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1 Christopher M. Burke (214799)
2 cburke@scott-scott.com
3 Hal D. Cunningham (243048)
4 hcunningham@scott-scott.com
5 SCOTT+SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LLP
6 4771 Cromwell Avenue
7 Los Angeles, CA 90027
8 Telephone: 213-985-1274
9 Facsimile: 213-985-1278

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CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DIST. OF CALIF.
LOS ANGELES

BY: _____

8 *Counsel for Plaintiff*

9 [Additional Counsel on Signature Page]

10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
12 WESTERN DIVISION

13 ANGEL AGUIAR, Individually and on
14 Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

CV 14-00670-RGK (AGRx)
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

15 Plaintiff,

16 vs.

17 DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

17 MERISANT COMPANY, and WHOLE
18 EARTH SWEETENER CO., LLC,

18 Defendants.

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1 Plaintiff Angel Aguiar (“Plaintiff”) alleges the following based upon
2 personal knowledge as to herself and her own acts, and upon information and
3 belief and the investigation by Plaintiff’s counsel, which included, among other
4 things, a review of public documents, marketing materials, and announcements
5 made by Merisant Company (“Merisant”) and Whole Earth Sweetener Co., LLC
6 (“Whole Earth”) (collectively, “Defendants”) as to all other matters. Plaintiff
7 believes that substantial additional evidentiary support exists for the allegations set
8 forth herein and will be available after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

9 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

10 1. This action seeks to remedy the unfair, deceptive, and unlawful
11 business practices of Defendants with respect to the marketing, advertising,
12 labeling, and sales of PureVia® Stevia (the “Product” or “PureVia”).

13 2. Merisant was formed on March 20, 2000 and manufactures PureVia,
14 Equal®, and Canderel® and over a dozen other products. Whole Earth is a wholly
15 owned subsidiary of Merisant.

16 3. All Defendants recognize that consumers are increasingly health
17 conscious. At the same time, PepsiCo., Inc. (“Pepsi”) faced potentially large
18 losses to its main rival, The Coca-Cola Company (“Coca-Cola”), who had
19 developed an alternative tabletop sweeter product, branded as Truvia® Natural
20 Sweetener (“Truvia”).

21 4. To meet this threat, Defendants, jointly with Pepsi, developed a
22 competing product, PureVia. Like Truvia, PureVia purports to derive largely from
23 an extract of the leaf of the stevia plant, high purity *Rebaudioside A* (“Reb A”).
24 Defendants use Reb A as an ingredient in PureVia and tout it as a “great tasting all
25 natural alternative to sugar.”

26 5. Since as early as 2008 (“Class Period”), Defendants have
27 manufactured, distributed, and sold PureVia and consistently have marketed,
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1 advertised, and labeled PureVia as a natural sweetener primarily made from the
2 stevia plant.

3 6. As part of a scheme to make PureVia more attractive to consumers,
4 boost their sales, and ultimately increase profits, Defendants use terms such as
5 “made from ingredients found in nature” and “the all natural way to keep calories
6 low,” and natural imagery such as the leaves of the stevia plant in labeling,
7 advertising, and marketing materials. The use of these terms and natural imagery
8 is designed to, and does, induce consumers, such as Plaintiff and the members of
9 the putative classes, into believing that PureVia is a natural sweetener primarily
10 made from the stevia plant that does not contain ingredients that are either
11 synthetic or harshly chemically processed and, therefore, is a healthy choice and is
12 superior to competing sugar-alternative sweeteners that do not claim to be natural.

13 7. However, Defendants’ labeling, advertising, and marketing campaign
14 is false and misleading because: (1) Defendants tout the stevia plant as the reason
15 PureVia is natural (the “pure extract of the naturally sweet stevia plant is the secret
16 to PureVia’s sweetness”), when, in fact, the stevia-derived ingredient, Reb A, is
17 not the natural crude preparation of stevia, but rather is a highly chemically
18 processed and purified form of stevia leaf extract; (2) the stevia-derived Reb A
19 comprises **only a small percent** of PureVia; (3) Defendants describe the process of
20 obtaining stevia leaf extract as similar to making tea, but do not tell the consumer
21 that Defendants then add ethanol, methanol, or rubbing alcohol to this so-called
22 “tea” in a patented multi-step process to purify it. In short, PureVia is not made
23 primarily from the stevia plant and contains only a minute quantity of stevia-
24 derived Reb A (not natural crude stevia); the remaining ingredients are not natural,
25 but synthetic or genetically modified; and, the stevia-derived Reb A is harshly
26 purified through chemical processes. As a result, no reasonable consumer would
27 consider PureVia to be a natural product.

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1 Subject matter jurisdiction is proper because: (1) the amount in controversy in this
2 class action exceeds five million dollars, exclusive of interest and costs; and (2) a
3 substantial number of the members of the proposed classes are citizens of a state
4 different from that of Defendants. Personal jurisdiction is proper as Defendants
5 have advertised, marketed, and sold PureVia to Plaintiff and other consumers in
6 this District and have purposefully availed themselves of the privilege of
7 conducting business activities within this District.

