3A%20Understanding%20the%20connection%20to%20antibiotic%20use%20in%20animals,These%20may%20cause%20untreatable%20infections>
20 (last visited Aug. 9, 2022); Christy Manyi-Loh et al., *Antibiotic Use in Agriculture and Its Consequential Resistance in Environmental Sources: Potential Public Health Implications*, 233 *Molecules* 795, 796 (2018), available at
21 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6017557/>.

22 ⁷ Gill, *supra* note 1, at 36 (noting antibiotic-resistant bacteria can also spread through the
23 air, water, insects, farmworkers, and soil).

24 ⁸ Vangelis Economou & Panagiota Gousia, *Agriculture and Food Animals as a Source of Antimicrobial-Resistant Bacteria*, 8 *Infect Drug Resist* 49-61 (2015), available at
25 <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4388096/>.

1 bacteria are already antibiotic-resistant.⁹

2 37. The use of antibiotics is also indicative of animal mistreatment. As Farm
3 Forward has noted elsewhere, “[d]ue to their poor genetic health and the crowded
4 conditions in which they’re confined, animals on factory farms are often given drugs in
5 subtherapeutic doses to promote growth and keep them alive in conditions that would
6 otherwise stunt their growth and even kill them.”¹⁰ Therefore, the use of antibiotics in
7 meat goes hand-in-hand with poor animal welfare standards. And animal welfare, too, is
8 of increasing importance to meat consumers. According to a 2017 Hartman’s Group
9 survey, 71% of respondents agreed that “when making purchasing decisions, it’s
10 important the company avoids inhumane treatment of animals,” and one of the top
11 animal welfare practices that increase the likelihood of purchases is that the “animals
12 [are] not given antibiotics/hormones.”¹¹ In 2018, another survey found that “[t]hree-
13 fourths of consumers say that they would be likely to switch to meat, eggs and dairy
14 products with labels that guarantee that the products came from farm animals who were
15 raised according to higher animal welfare standards. This finding extends across
16 demographics, including gender, age, and race.”¹² In 2020, a public opinion poll found
17

18 ⁹ Stahl, *supra* note 2.

19 ¹⁰ Ben Goldsmith, *The Drugs Farm Forward Found Hiding in Your Meat*, Farm Forward
20 (April 13, 2022), <https://www.farmforward.com/#!/blog?blogid=the-drugs-farm-forward-found-hiding-in-your-meat>; *see also* Stacy Sneeringer et al., *Economics of Antibiotic Use in U.S. Livestock Production* 31–36 (2015), available at
21 <https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/45485/err-200.pdf?v=0>.

22 ¹¹ Ginger Schleuter, *2017 Study Finds Consumer Familiarity With Sustainability Reached All-Time High*, Natural Products Insider,
23 <https://www.naturalproductsinsider.com/sustainability/2017-study-finds-consumer-familiarity-sustainability-reached-all-time-high> (last visited Aug. 3, 2022).

24 ¹² Lake Research Partners, Results from a Survey of American Consumers, ASPCA,
25 [https://www.asPCA.org/sites/default/files/asPCA-](https://www.asPCA.org/sites/default/files/asPCA-2018_animal_welfare_labelling_and_consumer_concern_survey.pdf)
26 [2018_animal_welfare_labelling_and_consumer_concern_survey.pdf](https://www.asPCA.org/sites/default/files/asPCA-2018_animal_welfare_labelling_and_consumer_concern_survey.pdf) (last visited Aug. 9,
27 2022).

1 that “[t]he vast majority (89%) of Americans are concerned about industrial animal
2 agriculture, citing animal welfare, worker safety or public health risks as a concern.”¹³

3 38. Buying antibiotic-free meat and meat derived from appropriately treated
4 animals is sufficiently important to American consumers that they are willing to pay a
5 premium price for it. One study, for example, concluded that the price premium is 20%
6 or more for meat raised without antibiotics than conventional counterparts.¹⁴

7 39. Beginning in 2002, Whole Foods launched a promotional campaign
8 marketing its beef as having “No Antibiotics, Ever.”¹⁵ The reality is starkly different:
9 Whole Foods sold Beef Products without taking effective measures to ensure that they
10 came from cattle raised without antibiotics.¹⁶

11 **B. Whole Foods’ Beef Products**

12 40. Whole Foods’ Beef Products—all of which are marketed with the prominent
13 slogans “[n]o antibiotics or added growth hormones, ever” or “No Antibiotics, Ever”—
14 include, but are not limited to, the following:¹⁷

- 15 • Beef Ribeye Steak
- 16 • Boneless Beef New York Strip Steak

17
18 ¹³ Email from Bob Meadow & Meryl O’Bryan, Lake Rsch. Partners (Feb. 1, 2019),
19 *available at*

20 https://www.aspc.org/sites/default/files/impact_on_public_attitudes_toward_industrial_animal_agriculture-final-111120.pdf.

21 ¹⁴ Lance Price et al., *Policy Reforms for Antibiotic Use Claims In Livestock*, 376 *Science*
22 130 (Supp. 2022), *available at* <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.abj1823>.

23 ¹⁵ *See Whole Foods Market Quality Standards: Select Milestones*, Whole Foods Market,
24 <https://d39w7f4ix9f5s9.cloudfront.net/ea/2d/171463694419b8abc050017e4255/wfm-timeline-4.pdf> (last visited July 12, 2022).

25 ¹⁶ *See Andrew deCoriolis, Farm Forward Finds Drugs in Certified Meat at Whole*
26 *Foods*, Farm Forward (Apr. 4, 2022), <https://www.farmforward.com/#!/blog/farm-forward-finds-drugs-in-certified-meat-at-whole-foods/farm-forward>.

27 ¹⁷ *See Beef*, Whole Foods Market,
<https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/products/meat/beef>, (last visited July 12, 2022).

- 1 • Beef Tenderloin Steak (Filet Mignon)
- 2 • Ground Beef 90% Lean / 10% Fat
- 3 • Boneless Beef Chuck Roast
- 4 • Ground Beef 80% Lean / 20% Fat
- 5 • Beef Top Sirloin Steak
- 6 • Lean Beef Chuck Stew Meat
- 7 • Bone-In Beef Short Ribs
- 8 • Boneless Ribeye Steak
- 9 • Organic Ground Beef 85% Lean / 15% Fat
- 10 • Beef Flank Steak
- 11 • Organic Boneless Beef Ribeye Steak
- 12 • Beef Sirloin Flap Steak
- 13 • Beef Tri Tip Roast
- 14 • Bone In Flanken Style Beef Short Ribs
- 15 • Beef Porterhouse Steak
- 16 • Packaged Sliced Lunchmeat, Bologna – Beef Uncured
- 17 • Plain Roast Beef
- 18 • Bone-In Beef Ribeye Steak
- 19 • Organic Beef Bones
- 20 • Boneless Beef Chuck Steak
- 21 • Eel River Organic Ground Beef 85% Lean/15% Fat
- 22 • Country Natural Beef Ground Beef
- 23 • Eel River Organic Beef Organic Grass-fed Ground Beef 93/7
- 24 • Country Natural Beef Ground Beef 80% Lean/ 20% Fat
- 25 • Honest Dogs with Pasture-Raised Beef
- 26 • Herb Crusted Roast Beef
- 27 • Rao’s Meatballs & Sauce

- 1 • Eel River Organic Beef Ribeye Steak Bnls Retail Grs Organic S4
- 2 • 365 by Whole Foods Market Packaged Sliced Lunchmeat, Bologna –
- 3 Beef Uncured
- 4 • Beef Oxtail
- 5 • 365 by Whole Foods Market Sliced Roast Beef
- 6 • Diestel Turkey Ranch Beef Pastrami
- 7 • Diestel Turkey Ranch Seasoned Uncured Beef Pastrami
- 8 • Wellshire Farms Beef Bologna
- 9 • Diestel Turkey Ranch Roast Beef
- 10 • Wild Planet Organic No Salt Added Shredded Beef Pouch
- 11 • Organic Meat Co. Organic Burgers
- 12 • Country Natural Beef Ground Beef 90% Lean / 10% Fat
- 13 • Applegate Organics the Great Organic Uncured Beef Hot Dog
- 14 • Panorama Organic Grass-Fed & Finished Ground Beef