8 11. Defendants Merisant (a citizen of Illinois and Delaware) and Whole
9 Earth (a citizen of Illinois and Delaware), have distributed, marketed, advertised,
10 labeled, and sold PureVia, which is the subject of the present complaint, in this
11 District. Thus, under 28 U.S.C. §§1391(c)(2) and (d), Defendants are deemed to
12 reside in this District. As such, venue is proper in this judicial district under 28
13 U.S.C. §1391(b)(1) because Defendants are deemed to reside in this District and
14 under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(2) because Defendants conduct business in this District
15 and a substantial part of the acts or omissions giving rise to the claims set forth
16 herein occurred in this District.

17 **PARTIES**

18 12. Plaintiff Angel Aguiar is a citizen of California and an individual
19 consumer. During the Class Period, Plaintiff Angel Aguiar purchased PureVia.
20 Specifically, in February, May, August, and October, 2013 and on or about January
21 22, 2014, Plaintiff purchased PureVia at Target in Los Angeles, California and at
22 Albertsons in Montebello, California. Prior to purchasing the Product, Plaintiff
23 read and relied upon false and misleading statements that were prepared by and/or
24 approved by Defendants and their agents and disseminated through the PureVia
25 packaging. For each purchase, she understood that she was paying for a natural
26 sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant and was deceived when she
27 received a product that is made predominantly of synthetic ingredients and with
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1 only a miniscule amount of the stevia-derived Reb A, which is purified through a
2 harsh chemical process. But for Defendants' misrepresentations, Plaintiff would
3 not have purchased PureVia, and/or would not have paid a premium for PureVia
4 over the price of other sugar-alternative sweeteners that are not promoted as
5 natural. Plaintiff thus was damaged by Defendants' practices.

6 13. Defendant Merisant is a privately held Delaware corporation,
7 headquartered at 33 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602. Defendant
8 distributes, markets, advertises, and sells PureVia in California and throughout the
9 rest of the United States.

10 14. Defendant Whole Earth, a subsidiary of Merisant, is a privately held
11 Delaware corporation, headquartered at 33 North Dearborn Street, Chicago,
12 Illinois 60602. Defendant distributes, markets, advertises, and sells PureVia in
13 California and throughout the rest of the United States.

14 **ALLEGATIONS OF FACT**

15 **A. Defendants' False and Misleading Statements**

16 15. PureVia is manufactured, distributed, marketed, advertised, and sold
17 by Defendants to consumers as a tabletop packet sweetener for food and beverages.

18 16. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants engaged in, and Plaintiff
19 and members of the Classes were exposed to, a long-term advertising campaign in
20 which Defendants utilized various forms of media, including, but not limited to,
21 print advertising on the PureVia label, the PureVia website, and television
22 commercials. Since Defendants announced the launch of PureVia in 2008,
23 Defendants consistently have made certain representations in the labeling,
24 advertising, and marketing that are false and misleading. To accomplish this,
25 Defendants use an integrated, nationwide messaging campaign to consistently
26 convey the deceptive and misleading message that PureVia is a natural sweetener
27 primarily made from the stevia plant. This message, *at a minimum*, is conveyed at
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1 the point of purchase on the PureVia packaging and labeling which contains
2 images of a natural stevia leaf and the words “all natural zero calorie sweetener.”
3 Thus, all consumers are exposed to the same message whether viewed in television
4 commercials, on the website, or on the label:



25 17. Additionally, Defendants state on the PureVia website that:

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- PureVia is a “great tasting all natural alternative to sugar”
 - “A pure extract of the naturally sweet stevia plant is the secret to PureVia’s sweetness”
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- PureVia is “made from ingredients found in nature”
- “PureVia is a sweet little zero calorie marvel that comes from the leaves of a plant called stevia. The stevia plant grows sweeter day by day, with a little help from rich soil, warm sun and generous rain.”
- Use PureVia “to add natural sweetness...”
- PureVia sweetener comes from nature:

Stevia Rebaudiana Bertoni (commonly called stevia) is a member of the Chrysanthemum family. Stevia is a natural herbal sweetener with no calories and no carbohydrates. The stevia leaf has been used as a sweetener for hundreds of years in South America. It is called “Ka’a He’e” (“Sweet Herb”) in Paraguay.

The sweetness found in stevia comes from *several natural ingredients*. Rebaudioside A (Reb A) is the sweetest and purest extract of the stevia leaf. This natural sweetener is more than 200 times sweeter than sugar.

Which, in turn, makes Pure Via *the natural choice for people who want to live a healthier lifestyle* in addition to people with diabetes and those watching their sugar intake.

A pure extract of the naturally sweet stevia plant is the secret to Pure Via’s sweetness. It’s called Reb A and is the sweetest and best tasting part of the stevia plant. At Whole Earth Sweetener Co., we work in partnership with PureCircle to ensure that Pure Via is sweetened with the highest quality of this natural sweetener. And because we work with a single company to source Reb A, we are confident in the consistent quality of this important ingredient.

Pure Via only contains natural sweeteners. The pure Reb A from the stevia plant that sweetens Pure Via starts with stevia leaves, which are first milled and then steeped in water using a brewing method that is *similar to brewing tea*. The resulting stevia extract is then further purified to separate the Reb A through a proprietary technology used by PureCircle.

Finally, Reb A, the sweetest part of the leaf, is extracted, purified and then *combined with other natural ingredients* to make Pure Via.

1 [Emphasis added.]

2 18. These statements mislead the consumer into believing that the Product
3 is a natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant, when, in fact, the
4 Product is composed of predominantly synthetic ingredients and only a minute
5 quantity of stevia-derived Reb A, which is purified through a harsh chemical
6 process and is not the same as natural crude stevia.

7 19. Plaintiff and the Classes reasonably understood the Product's
8 packaging to mean that the Product is a natural sweetener primarily made from the
9 stevia plant and relied on such representations in making their purchases of the
10 Product.

11 **B. PureVia Is Not Primarily Made from the Stevia Plant**

12 20. Although Defendants lead consumers to believe that PureVia is
13 primarily made from the stevia plant, PureVia actually is made predominantly with
14 synthetic isomaltulose or dextrose. From 2008 to 2010, the primary ingredient in
15 PureVia was "isomaltulose", commonly known as Palatinose. From 2008 to the
16 present, the top ingredient in PureVia is "dextrose." In either instance, Reb A
17 made up less than 5% of the composition of PureVia. That PureVia is almost
18 entirely made with a synthetic ingredient is material to consumers, including
19 Plaintiff and members of the Classes, who are seeking to consume natural
20 products.

21 21. No reasonable consumer would know or have reason to know that
22 PureVia contains such a *minute* amount of the stevia-derived ingredient, Reb A.
23 The quantity of Reb A in PureVia is within the exclusive knowledge of
24 Defendants and is not known to ordinary consumers, including Plaintiff and
25 members of the Classes. Defendants actively conceal this material fact from
26 consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the Classes. Defendants'

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1 representations that PureVia is made from the stevia plant are, at best, an
2 incomplete, partial disclosure.

3 **PureVia Is Not a *Natural* Sweetener**

4 **1. Reb A Is Not the Same as Natural Crude Stevia**

5 22. Not only is there but a miniscule amount of stevia in PureVia, but the
6 highly processed, high-purity stevia extract Reb A in PureVia is not what most
7 consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the Classes, consider to be natural
8 stevia.

9 23. Stevia typically refers to the crude stevia preparation (powder or
10 liquid), which is obtained through the *natural process* of drying and crushing
11 stevia leaves and then extracting them with hot water. This natural crude stevia
12 extract can be purchased as a supplement in health food stores. Reb A is a highly
13 purified form of stevia extract, which (as discussed below) is obtained through a
14 harsh and unnatural chemical purification process. So, while the highly processed,
15 high purity Reb A in PureVia is derived from the stevia plant, it is not the same as
16 the natural stevia that is sold in the U.S. as a dietary supplement. This distinction
17 is material to consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the Classes, who are
18 seeking to consume natural products.

19 24. No reasonable consumer would know, or have reason to know, that
20 the stevia extract in PureVia is highly processed Reb A and not the natural crude
21 preparation of stevia. This information is within the exclusive knowledge of
22 Defendants and is not known to ordinary consumers, including Plaintiff and
23 members of the Classes. Defendants actively conceal this material fact from
24 consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the Classes. Defendants'
25 representations that PureVia is made from the stevia plant are misleading.

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1 **2. The Unnatural Processing and Synthetic Manufacturing of**
2 **the Ingredients in PureVia**

3 **a. Defendants Create High Purity Reb A Through a**
4 **Harsh Chemical Process that Includes Washing**
5 **Crude Stevia Extract with Ethanol, Methanol, or**
6 **Rubbing Alcohol**

7 25. Defendants obtain purified rebaudioside A through a complex,
8 patented chemical process that begins with the extraction of the sweet glycols from
9 the *Stevia rebaudiana* plant. U.S. Patent No. 7862845 B2 (filed Oct. 11, 2005,
10 granted Jan. 4, 2011). The dried leaves of the *Stevia* plant are steeped in hot water
11 for up to six hours. The water is then filtered and the pH adjusted by the addition
12 of calcium hydroxide. After heating and cooling the filtrate, the solution is
13 neutralized by adding ferric chloride. The precipitate that forms is filtered out of
14 the solution and the filtrate is then deionized and decolorized by passing it through
15 several different cation-exchange resins. The filtrate is concentrated and spray
16 dried, resulting in a powdered extract. The powder is dissolved in methanol,
17 warmed, and agitated to produce a precipitate of Stevioside, one of the sweet
18 glycosides found in the *Stevia* plant extract. The precipitate is filtered from the
19 solution. The remaining filtrate is evaporated to remove any remaining methanol
20 and the resulting syrup diluted with water and passed through polysulfone based
21 ultrafiltration membranes. The filtrate is concentrated and spray dried to obtain a
22 powder of Reb A. The powder is dissolved in ethanol, agitated until a precipitate
23 forms, and the precipitate is filtered and dried. The Reb A is further processed by
24 mixing it again with ethanol and slowly agitating for about one hour, triggering the
25 formation of crystals that are then filtered and dried.