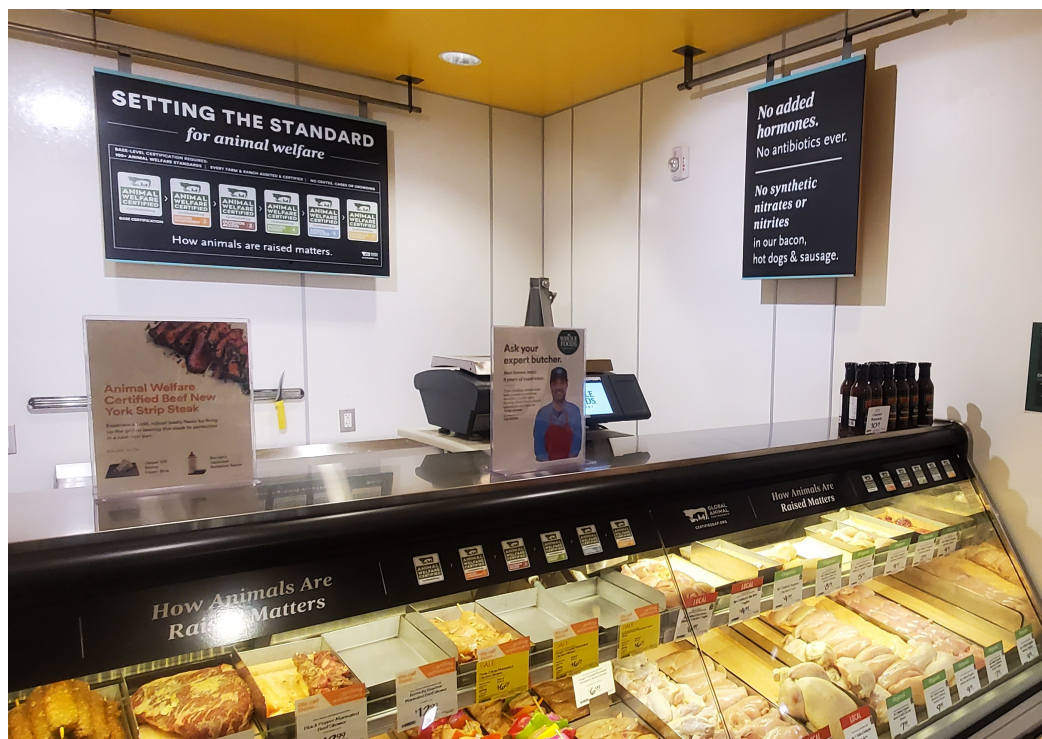
15 41. Whole Foods sells and has sold, during the applicable statute of limitations,
16 its Beef Products in California. The Products are available for purchase at Whole Foods
17 stores in California and in most other states.

18 42. Whole Foods markets and advertises its Products in California and
19 nationwide. It reaches consumers through, among other marketing channels, in-store
20 signage, television advertising, print advertising, email marketing, and online marketing
21 including on Google, Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Amazon Prime, and its own website
22 and blog.

1 **C. Whole Foods’ “No Antibiotics, Ever” Advertising Misleadingly**
 2 **Communicates That Its Beef Products Come from Cattle Raised**
 3 **Without Antibiotics or Other Pharmaceuticals**

4 43. Whole Foods has had a formal policy of “[n]o antibiotics ever and animal
 5 welfare standards in [its] meat department” since 2002.¹⁸ Since 1981, no “antibiotics
 6 [were] allowed for [its] meat department.”¹⁹

7 44. Whole Foods promotes “No Antibiotics, Ever” through a widespread
 8 campaign in stores and online shopping outlets, as well as on its website, blog,
 9 packaging, and online and television advertisements. “No Antibiotics, Ever” is
 10 prominently displayed in Whole Foods stores throughout California. “No Antibiotics,
 11 Ever” appears, for example, on in-store signage above or near Whole Foods meat
 12 departments as well as on the packaging for certain Products and napkins given out to
 13 customers:

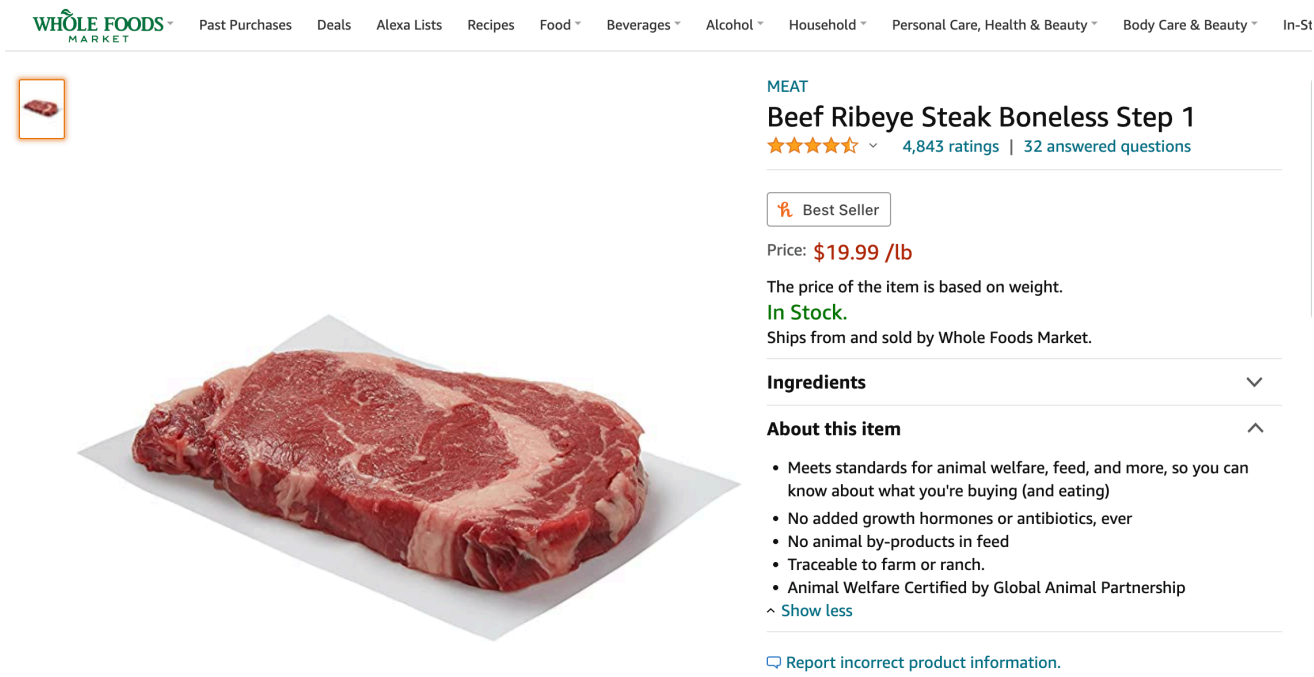


26
27
¹⁸ See *Whole Foods Market Quality Standards: Select Milestones*, supra note 15.

¹⁹ See *id.*



45. A similar slogan appears on Whole Foods’ Amazon listings. As shown below, next to each Beef Product on the Amazon website, the prospective purchaser sees: “No added growth hormones or antibiotics, ever.”



46. Similarly, on its own website, Whole Foods states that a “baseline standard[]” for the meat it sells is “[n]o antibiotics ever. If an animal needs antibiotic

1 treatment, it is separated from those bought by [its] meat department.”²⁰

2 47. On its blog, Whole Foods promotes “No Antibiotics, Ever” in its meat with
3 posts entitled, for instance, “Our Meat: No Antibiotics Ever[,]” “Our Meat: No
4 Antibiotics, Ever[,]” “What Makes Our Meat Different[,]” and “Whole Foods Market:
5 no antibiotics in meat departments[.]”²¹ These blog posts specifically mention Whole
6 Foods’ Beef Products. For example, the “Our Meat: No Antibiotics Ever” post depicts
7 cattle underneath the emphatic caption, “At Whole Foods Market: No Antibiotics EVER
8 is our standard[,]” and proceeds to tout “the best-tasting beef, pork and poultry you’ll
9 find in a grocery store and no antibiotics, EVER!”²²

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19 ²⁰ See *Meat Department Quality Standards*, Whole Foods Market,
20 <https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/quality-standards/meat-standards>, (last visited July
12, 2022).

21 ²¹ See A.C. Gallo, *Our Meat: No Antibiotics, Ever*, Whole Foods Market (Jun. 25, 2012),
22 [https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/tips-and-ideas/archive/our-meat-no-antibiotics-](https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/tips-and-ideas/archive/our-meat-no-antibiotics-ever-0)
23 [ever-0](https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/tips-and-ideas/archive/our-meat-no-antibiotics-ever-0); Liz Fry, *Our Meat: No Antibiotics, Ever*, Whole Foods Market (Apr. 29, 2015),
24 [https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/tips-and-ideas/archive/our-meat-no-antibiotics-](https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/tips-and-ideas/archive/our-meat-no-antibiotics-ever)
25 [ever](https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/tips-and-ideas/archive/our-meat-no-antibiotics-ever); Theo Weening, *What Makes Our Meat Different*, Whole Foods Market (Feb. 10,
26 2011), [https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/tips-and-ideas/archive/what-makes-our-](https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/tips-and-ideas/archive/what-makes-our-meat-different)
27 [meat-different](https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/tips-and-ideas/archive/what-makes-our-meat-different); *Whole Foods Market: no antibiotics in meat departments*, Whole Foods
Market (Apr. 18, 2011), [https://media.wholefoodsmarket.com/whole-foods-market-no-](https://media.wholefoodsmarket.com/whole-foods-market-no-antibiotics-in-meat-departments)
[antibiotics-in-meat-departments](https://media.wholefoodsmarket.com/whole-foods-market-no-antibiotics-in-meat-departments).

²² See Gallo, *supra* note 21 (emphasis in original).

Our Meat: No Antibiotics, Ever

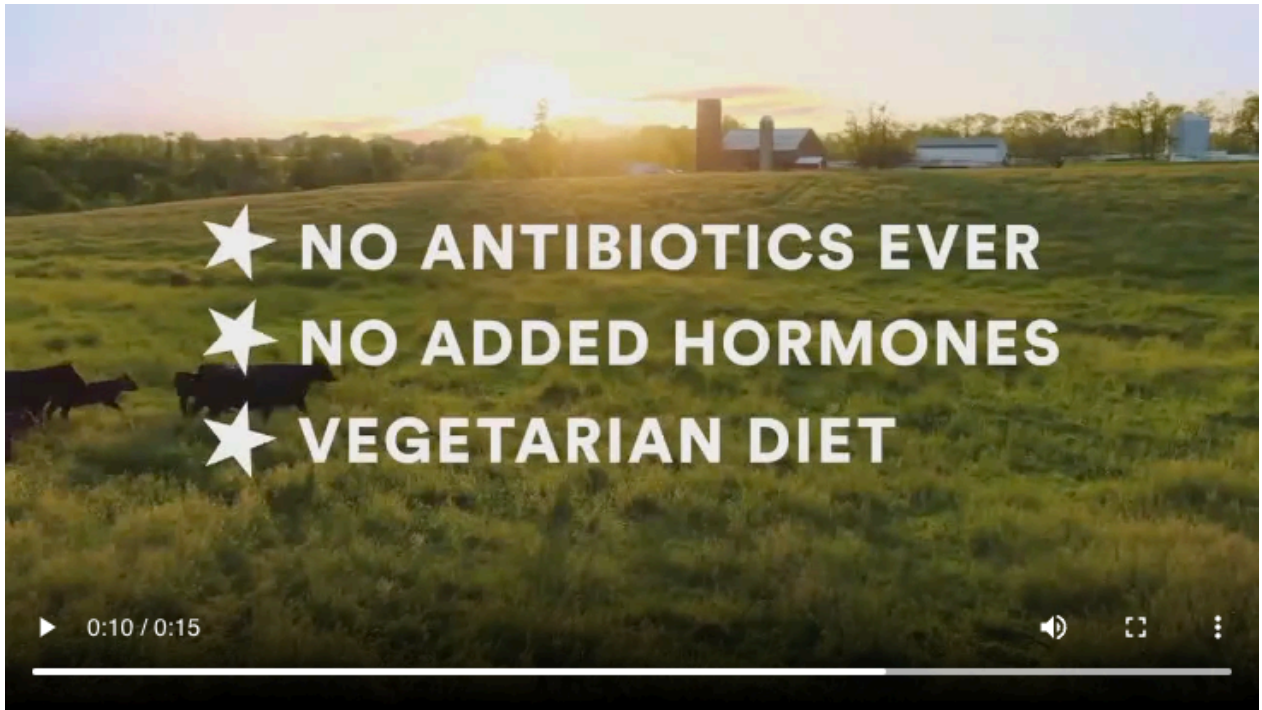
Have you heard the news reports about consumers' concern with antibiotics in the US meat supply? At Whole Foods Market: No antibiotics, EVER is our standard.

A.C. Gallo | June 25, 2012



48. Whole Foods' "No Antibiotics, Ever" promotional campaign also appears in television and online video advertisements. For instance, in one television advertisement, Whole Foods prominently displays imagery of beef and cattle and its "No Antibiotics, Ever" slogan, while the viewer hears a rhyming slogan: "[a]t Whole Foods

1 Market, we raise our meat right with show-stopping taste in every bite.”²³



14 49. Whole Foods’ dissemination of “No Antibiotics, Ever” and related
15 advertisements gives reasonable consumers the false impression that the Beef Products
16 were raised without antibiotics.

17 50. Consumers understand antibiotic-free labeling to mean that the cattle used
18 in the meat were raised without antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals. In a 2018
19 Consumer Reports study of 1,014 Americans, “when given a list of criteria for a label
20 claim referencing ‘no antibiotics’ on meat or poultry,” over three-quarters said “no
21 antibiotics” should mean “no antibiotics were administered to a healthy animal” and
22 two-thirds said it should mean “no antibiotics were administered to the animal under any
23 circumstances.”²⁴

24
25 ²³ *Whole Foods Market TV Spot, ‘Where it Starts,’* ispot.tv (Aug. 17, 2020),
<https://www.ispot.tv/ad/nxX8/whole-foods-market-where-it-starts>.

26 ²⁴ Consumer Reports Survey Group, *Natural and Antibiotics Labels Survey 8* (2018),
27 *available at* <https://advocacy.consumerreports.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/2018-Natural-and-Antibiotics-Labels-Survey-Public-Report-1.pdf>.

1 **D. Whole Foods’ “Animal Welfare Certified” Representation on Beef**
 2 **Product Packaging Reinforces Its “No Antibiotics, Ever” Promotional**
 3 **Campaign**

4 51. Whole Foods also represents that its Beef Products are “Animal Welfare
 5 Certified” on the Products themselves, as at the bottom of the following ribeye steak
 6 label.²⁵



19 52. “Animal welfare certified” is a label developed by the Global Animal
 20 Partnership (“GAP”), a standards-setting group for farmed animals. While GAP
 21 recognizes different tiers of certification,²⁶ any GAP certification is supposed to mean
 22 the animals were “raised without the use of antibiotics[.]”²⁷ Given this standard and the
 23 common understanding of “animal welfare,” Whole Foods’ “Animal Welfare Certified”
 24

25 ²⁵ *Meat Department Quality Standards*, *supra* note 20.

26 ²⁶ *See id.*

27 ²⁷ *See* Global Animal Partnership Homepage, <https://globalanimalpartnership.org/> (last visited July 12, 2022).

1 label reinforces to reasonable consumers that the Beef Product was raised with higher
2 animal welfare standards, without antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals.

3 53. In approximately 2007, Whole Foods' CEO formed GAP. Farm Forward's
4 Board Chair²⁸ joined GAP's founding Board of Directors, and Farm Forward
5 representatives continued to serve on GAP's Board until 2020. During that decade, Farm
6 Forward worked with GAP, and by extension Whole Foods, in an effort to improve
7 animal welfare standards through multi-level standards development, standards
8 application, and standards verification across the meat supply chain.

9 54. Whole Foods was integral to creating GAP and its standards: Whole Foods
10 employees provided staff support to GAP, and Whole Foods employees served on
11 GAP's Board. Whole Foods thus influenced the GAP standards that would be used to
12 certify meat sold by Whole Foods. Whole Foods maintains close control over GAP to
13 this day: GAP's executive director is Whole Foods' Executive Leader of Meat and
14 Poultry.

15 55. GAP developed a six-tier rating system (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 5+ ratings), with a
16 "1" rating denoting "No Cages, No Crates, No Crowding" and each step up from there
17 denoting additional animal welfare measures. Products certified to meet GAP standards
18 are often marketed as "Animal Welfare Certified"—branding language developed by
19 GAP, at the insistence of Whole Foods' suppliers whose products could not qualify for
20 the higher GAP tiers, to identify products that meet at least level 1 of the rating system.

21 56. "GAP certified meat" and "Animal Welfare Certified" meat describe the
22 same products and are used interchangeably by GAP and Whole Foods.

23 57. GAP/Animal Welfare Certified meat is sold throughout Whole Foods'
24 stores. The products are advertised as GAP/Animal Welfare Certified, via in store
25

26 ²⁸ Farm Forward's Board Chair originally joined GAP's Board of Directors as a
27 representative of a different animal protection organization, and continued serving on
GAP's Board as Farm Forward's representative.

1 signage, online advertising, circulars, and on the package itself. Consumers pay more for
2 Products that are GAP Animal Welfare Certified, in part because administering
3 antibiotics to animals marketed under GAP’s Animal Welfare Certified program is
4 strictly prohibited.