26 26. That Reb A is obtained through a harsh chemical process is material
27 to consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the Classes, who are seeking to
28 consume natural products. Consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the

1 Classes, do not consider a product with an ingredient that is harshly chemically
2 processed to be natural.

3 27. For instance, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (“USDA”) takes into
4 account the level of processing in its policy on natural claims on food labeling.
5 The USDA defines a product as “natural” when “(1) The product does not contain
6 any artificial flavor or flavoring, coloring ingredient, or chemical preservative (as
7 defined in 21 CFR 101.22), or any other artificial or synthetic ingredient; and (2)
8 the product and its ingredients are not more than *minimally processed*.” See U.S.
9 Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Serv., “Natural Claims” in
10 FOOD STANDARDS AND LABELING POLICY BOOK (revised August 2005). According
11 to the USDA, minimal processing may include: (a) those traditional processes used
12 to make food edible or to preserve it or to make it safe for human consumption,
13 e.g., smoking, roasting, freezing, drying, and fermenting. *Id.*

14 28. No reasonable consumer would know, or have reason to know, that
15 Reb A is achieved through a harsh chemical process. This information is within
16 the exclusive knowledge of Defendants and is not known to ordinary consumers,
17 including Plaintiff and members of the Classes. Defendants actively conceal this
18 material fact from consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the Classes.
19 Defendants’ representations that PureVia is made from the stevia plant and that
20 making stevia is “like making tea” is misleading.

21 **b. Consumers Desire Natural Foods**

22 29. Defendants also realize that consumers are increasingly aware of the
23 relationship between health and diet and, thus, understand the importance and
24 value of descriptors and labels that convey to consumers that a product is natural
25 when considering whether to buy foods.

26 30. American consumers are health conscious and look for wholesome,
27 natural foods to keep a healthy diet. Product package labels are vehicles that
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1 convey food quality and nutrition information to consumers that they can and do
2 use to make purchasing decisions.

3 31. Surveys have shown that “natural” is one of the top descriptors
4 consumers consider. *See, e.g.,* David L. Ter Molen and David S. Becker, *An “All*
5 *Natural” Dilemma: As the Market for “All Natural” Foods Continues to Grow, So*
6 *Do the Risks for the Unwary* (Nov. 27, 2012) at 2,
7 [http://www.freeborn.com/assets/white_papers/02.12_white-paper-natural-food-](http://www.freeborn.com/assets/white_papers/02.12_white-paper-natural-food-update.pdf)
8 [update.pdf](http://www.freeborn.com/assets/white_papers/02.12_white-paper-natural-food-update.pdf) (last visited Jan. 28, 2014). Consumers desire natural ingredients in
9 food products for a myriad of reasons, including wanting to live a healthier
10 lifestyle, perceived benefits in avoiding disease, and other chronic conditions, as
11 well as to increase weight loss and avoid chemical additives in their food. *See,*
12 *e.g.,* Food Marketing Institute, *Natural and Organic Foods* (September 2008) at 1,
13 http://www.fmi.org/docs/media-backgrounder/natural_organic_foods.pdf?sfvrsn=2
14 (last visited Jan. 28, 2014). As a result, consumers are willing to pay a higher price
15 for higher quality foods, such as those that are natural. *See, e.g.,* Context
16 Marketing, *Beyond Organic: How Evolving Consumer Concerns Influence Food*
17 *Purchase* (Oct. 2009) at 6, <http://www.contextmarketing.com/insights.html> (last
18 visited Jan. 28, 2014).

19 32. Although this segment of the health food market was once a niche
20 market, natural foods are increasingly becoming part of the mainstream food
21 landscape. According to Natural Foods Merchandiser, a leading information
22 provider for the natural, organic, and healthy products industry, the natural food
23 industry enjoyed over \$81 billion in total revenue in 2010, and grew over 7% in
24 2009. *See Natural and Organic Products Industry Sales Hit \$81 Billion, Natural*
25 *Foods Merchandiser* (June 1, 2011), [http://www.prnewswire.com/news-](http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/natural-and-organic-products-industry-sales-hit-81-billion-122958763.html)
26 [releases/natural-and-organic-products-industry-sales-hit-81-billion-](http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/natural-and-organic-products-industry-sales-hit-81-billion-122958763.html)
27 [122958763.html](http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/natural-and-organic-products-industry-sales-hit-81-billion-122958763.html) (last visited Jan. 28, 2014). The market for all natural and organic
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1 foods grew 9% in 2010 to \$39 billion, and 2010 sales were 63% higher than sales
2 in 2005. [http://www.marketwire.com/press-release/natural-and-organic-food-and-
4 beverage-market-to-double-by-2015-1525854.htm](http://www.marketwire.com/press-release/natural-and-organic-food-and-
3 beverage-market-to-double-by-2015-1525854.htm) (last visited Jan. 28, 2104).
5 Consumer demand for all natural and organic foods is expected to grow 103%
6 between 2010 and 2015 with annual sales exceeding \$78 billion in 2015. *Id.*

7 33. In order to capture and tap into this growing market and the hunger of
8 consumers for the perceived healthier, chemical-free benefits of natural foods,
9 Defendants label PureVia as a natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia
10 plant.