5 58. As detailed below, Farm Forward’s product testing revealed that Whole
6 Foods’ Beef Products contain pharmaceutical residue. And cattle raised with routine,
7 subtherapeutic antibiotics are typically *not* raised with higher animal welfare standards.
8 Hence, Whole Foods’ “Animal Welfare Certified” label is actually false and misleads
9 prospective purchasers, in tandem with Whole Foods’ “No Antibiotics, Ever” marketing,
10 to think that the meat comes from antibiotic-free cattle. As a result of this deception,
11 Whole Foods is able to sell more Beef Products and at higher prices.

12 59. Even consumers unfamiliar with GAP interpret the “Animal Welfare
13 Certified” label as meaning the Beef Product was raised without antibiotics or other
14 pharmaceuticals. According to a 2017 Hartman’s Group survey, 71% of respondents
15 said that “when making purchasing decisions, it’s important the company avoids
16 inhumane treatment of animals,” and one of the top welfare practices making a purchase
17 more likely is that the “animals [are] not given antibiotics/hormones.”²⁹ In short, a
18 reasonable consumer upon seeing Whole Foods’ “Animal Welfare Certified” label—
19 particularly in combination with its “No Antibiotics, Ever” advertising—is left with the
20 false impression that the Beef Product was raised without antibiotics.

21 **E. Whole Foods’ Beef Products Tested Positive for Antibiotics and Other**
22 **Pharmaceuticals**

23 60. Testing has shown that Whole Foods’ Beef Products are not reliably
24 antibiotic-free. Whole Foods’ failure to disclose that cattle used in its Beef Products
25 were administered antibiotics is false, misleading, and contrary to its pervasive “No
26

27 _____
²⁹ Schleuter, *supra* note 11.

1 Antibiotics, Ever” promotional campaign and “Animal Welfare Certified”
2 representation.

3 61. In 2021 and 2022, Farm Forward tested samples of meat products
4 purchased at six different Whole Foods locations in San Francisco, Virginia, Chicago,
5 and Salt Lake City. This chemical testing revealed the presence of pharmaceutical
6 residue, including antibiotic residue, in the Beef Products.

7 62. Farm Forward tested the meat products using two different independent
8 laboratories. One laboratory found monensin sodium, an antibiotic, in a Beef Product
9 marketed as GAP Step 4 and USDA Certified Organic, and purchased from Whole
10 Foods in San Francisco. Monensin sodium is marketed as a growth-promoting
11 pharmaceutical.³⁰

12 63. Another laboratory found fenbendazole, an antiparasitic, in five Beef
13 Product samples purchased from Whole Foods in Salt Lake City and Chicago. All five
14 Beef Product samples were marketed as GAP certified; four of these Beef Products were
15 marketed as GAP Step 4; and three of the Beef Products were marketed as pasture-
16 raised.

17 64. These laboratory results are consistent with the results of other tests
18 performed on purported “antibiotic-free” cattle. For example, Food In-Depth (“FoodID”)
19 tested 699 head of cattle at a slaughterhouse that processes “raised without antibiotics”
20 cattle. All cattle in the study were eligible to be marketed as “No Antibiotics, Ever” and
21 a subset of these cattle also were part of the GAP Animal Welfare Certified program.³¹
22 FoodID’s sample size represented approximately 12% of the U.S. “raised without
23 antibiotics” market during the testing period (38,219 cattle were in the study; 699 cattle
24 were tested). FoodID tested cattle urine over a seven-month period in 2020. An average
25

26 ³⁰ *RumensinTM 100 Premix*, Elanco, <https://www.elanco.com.au/products-services/dairy-cattle/products/dairy-rumensin> (last visited August 14, 2022).

27 ³¹ Price, *supra* note 14, at 131.

1 of two animals from each lot were tested. Given the “raised without antibiotics” claims,
2 FoodID stated that “the prevalence of animals testing positive for antibiotics was
3 expected to be zero. Thus, any animal[] testing positive would indicate a deviation from
4 RWA [raised without antibiotics] protocols and both animals testing positive from a lot
5 would suggest a systemic problem.”³² FoodID found that:

6 a. 42% of feedyards providing “raised without antibiotics” cattle had at
7 least one animal test positive for antibiotics.³³

8 b. Approximately 15% of the “raised without antibiotics” cattle
9 processed at the slaughterhouse came from a lot that tested positive for antibiotics.³⁴

10 c. Approximately 26% of the GAP certified cattle came from a lot
11 where at least one animal tested positive for antibiotics, and 22% of the GAP certified
12 cattle came from a lot where both of the two animals tested positive for antibiotics.³⁵

13 65. The results of FoodID’s testing indicate that at least one out of every five
14 GAP certified head of cattle had been treated with antibiotics. FoodID published this
15 study in a peer-reviewed journal article in *Science* on April 8, 2022.

16 66. In August 2022, *Consumer Reports* published a study where it tested 351
17 packages of ground meat and found “deadly bacteria in ground beef” resistant to at least
18 one antibiotic.³⁶ As part of the study, *Consumer Reports* also purchased 75 packages of
19 ground chicken from Whole Foods and other stores. The testing showed that four of nine
20

21 ³² *Id.*

22 ³³ *Id.*; see also Laura Reiley, *Some Beef ‘Raised Without Antibiotics’ Tests Positive for*
23 *Antibiotics in Study*, Washington Post (Apr. 7, 2022),
24 <https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2022/04/07/antibiotics-found-in-natural-meat/>.

25 ³⁴ Price, *supra* note 14, at 131.

26 ³⁵ Lance Price et al., *Policy Reforms for Antibiotic Use Claims In Livestock*, 376 *Science*
27 (Supp. 2022), available at <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.abj1823>.

³⁶ Gill, *supra* note 1, at 31.

1 packages of Whole Foods ground chicken contained salmonella resistant to at least one
2 antibiotic.³⁷ The presence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria in meat or poultry may be a sign
3 that antibiotics were used in raising the animals.³⁸

4 **F. Whole Foods' Awareness of Its Beef Product Suppliers' Use of**
5 **Antibiotics**

6 67. In April 2022, Farm Forward notified Whole Foods that Farm Forward's
7 study had found antibiotic and pharmaceutical residue in Whole Foods' Beef Products.
8 Specifically, on April 15, 2022, Farm Forward notified John Mackey, Whole Foods'
9 CEO, of the results of Farm Forward and FoodID's investigations discussed above.

10 68. Mr. Mackey did not respond to Farm Forward. Instead, he *unsubscribed*
11 from Farm Forward's email list (after having been a board member and mailing list
12 recipient for over a decade).

13 69. Knowledge of Farm Forward and FoodID's studies within Whole Foods
14 was not limited to Mr. Mackey. The FoodID study findings were the subject of
15 conference calls with Whole Foods' executive officers, including Anne Malleau,
16 Executive Leader of Meat and Poultry.

17 70. Well before *Science* published the FoodID study and test results in April
18 2022, Whole Foods knew that it was not monitoring its beef suppliers to determine if
19 Whole Foods "No Antibiotics, Ever," claim was true. In 2017, Farm Forward brought to
20 Ms. Malleau's attention a pharmaceutical testing method that Whole Foods could use to
21 verify Whole Foods' promises to consumer purchasers. Ms. Malleau dismissed the
22 opportunity without proposing an alternative, stating in part:

23 [I]nteresting concept; however, there's no mention of #s for
24 statistical significance or # that's practically relevant. I bring this
25 up because I've been approached with this concept or similar

26 _____
27 ³⁷ *Id.* at 36–37.

³⁸ *Id.* at 37.

1 ones and the risk management piece was not well thought
2 out. One of them had all of the risk being assumed by a retailer
3 (and there's no way ANY retailer would sign onto that), the other
4 was such insignificant numbers, and the repercussions for having
5 a positive result were beyond ridiculous (meaning it was all a
6 sham IMO)[.]

7 71. Whole Foods officers have now been informed that its Beef Products tested
8 positive for pharmaceutical residue. Moreover, as early as 2017, Whole Foods had ready
9 access to testing that could verify whether its Beef Products suppliers administered
10 antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals. Despite its actual and constructive knowledge that
11 cattle used in its Beef Products were raised with antibiotics and other pharmaceuticals,
12 Whole Foods has continued its "antibiotic-free" promotional messaging.

13 72. Since at least 2017, Whole Foods has known of deficiencies in GAP's
14 ability to verify whether the Beef Products were raised without antibiotics or other
15 pharmaceuticals. GAP, a separate entity, is not fully independent of Whole Foods.
16 Instead, it was founded by Whole Foods in approximately 2008.³⁹ It relies on monetary
17 donations from its corporate partners, including Whole Foods,⁴⁰ and the majority of
18 GAP's leadership consists of current or former Whole Foods employees.⁴¹ Anne
19 Malleau, Whole Foods' Executive Leader of Meat and Poultry for Whole Foods, who
20

21
22 ³⁹ See Glob. Animal P'ship, *2018 Impact Report* 12 (2018), available at
<https://globalanimalpartnership.org/flipbook/2018-impact-report/?page=1>, at 12.