11 34. A reasonable consumer understands a natural product to be one that
12 does not contain man-made, synthetic ingredients, is not subject to harsh chemical
13 processes, and is only minimally processed.

14 35. Consumers lack the meaningful ability to test or independently
15 ascertain the truthfulness of food labeling claims such as “natural,” especially at
16 the point of sale. Consumers would not know the true nature of the ingredients
17 merely by reading the ingredient label; its discovery requires investigation beyond
18 the grocery store and knowledge of food chemistry beyond that of the average
19 consumer. Thus, reasonable consumers must, and do, rely on food companies such
20 as Defendants’ to honestly report the nature of a food’s ingredients, and food
21 companies such as Defendants’ intend and know that consumers rely upon food
22 labeling statements in making their purchasing decisions. Such reliance by
23 consumers is also eminently reasonable, since food companies are prohibited from
24 making false or misleading statements on their products under federal law.

25 36. Defendants unscrupulously capitalize on consumers’ heightened
26 demand for natural products by deceptively labeling, advertising, and marketing
27 PureVia.
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DAMAGES TO PLAINTIFF AND THE CLASSES

37. Plaintiff purchased the Product based on Defendants’ labeling, advertising, and marketing that the Product is a natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant.

38. Defendants created, manufactured, distributed, and sold products that are misbranded. Misbranded products cannot be legally manufactured, distributed, sold, or held, and have no economic value and are legally worthless as a matter of law.

39. Moreover, Plaintiff and the members of the Classes would not have purchased and/or paid a premium to purchase the Product over comparable products that do not purport to be natural.

40. As set forth in the chart below, the Product costs more than comparable products that do not purport to be natural.

Product	Price	Price per packet	Premium paid per packet versus ...
PureVia – 40-count box	\$5.50	\$0.1375	
Splenda – 50-count box	\$2.99	\$0.0598	\$0.0777
Sweet ‘N Low – 100-count box	\$2.49	\$0.0249	\$0.1126

1 **TOLLING OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, FRAUDULENT**
2 **CONCEALMENT, EQUITABLE TOLLING, AND CONTINUING**
3 **VIOLATIONS**

4 41. Plaintiff did not discover, and could not have discovered, through the
5 exercise of reasonable diligence the existence of the claims sued upon herein until
6 immediately prior to commencing this civil action.

7 42. Any applicable statutes of limitation have been tolled by Defendants'
8 affirmative acts of fraudulent concealment and continuing misrepresentations, as
9 the facts alleged above reveal.

10 43. Because of the self-concealing nature of Defendants' actions and
11 affirmative acts of concealment, Plaintiff and the Classes assert the tolling of any
12 applicable statutes of limitations affecting the claims raised herein.

13 44. Defendants continue to engage in the deceptive practice, and
14 consequently, unwary consumers are injured on a daily basis by Defendants'
15 unlawful conduct. Therefore, Plaintiff and the Classes submit that each instance
16 that Defendants engaged in the conduct complained of herein and each instance
17 that a member of any Class purchased PureVia constitutes part of a continuing
18 violation and operates to toll the statutes of limitation in this action.

19 45. Defendants are estopped from relying on any statute of limitations
20 defense because of their unfair or deceptive conduct.

21 46. Defendants' conduct was and is, by its nature, self-concealing. Still,
22 Defendants, through a series of affirmative acts or omissions, suppressed the
23 dissemination of truthful information regarding their illegal conduct, and actively
24 have foreclosed Plaintiff and the Classes from learning of their illegal, unfair,
25 and/or deceptive acts. These affirmative acts included concealing the amount of
26 Reb A in PureVia, that Reb A is not the same as natural crude stevia extract, and
27 that the remaining ingredients Defendants use in PureVia are synthetic or derived
28 from genetically modified products.

1 51. There are questions of law and fact common to each Class for
2 purposes of Rule 23(a)(2), including whether Defendants' labels and packaging
3 include uniform misrepresentations that misled Plaintiff and the other members of
4 the Classes to believe the Product is natural and made primarily from the stevia
5 plant. The members of each Class were and are similarly affected by having
6 purchased PureVia for its intended and foreseeable purpose as promoted,
7 marketed, advertised, packaged, and labeled by Defendants as set forth in detail
8 herein, and the relief sought herein is for the benefit of Plaintiff and other members
9 of the Classes. Thus, there is a well-defined community of interest in the questions
10 of law and fact involved in this action and affecting the parties.

11 52. Plaintiff asserts claims that are typical of the claims of each respective
12 Class for purposes of Rule 23(a)(3). Plaintiff and all members of each respective
13 Class have been subjected to the same wrongful conduct because they have
14 purchased the Product, which is not natural as represented. Plaintiff paid a
15 premium for the Product, on the belief it was natural, over similar alternatives that
16 did not make such representations. Plaintiff and the members of each Class have
17 thus all overpaid for the Product.

18 53. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests
19 of the other members of each respective Class for purposes of Rule 23(a)(4).
20 Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to those of other members of each respective
21 Class. Plaintiff is committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and has
22 retained counsel experienced in litigation of this nature to represent her. Plaintiff
23 anticipates no difficulty in the management of this litigation as a class action.

24 54. Class certification is appropriate under Rule 23(b)(2) because
25 Defendants have acted on grounds that apply generally to each Class, so that final
26 injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting each
27 Class as a whole. Defendants utilize an integrated, nationwide messaging
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1 campaign that includes uniform misrepresentations that misled Plaintiff and the
2 other members of each Class.

3 55. Class certification is appropriate under Rule 23(b)(3) because
4 common questions of law and fact substantially predominate over any questions
5 that may affect only individual members of each Class. Among these common
6 questions of law and fact are:

7 a. whether Defendants misrepresented or omitted material facts in
8 connection with the promotion, marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling,
9 and sale of PureVia;

10 b. whether Defendants' labeling of PureVia is likely to deceive the
11 members of each Class;

12 c. whether Defendants' conduct is unethical, oppressive,
13 unscrupulous, and/or substantially injurious to consumers;

14 d. whether Defendants represented that PureVia has
15 characteristics, benefits, uses, or qualities that it does not have;

16 e. whether Defendants' acts and practices in connection with the
17 promotion, marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, distribution, and sale
18 of PureVia violated the laws alleged herein;

19 f. whether Plaintiff and members of the Classes are entitled to
20 injunctive and other equitable relief; and

21 g. whether Defendants were unjustly enriched by their conduct.

22 56. Defendants engaged in a common course of conduct giving rise to the
23 legal rights sought to be enforced by the members of each respective Class.
24 Similar or identical statutory and common law violations and deceptive business
25 practices are involved. Individual questions, if any, pale by comparison to the
26 numerous common questions that predominate.

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1 57. The injuries sustained by Plaintiff and the members of each Class
2 flow, in each instance, from a common nucleus of operative facts – Defendants’
3 misconduct.

4 58. Plaintiff and the members of each Class have been damaged by
5 Defendants’ misconduct. The members of each Class have paid for a product that
6 they would not have purchased in the absence of Defendants’ deceptive scheme,
7 or, alternatively, would have purchased at a lesser price.

8 59. Proceeding as a class action provides substantial benefits to both the
9 parties and the Court because this is the most efficient method for the fair and
10 efficient adjudication of the controversy. Members of each Class have suffered,
11 and will suffer, irreparable harm and damages as a result of Defendants’ wrongful
12 conduct. Because of the nature of the individual claims of the members of each
13 Class, few, if any, could or would otherwise afford to seek legal redress against
14 Defendants for the wrongs complained of herein, and a representative class action
15 is therefore the appropriate, superior method of proceeding and essential to the
16 interests of justice insofar as the resolution of claims of the members of each Class
17 is concerned. Absent a representative class action, members of each Class would
18 continue to suffer losses for which they would have no remedy, and Defendants
19 would unjustly retain the proceeds of their ill-gotten gains. Even if separate
20 actions could be brought by individual members of each Class, the resulting
21 multiplicity of lawsuits would cause undue hardship, burden, and expense for the
22 Court and the litigants, as well as create a risk of inconsistent rulings, which might
23 be dispositive of the interests of the other members of each Class who are not
24 parties to the adjudications and/or may substantially impede their ability to protect
25 their interests.

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CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Unjust Enrichment on Behalf of the Classes, or in the Alternative, on Behalf of the California Class)

60. Plaintiff realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein and, to the extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the alternative.

61. Plaintiff brings this claim individually, as well as on behalf of members of the nationwide Class, under California law. Although there are numerous permutations of the elements of the unjust enrichment cause of action in the various states, there are few real differences. In all states, the focus of an unjust enrichment claim is whether the defendant was unjustly enriched. At the core of each state’s law are two fundamental elements – the defendant received a benefit from the plaintiff and it would be inequitable for the defendant to retain that benefit without compensating the plaintiff. The focus of the inquiry is the same in each state. Since there is no material conflict relating to the elements of unjust enrichment between the different jurisdictions from which class members will be drawn, California law applies to the claims of the Class.

62. In the alternative, Plaintiff brings this claim individually as well as on behalf of the California Class.

63. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants deceptively labeled, marketed, advertised, and sold PureVia to Plaintiff and the Class.

64. Plaintiff and members of the Class conferred upon Defendants non-gratuitous payments for PureVia that they would not have due to Defendants’ deceptive labeling, advertising, and marketing. Defendants accepted or retained the non-gratuitous benefits conferred by Plaintiff and members of the Class, with full knowledge and awareness that, as a result of Defendants’ deception, Plaintiff and members of the Class were not receiving a product of the quality, nature,

1 fitness, or value that had been represented by Defendants and reasonable
2 consumers would have expected.

3 65. Defendants have been unjustly enriched in retaining the revenues
4 derived from purchases of PureVia by Plaintiff and members of the Class, which
5 retention under these circumstances is unjust and inequitable because Defendants
6 misrepresented that PureVia is a natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia
7 plant, when in fact it is not, which caused injuries to Plaintiff and members of the
8 Class because they paid a price premium due to the mislabeling of PureVia.