23 ⁴⁰ See *Changing the Way Food is Raised*, Global Animal Partnership,
24 <https://globalanimalpartnership.org/#:~:text=Global%20Animal%20Partnership%20is%20one,and%20creating%20long%2Dlasting%20change>. (last visited July 19, 2022);
25 *When it Comes to Retail, G.A.P. Means Business*, Global Animal Partnership,
26 <https://globalanimalpartnership.org/businesses/> (last visited July 19, 2022).

27 ⁴¹ *Our Leadership*, Global Animal Partnership,
<https://globalanimalpartnership.org/about/leadership/> (last visited Aug. 5, 2022).

1 wrote the email quoted above, is the Executive Director of GAP.⁴²

2 73. To obtain GAP certification, a meat producer must undergo an on-site audit
3 of each farm every 15 months to verify compliance.⁴³ Under GAP's rules, meat
4 producers cannot use antibiotics for "sub-therapeutic" use⁴⁴ and "any animal treated with
5 [antibiotics] cannot be marketed as GAP certified."⁴⁵ Yet, by 2017 at the latest, both
6 GAP and Whole Foods knew of shortcomings of these GAP audits.

7 74. Nor would certification of certain Beef Products as USDA Organic
8 necessarily mean they were raised without antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals, or
9 negate Whole Foods' actual and constructive knowledge that the Products in fact derive
10 from cattle given antibiotics. As GAP itself recognizes, the USDA Organic program
11 requires a sample of only about 10% of farms to be audited each year.⁴⁶ Hence, many
12 Beef Products receive the USDA Organic certification despite no testing.

13 75. At no point did Whole Foods obtain federal approval of its false and
14 misleading statements. The federal government does not test any of Whole Foods' Beef
15 Products to determine if the cattle were raised with antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals.
16 Whole Foods' "No Antibiotics, Ever" slogan and "Animal Welfare Certified"
17 representation violate 21 U.S.C. § 602, 9 C.F.R. § 317.8, and other federal laws
18 prohibiting false or misleading marketing of food products because the Products so
19

20
21 ⁴² See Anne Malleau, LinkedIn.com, <https://www.linkedin.com/in/annemalleau/> (last
visited July 19, 2022); see also *Our Leadership*, *supra* note 41.

22 ⁴³ See *G.A.P. Certification*, Global Animal Partnership,
23 <https://globalanimalpartnership.org/certification/> (last visited July 12, 2022).

24 ⁴⁴ See *Global Animal Partnership's 5-Step Animal Welfare Pilot Standards for Dairy*
25 *Cattle v1.0*, Global Animal Partnership, [https://globalanimalpartnership.org/wp-](https://globalanimalpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/G.A.P.-5-Step-Standards-for-Dairy-Cattle-v1.0-20210707.pdf)
26 [content/uploads/2021/07/G.A.P.-5-Step-Standards-for-Dairy-Cattle-v1.0-20210707.pdf](https://globalanimalpartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/G.A.P.-5-Step-Standards-for-Dairy-Cattle-v1.0-20210707.pdf)
(last visited July 13, 2022).

27 ⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ Glob. Animal P'ship, *supra* note 39, at 11.

1 advertised are *not* reliably free of antibiotics and other pharmaceuticals.

2 76. Plaintiffs' claims do not impose, directly or indirectly, any requirement
3 with regard to premises, facilities, or operations that is in addition to, or different than,
4 the requirements of any federal law or regulation. Nor do Plaintiffs' claims impose,
5 directly or indirectly, any requirement with regard to marking, labeling, packaging, or
6 ingredients found by the USDA Secretary to unduly interfere with the free flow of beef
7 products in commerce, or that is in addition to, or different than, the requirements of any
8 federal law or regulation.

9 **G. Consumer Plaintiffs and Class Members Overpaid as a Result of**
10 **Whole Foods' False Advertising**

11 77. Whole Foods' misrepresentations and omissions described above have
12 enabled Whole Foods to charge a significant premium for its Beef Products, some of
13 which are sold for as much as \$31.99 per pound.⁴⁷ By way of example, in comparison,
14 similar beef products without antibiotic-free claims from other grocers sell for \$24.99
15 per pound.⁴⁸

16 78. Consumer Plaintiffs and Class members were exposed to Whole Foods'
17 representations at issue that falsely and misleadingly communicate that the cattle used in
18 its Beef Products are raised without antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals.

19 79. Because of Whole Foods' false advertising, Consumer Plaintiffs and Class
20 members thought they were purchasing Beef Products derived from cattle raised without
21 antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals, and reasonable consumers did not expect the Beef
22 Products were derived from cattle so raised.

23 _____
24 ⁴⁷ *Beef Tenderloin Steak (Filet Mignon)*, Whole Foods Market,
25 [https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/product/meat-beef-tenderloin-steak-filet-mignon-](https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/product/meat-beef-tenderloin-steak-filet-mignon-b07811nqgn)
[b07811nqgn](https://www.wholefoodsmarket.com/product/meat-beef-tenderloin-steak-filet-mignon-b07811nqgn) (last visited Aug. 5, 2022).

26 ⁴⁸ *USDA Choice Beef Tenderloin Filet Mignon Steak*, Safeway,
27 <https://www.safeway.com/shop/product-details.188020017.html> (last visited Aug. 5,
2022).

1 80. Absent Whole Foods’ misleading representations and omissions that its
2 Beef Products were antibiotic-free, Consumer Plaintiffs and Class members would not
3 have purchased the Products, or would not have purchased them at the price they paid.

4 **H. Farm Forward Suffered Harm**

5 81. Farm Forward, like other advocates of responsible practices, relies on
6 honesty in marketing to perform work in furtherance of its organizational mission. In
7 this case, Farm Forward relied to its detriment on Whole Foods’ misleading advertising.
8 Because of Whole Foods’ misleading advertisements, resources that Farm Forward
9 expended to direct consumers to what it believed at the time were “better” and “best”
10 choice animal products did not advance Farm Forward’s goals. To the contrary, Whole
11 Foods’ misleading advertising caused Farm Forward to direct resources in support of the
12 very forms of farming that Farm Forward seeks to end. Farm Forward’s significant
13 outlay in costs to discover Whole Foods’ deceit has also caused Farm Forward financial
14 harm in the form of direct costs to uncover and work to inform the public of the truth
15 about Whole Foods’ Beef Products, as described further below. Additionally, the
16 departure from Farm Forward’s longstanding anti-factory farming focus to expose and
17 rectify this consumer deception has drained resources from its efforts to directly oppose
18 and seek to curtail factory farming. For all these reasons, Farm Forward has expended
19 significant resources addressing Whole Foods’ misinformation, which has resulted in the
20 organization having fewer resources to devote to its mission of ending factory farming.

21 82. Farm Forward promotes constant improvement in farmed animal welfare
22 practices in support of its mission to end factory farming. Farms with high welfare
23 standards typically do not need to use routine (also known as subtherapeutic) antibiotics
24 to treat illnesses or prevent diseases. As such, Farm Forward’s interest in meat presented
25 to consumers as having “No Antibiotics, Ever” aligns with promoting higher-welfare
26 husbandry practices. Antibiotics are most commonly administered to animals to prevent
27 or treat illness and disease contracted when animals are crowded into unsanitary factory

1 farm conditions—the kind of suboptimal animal welfare conditions Farm Forward works
2 to prevent.

3 83. Since its inception in 2007 to 2020, Farm Forward helped develop, support
4 and promote GAP certified products, including products branded as Animal Welfare
5 Certified and with the promise “No Antibiotics, Ever.” Three Farm Forward staff
6 members and two Farm Forward board members donated extensive time—thousands of
7 hours—to working alongside Whole Foods on the GAP/Animal Welfare Certified
8 standards. Farm Forward staff attended dozens of GAP meetings, sometimes held at
9 Whole Foods’ headquarters in Austin, Texas, expending Farm Forward’s limited
10 resources to participate in these meetings, review pertinent materials, and actively
11 contribute to the decision-making processes that created the standards. Farm Forward
12 also spent hundreds of hours working with other public interest and animal protection
13 groups to improve the lives of animals in Whole Foods’ supply chain. Among other
14 work, Farm Forward spoke extensively with producers and visited farms that supply
15 Whole Foods.