9 66. Retaining the non-gratuitous benefits conferred upon Defendants by
10 Plaintiff and members of the Class under these circumstances made Defendants'
11 retention of the non-gratuitous benefits unjust and inequitable. Thus, Defendants
12 must pay restitution to Plaintiff and members of the Class for unjust enrichment, as
13 ordered by the Court.

14 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

15 **(Plaintiff, on Behalf of Herself, the California Class, and Classes in the States**
16 **with Similar Laws, Alleges Breach of Express Warranty)**

17 67. Plaintiff realleges each and every allegation contained above as if
18 fully set forth herein and, to the extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the
19 alternative.

20 68. Plaintiff brings this Count individually under the laws of the state
21 where she purchased PureVia and on behalf of: (a) all other persons who
22 purchased PureVia in the same State; and (b) all other persons who purchased
23 PureVia in States having similar laws regarding express warranty.

24 69. Defendants' representations, as described herein, are affirmations by
25 Defendants that PureVia is a natural sweetener primarily made of stevia.
26 Defendants' representations regarding PureVia are made to Plaintiff and the other
27 members of the Classes at the point of purchase and are part of the description of
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1 the goods. Those promises constituted express warranties and became part of the
2 basis of the bargain, between Defendants on the one hand, and Plaintiff and the
3 Classes on the other.

4 70. In addition, or in the alternative, Defendants made each of the above-
5 described representations to induce Plaintiff and the Classes to rely on such
6 representations, and they each did so rely on Defendants' representations as a
7 material factor in their decisions to purchase PureVia. Plaintiff and other members
8 of the Classes would not have purchased PureVia but for these representations and
9 warranties.

10 71. PureVia did not, in fact, meet the representations Defendants made
11 about PureVia, as described herein.

12 72. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants falsely represented that
13 PureVia was a natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant, when in fact
14 it is not natural and is not primarily made from the stevia plant.

15 73. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants made false
16 representations in breach of the express warranties and in violation of state express
17 warranty laws, including:

- 18 a. Alaska St. §45.02.313;
- 19 b. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §47-2313;
- 20 c. Ark. Code Ann. §4-2-313;
- 21 d. Cal. Com. Code §2313;
- 22 e. Colo. Rev. Stat. §4-2-313;
- 23 f. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §42a-2-313;
- 24 g. D.C. Code §28:2-313;
- 25 h. Fla. Stat. §672.313;
- 26 i. Haw. Rev. Stat. §490:2-313;
- 27 j. 810 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/2-313;

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- 1 k. Ind. Code §26-1-2-313;
- 2 l. Kan. Stat. Ann. §84-2-313;
- 3 m. La. Civ. Code. Ann. art. 2520;
- 4 n. Maine Rev. Stat. Ann. 11 §2-313;
- 5 o. Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. 106 §2-313;
- 6 p. Minn. Stat. Ann. §336.2-313;
- 7 q. Miss. Code Ann. §75-2-313;
- 8 r. Mo. Rev. Stat. §400.2-313;
- 9 s. Mont. Code Ann. §30-2-313;
- 10 t. Neb. Rev. Stat. §2-313;
- 11 u. Nev. Rev. Stat. §104.2313;
- 12 v. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §382-A:2-313;
- 13 w. N.J. Stat. Ann. §12A:2-313;
- 14 x. N.M. Stat. Ann. §55-2-313;
- 15 y. N.Y. U.C.C. Law §2-313;
- 16 z. N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. §25-2-313;
- 17 aa. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 12A, §2-313;
- 18 bb. Or. Rev. Stat. §72.3130;
- 19 cc. Pa. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, §2313;
- 20 dd. R.I. Gen. Laws §6A-2-313;
- 21 ee. S.C. Code Ann. §36-2-313;
- 22 ff. S.D. Codified Laws. §57A-2-313;
- 23 gg. Tenn. Code Ann. §47-2-313;
- 24 hh. Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. §2.313;
- 25 ii. Utah Code Ann. §70A-2-313;
- 26 jj. Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9A§2-313;
- 27 kk. Wash. Rev. Code §62A.2-313;
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1 ll. W. Va. Code §46-2-313;

2 mm. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §34.1-2-313;

3 74. The above statutes do not require privity of contract in order to
4 recover for breach of express warranty.

5 75. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendants,
6 Plaintiff and other members of the Classes have been damaged in an amount to be
7 determined at trial because: (a) they paid a price premium due to the deceptive
8 labeling of PureVia; and (b) PureVia did not have the composition, attributes,
9 characteristics, nutritional value, health qualities, or value promised.

10 76. Wherefore, Plaintiff and the Classes demand judgment against
11 Defendants for compensatory damages, plus interest, costs, and such additional
12 relief as the Court may deem appropriate or to which Plaintiff and the Classes may
13 be entitled.

14 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

15 **(Plaintiff, on Behalf of Herself, the California Class, and Classes in the States**
16 **with Similar Laws, Alleges Breach of Implied Warranty)**

17 77. Plaintiff realleges each and every allegation contained above as if
18 fully set forth herein and, to the extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the
19 alternative.