16 84. During the decade in which Farm Forward served on GAP’s Board,
17 members of the public sought guidance from Farm Forward on meat marketing claims.
18 Farm Forward relied on Whole Foods’ representations to Farm Forward that Whole
19 Foods sold GAP certified “No Antibiotics, Ever” meat, as well as Whole Foods’
20 representations of other attributes that indicated high welfare. Consequently, Farm
21 Forward promoted Whole Foods’ meat products as “better” choices through a web-based
22 consumer guide that Farm Forward, using its resources, created. Farm Forward spent its
23 own money on this consumer guide that promoted Whole Foods products. In particular,
24 Farm Forward listed Whole Foods’ GAP certified and Animal Welfare Certified
25 products as “better choices” and “best choices” for consumers to “make a difference
26 each time [they] visit the grocery store.” Recommendation of select GAP certified “No
27 Antibiotics, Ever” beef products, sold primarily at Whole Foods, were also central to

1 Farm Forward’s religious outreach program, including its in-house program, the Jewish
2 Initiative for Animals. This program cost Farm Forward thousands of dollars.

3 85. Farm Forward relied on Whole Foods’ representations that its meat
4 advertising, including with respect to GAP certification criteria, was accurate. Farm
5 Forward would not have devoted a significant portion of its resources to serving on
6 GAP’s Board, or to promoting meat sold at Whole Foods as “better” and “best” choices
7 for consumers, had it known that Whole Foods’ promotional messaging, such as its
8 claims of a “never ever antibiotics” meat supply, was misleading consumers.

9 86. As Farm Forward continued working with Whole Foods over time, Farm
10 Forward began to suspect that Whole Foods was selling meat from producers that
11 administered antibiotics to the animals—contrary to Whole Foods’ marketing of that
12 same meat as Animal Welfare Certified and as having “No Antibiotics, Ever”—and
13 contrary to Farm Forward’s endorsement of that same meat to its supporters and the
14 public as “better” and “best” choices. Farm Forward acted on its suspicion by
15 introducing the GAP-Whole Foods leadership to an entity that could test the meat sold at
16 Whole Foods and verify if Whole Foods’ marketing claims were true. But the GAP-
17 Whole Foods representative dismissed the proposal, noting that the concept had been
18 raised before but that “risk management” had not been well thought out and all the risk
19 would be assumed by the retailer (i.e., Whole Foods). Farm Forward understood from
20 this response that Whole Foods was neither receptive to nor interested in investigating
21 verification options. No one in the GAP-Whole Foods leadership suggested to Farm
22 Forward an alternative means of testing or otherwise verifying Whole Foods’ claims.

23 87. After serving on GAP’s Board of Directors for a decade—within GAP’s
24 first few years of existence—Farm Forward resigned in April 2020. It did so in large part
25 because it suspected (as it ultimately concluded) that GAP’s Animal Welfare Certified
26 marketing, widely used by Whole Foods, was deceiving consumers, as well as due to
27 concerns that Whole Foods had too much control over GAP.

1 88. Whole Foods’ marketing of meat as Animal Welfare Certified and having
2 “No Antibiotics, Ever” when, in fact, the meat comes from factory and other farms that
3 administer antibiotics to cattle, conflicted with Farm Forward’s endorsement of Whole
4 Foods’ meat—advertised as purportedly Animal Welfare Certified and having “No
5 Antibiotics, Ever”—as “better” and “best” choices for consumers. Whole Foods’
6 misrepresentations, both to Farm Forward and to the public, therefore directly
7 undermined Farm Forward’s activities to convince the public to make a “better choice”
8 consistent with Farm Forward’s mission to end factory farming.

9 89. Farm Forward also experienced financial loss and disruption to its
10 organizational activities to address Whole Foods’ misrepresentations and omissions and
11 the consumer confusion they have engendered. Similarly, after Farm Forward concluded
12 it had been misled by Whole Foods, Farm Forward expended significant staff time and
13 organizational resources to address Whole Foods’ false advertising and to expose the
14 confusion and misimpressions among consumers that Whole Foods had caused and
15 continues to cause.

16 90. In 2020, even though Whole Foods’ leadership had failed to avail itself of
17 opportunities to thoroughly test its Products, Farm Forward began testing Whole Foods’
18 meat sold in San Francisco and other U.S. cities for pharmaceutical residues. Chemical
19 testing can reliably show whether the meat comes from “No Antibiotics, Ever” higher
20 welfare farms or from farms that administer antibiotics. Farm Forward spent at least
21 \$80,000 purchasing Whole Foods’ Products, shipping Products to testing laboratories,
22 and paying laboratory-testing fees.

23 91. Farm Forward also expended significant resources on, among other efforts,
24 understanding the impact of Whole Foods’ deceptive advertising and marketing on Farm
25 Forward’s members, supporters, and social media followers, and Whole Foods’
26 consumers, and educating the public accordingly.

27 92. To properly inform its members, supporters, and social media followers,

1 Farm Forward invested in and initiated a new campaign designed to expose Whole
2 Foods' (and other companies') false advertising of meat. This significant departure from
3 Farm Forward's work to end factory farming was nonetheless important to the
4 organization and its supporters, including because Farm Forward had promoted these
5 products as "better choices" for many years. Farm Forward has spent over 5,000
6 employee hours on this new campaign to educate the public.

7 93. Farm Forward also surveyed consumers in September 2021 to determine
8 whether consumers were being misled by Whole Foods. Farm Forward spent more than
9 \$12,000 on the survey; and it showed that up to 97% of American consumers are being
10 misled by Whole Foods' meat advertising claims.

11 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

12 94. Under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), (b)(2), (b)(3), and/or (c)(4),
13 Consumers Plaintiffs bring this lawsuit as a class action on behalf of themselves and all
14 other persons similarly situated, on behalf of the following Class and Subclass:

15 **Class**

16 All persons in the United States who purchased a Beef
17 Product from Whole Foods between 2017 and the present.

18 **California Subclass**

19 All persons who purchased a Beef Product from Whole
20 Foods in California between 2017 and the present.

21 95. The Class and California Subclass are collectively referred to as "the
22 Class." Excluded from the Class are Defendant Whole Foods, its officers, directors, and
23 managerial employees, any individuals employed by counsel for the parties in this
24 action, and any Judge to whom this case is assigned and their staff and immediate family
25 members. Plaintiffs reserve the right to modify the Class and Subclass definitions based
26 on discovery and further investigation.

27 96. Numerosity. While the exact number of Class members is not known at this

1 time, the Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical. Thousands of
2 Californians purchase Beef Products each week. The identities of Class members are
3 available through information and records in the possession, custody, or control of
4 Whole Foods; notice of this action can be readily given to the Class.

5 97. Typicality. Consumer Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the
6 Class. Consumer Plaintiffs, like all Class members, purchased at least one Beef Product
7 from Whole Foods in California since 2017, and were injured by the same wrongful acts,
8 practices, and omissions. Consumer Plaintiffs, like all Class members, were exposed to
9 the same widespread marketing campaign and saw the same misrepresentations,
10 including at the point of purchase. The claims of Consumer Plaintiffs thus arise from the
11 same course of conduct that gives rise to the claims of every other Class member.

12 98. Adequacy of Representation. Consumer Plaintiffs are members of the Class
13 and will fairly and adequately represent and protect the other members' interests.
14 Consumer Plaintiffs have no interests adverse to the interests of other Class members.
15 Plaintiffs' counsel are competent and experienced in consumer protection and other class
16 action litigation and will pursue this action vigorously.

17 99. Predominant Common Issues of Law and Fact. Common questions of fact
18 and law exist with respect to all Class members and predominate over any questions
19 affecting only individual members. The common questions include, without limitation:

20 a. Whether Whole Foods advertised, marketed, promoted, and/or sold
21 its Beef Products as having "No Antibiotics, Ever";

22 b. Whether Whole Foods' Beef Products were antibiotic or
23 pharmaceutical-free;

24 c. Whether Whole Foods' advertising campaign related to Beef
25 Products was unfair, unlawful, false, misleading and/or deceptive;

26 d. Whether claims in Whole Foods' advertising campaign related to
27 Beef Products were material;

1 e. Whether Whole Foods knew or should have known that its Beef
2 Products were not antibiotic or pharmaceutical-free;

3 f. Whether Whole Foods had a duty to disclose to consumers that its
4 Beef Products derived from cattle raised with antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals;

5 g. Whether Whole Foods failed to disclose to consumers that its Beef
6 Products derived from cattle raised with antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals;

7 h. Whether Whole Foods' false advertising and deceit caused injury to
8 Consumer Plaintiffs and Class members; and

9 i. The amount by which Whole Foods' false advertising and deceit
10 inflated the prices that Consumer Plaintiffs and Class members paid for Beef Products.

11 100. Superiority. A class action is superior to all other alternatives for the fair
12 and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Absent a class action, all or nearly all
13 members of the Class would have no effective remedy because their individual claims
14 are far smaller than the cost of litigating them, making the filing of individual actions
15 infeasible. Class treatment will conserve judicial resources, avoid waste and the risk of
16 inconsistent rulings, and promote efficient adjudication before a single Judge.

17 101. Whole Foods has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to
18 the entire class, making injunctive and corresponding declaratory relief appropriate with
19 respect to the Class as a whole.

20 **TOLLING OF THE STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS**

21 102. All applicable statutes of limitations have been tolled by Whole Foods'
22 fraudulent concealment and denial of the facts set forth in this complaint.

23 103. Whole Foods was and remains under a continuing duty to disclose to
24 Plaintiffs and Class members its practice of marketing Beef Products derived from cattle
25 given antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals as "Animal Welfare Certified" and as
26 containing "No Antibiotics, Ever."

27 104. As a result of Whole Foods' fraudulent concealment, not until shortly

1 before this class action commenced could Plaintiffs and Class members have reasonably
2 discovered Whole Foods’ practice of marketing Beef Products derived from cattle given
3 antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals as “Animal Welfare Certified” and as containing
4 “No Antibiotics, Ever.”

5 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **Violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”),**

7 **Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 *et seq.***

8 **(By Consumer Plaintiffs on Behalf of the California Subclass)**

9 105. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the foregoing allegations of fact.

10 106. Whole Foods is a “person” within the meaning of California Civil Code
11 sections 1761(c) and 1770 and provided “goods”—Beef Products—within the meaning
12 of sections 1761(a) and 1770.

13 107. Consumer Plaintiffs and California Subclass members are “consumers,”
14 under California Civil Code section 1761(d), because they bought the Products for
15 personal, family, or household purposes.

16 108. The conduct alleged in this complaint constitutes unfair methods of
17 competition and unfair and deceptive acts and practice in violation of the CLRA.

18 109. As alleged more fully above, the unlawful conduct includes Whole Foods’
19 false representations to Plaintiffs and California Subclass members that the Beef
20 Products are made from cattle raised without antibiotics. Testing has shown the opposite
21 is true—Whole Foods’ Beef Products were raised with antibiotics or other
22 pharmaceuticals.

23 110. Whole Foods made false representations concerning the Beef Products in its
24 advertising and marketing materials at stores, in television advertisements, in online
25 materials, and on the products themselves, among other places.

26 111. By engaging in such conduct, Whole Foods has violated California Civil
27 Code sections 1770(a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(7), and (a)(9).

1 112. Whole Foods was under a duty to disclose that its Beef Products were not,
2 in fact, free of antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals because it made partial, materially
3 misleading representations about the Beef Products despite having superior knowledge
4 of their origins, nature, and history, including through communications with its
5 suppliers. Whole Foods' duty to disclose that the cattle used in its Beef Products were
6 raised with antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals arises in consequence of its "No
7 Antibiotics, Ever" promotional campaign and "Animal Welfare Certified" marketing.
8 Whole Foods has not qualified, clarified, or otherwise corrected its "No Antibiotics,
9 Ever" and "Animal Welfare Certified" marketing even though the cattle raised for its
10 Beef Products were given antibiotics and other pharmaceuticals.

11 113. Whole Foods had ample means and opportunities to disclose to Plaintiffs
12 and California Subclass members that the cattle for its Beef Products were raised with
13 antibiotics and other pharmaceuticals, including through in-store signage, product
14 packaging, and online statements. Whole Foods did not disclose or otherwise qualify or
15 correct its misrepresentations.

16 114. Whole Foods' relevant misrepresentations and omissions were material and
17 important to a reasonable consumer's decision whether to purchase a Beef Product.

18 115. Each Consumer Plaintiff reasonably relied to their detriment upon Whole
19 Foods' deceptive marketing of the Beef Products when they purchased those Products.

20 116. Consumer Plaintiffs and California Subclass members would not have
21 purchased the Beef Products or would not have paid the prices they did, had they known
22 that the cattle used in the Beef Products were raised with antibiotics or other
23 pharmaceuticals.

24 117. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief in the form of an order requiring Whole
25 Foods to cease these deceptive acts and practices and to correct its misleading
26 promotions related to antibiotics in the beef it sells.

27 118. Pursuant to California Civil Code section 1782(a), on their own behalf and

1 on behalf of the Class, each Consumer Plaintiff sent a CLRA notice to Whole Foods on
2 August 23, 2022. These notices were sent via certified mail, return receipt requested, to
3 Whole Foods’ principal place of business. The notices advise Whole Foods that it is in
4 violation of the CLRA and must remedy the conduct, representations, and omissions at
5 issue. In the event the relief requested in these notices is not provided within 30 days,
6 Plaintiffs will amend this complaint to include a request for actual and punitive damages
7 under the CLRA.

8 119. In accordance with California Civil Code section 1780(d), Consumer
9 Plaintiffs’ CLRA declaration is attached as Exhibit A.

10 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **Violation of the Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”),**

12 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.***

13 **(By Consumer Plaintiffs on Behalf of the California Subclass,**
14 **and by Plaintiff Farm Forward)**

15 120. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the foregoing allegations of fact.

16 121. Whole Foods engaged in unlawful, unfair, and or fraudulent acts and
17 practices violative of the UCL, California Business and Professions Code section 17200
18 *et seq.*, by advertising its Beef Products as “No Antibiotics, Ever” and “Animal Welfare
19 Certified” when in fact, the cattle used in Whole Foods’ Beef Products were raised with
20 antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals.

21 122. Whole Foods’ conduct is unlawful because it violates 21 U.S.C. § 602 and
22 its implementing regulations, which deem food misbranded when its label contains a
23 statement that is “false or misleading in any particular[.]” 21 U.S.C. § 601. Whole
24 Foods’ conduct also is unlawful because it violates 9 C.F.R. § 317.8 and related food
25 regulations providing that “no product . . . shall bear any false or misleading marking[.]”

26 123. Further, Whole Foods’ conduct is unlawful because it violates the CLRA,
27 Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 *et seq.*, and the False Advertising Law, California Business and

1 Professions Code section 17500 *et seq.*, for the reasons stated in the First and Third
2 Causes of Action in this complaint.

3 124. Whole Foods’ conduct is unfair because, violating the legislative declared
4 public policy mandating truth in advertising, Whole Foods sells Beef Products raised
5 with antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals while advertising the Products as having “No
6 Antibiotics, Ever” and being “Animal Welfare Certified.”

7 125. Whole Foods’ conduct is unfair, moreover, because it is unethical,
8 oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or substantially injurious to Plaintiffs and California
9 Subclass members. The harm to Plaintiffs resulting from Whole Foods’ conduct
10 outweighs any legitimate benefit Whole Foods derived from the conduct.

11 126. Consumer Plaintiffs could not reasonably have avoided injury as a result of
12 Whole Foods’ unfair, unlawful and fraudulent conduct. Consumer Plaintiffs and
13 California Subclass members did not know, and had no reasonable means of
14 discovering, that Whole Foods’ advertisements were false and misleading prior to
15 purchasing a Beef Product.

16 127. Whole Foods’ misrepresentations and omissions with regard to the Beef
17 Products constitute fraudulent business practices in violation of the UCL because,
18 among other things, they are likely to deceive reasonable consumers. Among other
19 falsehoods, Whole Foods marketed its Products as having “No Antibiotics, Ever” and
20 being “Animal Welfare Certified” when in fact, cattle used in the Beef Products were
21 raised with antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals.

22 128. Consumer Plaintiffs reasonably relied to their detriment upon Whole Foods’
23 unfair and fraudulent marketing of the Beef Products when they purchased those
24 Products.

25 129. All of Whole Foods’ unlawful and unfair conduct, fraudulent
26 misrepresentations, and inadequate disclosures occurred in the course of Whole Foods’
27 business and were part of a generalized course of conduct. Whole Foods’ conduct at

1 issue was designed to and did induce Consumer Plaintiffs and California Subclass
2 members to purchase a Beef Product.

3 130. As a direct and proximate result of Whole Foods' violations of the UCL,
4 Plaintiffs suffered injury in fact. Farm Forward suffered financial harm and substantial
5 disruption to its organizational activities that precluded other work, as described above.
6 Consumer Plaintiff and California Subclass members lost money or property because
7 they would not have purchased a Beef Product, or would not have paid the prices they
8 did, had they known that, contrary to Whole Foods' promotional messaging, the cattle
9 used in the Beef Products were raised with antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals.

10 131. Plaintiffs lack an adequate remedy at law and seek restitution and injunctive
11 relief according to proof. Plaintiffs will ask the Court to order Whole Foods to cease
12 these acts of unfair competition and to correct its unfair, unlawful and fraudulent
13 marketing campaign related to antibiotics in the beef it sells.

14 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

15 **Violation of the False Advertising Law ("FAL"),**

16 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 *et seq.***

17 **(By Consumer Plaintiffs on Behalf of the California Subclass,**
18 **and by Plaintiff Farm Forward)**

19 132. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the foregoing allegations of fact.

20 133. Whole Foods publicly disseminated untrue or misleading advertising in
21 violation of the FAL, California Business and Professions Code section 17500 *et seq.*

22 134. Whole Foods violates the FAL by using false and misleading statements,
23 and material omissions, to promote the sale of its Beef Products. Whole Foods
24 represents through advertisements, in-store signage, print advertisements, online content,
25 and product labeling that the Beef Products are made from cattle raised without
26 antibiotics. Those representations are false and misleading because the Beef Products are
27 made from cattle raised with antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals.

1 135. Consumer Plaintiffs reasonably relied to their detriment upon Whole Foods’
2 false and misleading advertising of the Beef Products when they purchased those
3 Products. The general public is and was likely to be deceived by Whole Foods’ false and
4 misleading advertising of the Beef Products as antibiotic-free.

5 136. As a direct and proximate result of Whole Foods’ false advertising,
6 Plaintiffs suffered injury in fact. Farm Forward suffered significant financial injury and
7 disruption to its organizational activities, as alleged in more detail above. Consumer
8 Plaintiff and California Subclass members would not have purchased the Beef Products
9 or would not have paid the prices they did, had they known that the cattle used in the
10 Beef Products were raised with antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals.

11 137. Plaintiffs lack an adequate remedy at law and seek restitution and injunctive
12 relief according to proof.

13 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **Unjust Enrichment**

15 **(By Consumer Plaintiffs on Behalf of the Class)**

16 138. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the foregoing allegations of fact.

17 139. Consumer Plaintiffs and Class members conferred benefits on Whole Foods
18 by purchasing Beef Products, and Whole Foods acknowledged and appreciated these
19 benefits.

20 140. The Beef Products that Consumer Plaintiffs and Class members purchased
21 did not have the antibiotic-free characteristic that Whole Foods represented they had.
22 Contrary to Whole Foods’ representations, Beef Products it sells come from cattle raised
23 with antibiotics.

24 141. Under these circumstances, equity and good conscience militate against
25 permitting Whole Foods to retain the profits and benefits from its wrongful conduct.
26 They should accordingly be disgorged or placed in a constructive trust so that Consumer
27 Plaintiffs and Class members can obtain restitution.

1 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **Fraudulent Concealment**

3 **(By Consumer Plaintiffs on Behalf of the Class, and by Plaintiff Farm Forward)**

4 142. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege the foregoing allegations of fact.

5 143. Whole Foods fraudulently concealed and suppressed material facts
6 regarding the Beef Products. Despite advertising these Products as Animal Welfare
7 Certified and having “No Antibiotics, Ever,” Whole Foods knew when it marketed and
8 sold these Products that the cattle from which they derive were raised with antibiotics or
9 other pharmaceuticals. Whole Foods failed to disclose these facts to consumers at the
10 time it marketed and sold the Products. Whole Foods knowingly and intentionally
11 engaged in this concealment to falsely assure consumers that its Beef Products were
12 antibiotic-free in order to boost its sales, revenues, competitive position, and profits.

13 144. Whole Foods’ fraudulent concealment was uniform across all Class
14 members: Whole Foods concealed from all purchasers the fact that its meat suppliers
15 administer antibiotics or other pharmaceutical to the cattle. Plaintiffs and Class members
16 had no reasonable means of knowing that Whole Foods’ representations were false and
17 misleading, or that Whole Foods had omitted to disclose material details relating to the
18 Products. Plaintiffs and Class members did not and could not reasonably discover Whole
19 Foods’ concealment on their own.

20 145. Whole Foods had a duty to disclose that its Beef Products were not, in fact,
21 free of antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals because it made partial, materially
22 misleading representations about the Beef Products despite having superior knowledge
23 of their origins, nature, and history. Whole Foods’ duty to disclose that the cattle used in
24 its Beef Products were raised with antibiotics or other pharmaceuticals arises in
25 consequence of its “No Antibiotics, Ever” promotional campaign and “Animal Welfare
26 Certified” marketing. Whole Foods has neither qualified nor corrected its “No
27 Antibiotics, Ever” and “Animal Welfare Certified” marketing even though the cattle

1 raised for its Beef Products were given antibiotics and other pharmaceuticals.

2 146. These omitted and concealed facts were material because a reasonable
3 consumer would rely on them in deciding to purchase Whole Foods' Beef Products and
4 because they substantially reduced the value of the Products that Consumer Plaintiffs
5 and Class members purchased. Whether Whole Foods' Beef Products come from cattle
6 raised with antibiotics was an important factor in Consumer Plaintiffs' and Class
7 members' decisions to purchase these Products. Consumer Plaintiffs and Class members
8 relied on Whole Foods' misleading representations and concealment, trusting Whole
9 Foods not to sell them food that was not as represented.

10 147. Consumer Plaintiffs and Class members were unaware of these omitted
11 material facts and would have paid less for Beef Products, or would not have purchased
12 them at all, had they known of the concealed and suppressed facts. Consumer Plaintiffs
13 and Class members did not receive the benefit of their bargain due to Whole Foods'
14 fraudulent concealment. Whole Foods was in exclusive control of the material facts and
15 such facts were not reasonably known or knowable to the public, Plaintiffs, or Class
16 members.

17 148. Consumer Plaintiffs and Class members relied to their detriment upon
18 Whole Foods' fraudulent misrepresentations and material omissions regarding the Beef
19 Products' nature and origins in deciding to purchase them.

20 149. As a direct and proximate result of Whole Foods' deceit and fraudulent
21 concealment, including its intentional suppression of the true facts, Consumer Plaintiffs
22 and Class members suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

23 150. Whole Foods' deceit and fraudulent concealment also caused financial
24 injury to Plaintiff Farm Forward as set forth above.

25 151. All Plaintiffs therefore seek injunctive relief to correct and prevent Whole
26 Foods' fraudulent concealment relating to the nature and origins of its Beef Products.

27 152. In addition, Whole Foods' fraudulent acts and omissions were carried out

1 maliciously, oppressively, deliberately, with intent to defraud, and in reckless disregard
2 of Plaintiffs' and Class members' rights, with the aim of enriching Whole Foods,
3 justifying an award of punitive damages in an amount sufficient to deter such wrongful
4 conduct in the future.

5 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

6 153. Plaintiffs and the Class respectfully seek a jury trial on all issues so triable.

7 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

8 Consumer Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Class, respectfully ask that
9 the Court:

10 A. Certify the Class under Rule 23 of Federal Rules of Civil Procedures
11 and appoint Consumer Plaintiffs and their undersigned counsel to represent the Class;
12 and

13 B. Award active damages or restitution, punitive damages, and pre- and
14 post-judgment interest as provided by law.

15 All Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, the Class, and the general public, further
16 ask that the Court:

17 C. Declare that Whole Foods violated California consumer protection
18 law;

19 D. Enter injunctive relief through an Order, *inter alia*, enjoining Whole
20 Foods from continuing its unlawful, unscrupulous, misleading and deceptive practices
21 and mandating that Whole Foods undertake a corrective campaign of notification at its
22 expense;

23 E. Award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of litigation as permitted
24 by law, including California Civil Code section 1780 and California Code of Civil
25 Procedure section 1021.5; and

26 F. Order such other and further relief as may be just and proper.
27

1 DATED: August 23, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

2 /s/ Paige M. Tomaselli

3 Paige M. Tomaselli (SBN 237737)

4 Dylan D. Grimes (SBN 302981)

GRIME LAW LLP

5 730 Arizona Avenue

6 Santa Monica, CA 90401

7 Telephone: (310) 747-5095

8 ptomaselli@grimelaw.com

dgrimes@grimelaw.com

9 Adam E. Polk (SBN 273000)

10 Jordan Elias (SBN 228731)

11 Simon Grille (SBN 294914)

12 Jordan Isern (SBN 343159)

GIRARD SHARP LLP

13 601 California Street, Suite 1400

14 San Francisco, CA 94108

15 Telephone: (415) 981-4800

16 apolk@girardsharp.com

17 jelias@girardsharp.com

18 sgrille@girardsharp.com

19 jisern@girardsharp.com

20 Gretchen Elsner (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)

ELSNER LAW & POLICY, LLC

21 314 South Guadalupe Street, Suite 123

22 Santa Fe, NM 87501

23 Telephone: (505) 303-0980

24 gretchen@elsnerlaw.org

25 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Nonprofit Cries Foul on Whole Foods' 'No Antibiotics, Ever' Claim for Beef Products](#)