20 78. Plaintiff brings this Count individually under the laws of the state
21 where she purchased PureVia and on behalf of: (a) all other persons who
22 purchased PureVia in the same State; and (b) all other persons who purchased
23 PureVia in States having similar laws regarding implied warranties.

24 79. The Uniform Commercial Code §2-314 provides that unless excluded
25 or modified, a warranty that the goods shall be merchantable is implied in a
26 contract for their sale if the seller is a merchant with respect to goods of that kind.

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1 This implied warranty of merchantability acts as a guarantee by the seller that his
2 goods are fit for the ordinary purposes for which they are to be used.

3 80. Defendants developed, manufactured, advertised, marketed, sold,
4 and/or distributed the Product and represented that the Product was fit for a
5 particular use, specifically that the Product could be used as a natural sweetener
6 primarily made from the stevia plant. Contrary to such representations, Defendants
7 failed to disclose that the Product is not natural and is not primarily made from the
8 stevia plant, as promised.

9 81. At all times, the following states listed below, including the District of
10 Columbia, have codified and adopted the provisions of the Uniform Commercial
11 Code governing the implied warranty of merchantability:

- 12 a. Ala. Code §7-2-314;
- 13 b. Alaska Stat. §45.02.314;
- 14 c. Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §47-2314;
- 15 d. Ark. Code Ann. §4-2-314;
- 16 e. Cal. Com. Code §2314;
- 17 f. Colo. Rev. Stat. §4-2-314;
- 18 g. Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §42a-2-314;
- 19 h. Del. Code Ann. tit. 6 §2-314;
- 20 i. D.C. Code §28:2-314;
- 21 j. Fla. Stat. §672.314;
- 22 k. Ga. Code Ann. §11-2-314;
- 23 l. Haw. Rev. Stat. §490:2-314;
- 24 m. Idaho Code §28-2-314;
- 25 n. 810 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/2-314;
- 26 o. Ind. Code Ann. §26-1-2-314;
- 27 p. Iowa Code Ann. §554.2314;

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- 1 q. Kan. Stat. Ann. §84-2-314;
- 2 r. Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §355.2-314;
- 3 s. La. Civ. Code Ann. art. §2520;
- 4 t. Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. 11 §2-314;
- 5 u. Md. Code Ann. Com. Law §2-314;
- 6 v. Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 106 §2-314;
- 7 w. Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. §440.2314;
- 8 x. Minn. Stat. Ann. §336.2-314;
- 9 y. Miss. Code Ann. §75-2-314;
- 10 z. Mo. Rev. Stat. §400.2-314;
- 11 aa. Mont. Code Ann. §30-2-314;
- 12 bb. Nev. Rev. Stat. §104.2314;
- 13 cc. N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. §382-A:2-314;
- 14 dd. N.J. Stat. Ann. §12A:2-314;
- 15 ee. N.M. Stat. Ann. §55-2-314;
- 16 ff. N.Y. U.C.C. Law §2-314;
- 17 gg. N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. §25-2-314;
- 18 hh. N.D. Cent. Code §41-02-314;
- 19 ii. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. §1302.27;
- 20 jj. Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 12A §2-314;
- 21 kk. Or. Rev. Stat. §72.3140;
- 22 ll. Pa. Stat. Ann. tit. 13 §2314;
- 23 mm. R.I. Gen. Laws §6A-2-314;
- 24 nn. S.C. Code Ann. §36-2-314;
- 25 oo. S.D. Codified Laws §57A-2-314;
- 26 pp. Tenn. Code Ann. §47-2-314;
- 27 qq. Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. §2-314;
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- 1 rr. Utah Code Ann. §70A-2-314;
- 2 ss. Va. Code Ann. §8.2-314;
- 3 tt. Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9A §2-314;
- 4 uu. W. Va. Code §46-2-314;
- 5 vv. Wash. Rev. Code §62A 2-314;
- 6 ww. Wis. Stat. Ann. §402.314; and
- 7 xx. Wyo. Stat. Ann. §34.1-2-314.

8 82. As developer, manufacturer, producer, advertiser, marketer, seller
9 and/or distributor of sweetening products, each Defendant is a “merchant” within
10 the meaning of the various states’ commercial codes governing the implied
11 warranty of merchantability.

12 83. Further, Defendants are merchants with respect to the Product.
13 Defendants developed, manufactured, produced, advertised, marketed, sold, and/or
14 distributed the Product and represented to Plaintiff and the Classes that they
15 developed the Product as a natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant
16 as described herein. Further, Defendants, by selling the Product to Plaintiff and the
17 Classes have held themselves out as retailers of the Product that could be used as a
18 natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant and, in fact, have derived a
19 substantial amount of revenues from the sale of the Product.

20 84. The Product can be classified as “goods,” as defined in the various
21 states’ commercial codes governing the implied warranty of merchantability.

22 85. As merchants of the Product, Defendants knew that purchasers relied
23 upon them to develop, manufacture, produce, sell, and distribute a product that
24 could be used as a natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant, as
25 promised.

26 86. Defendants developed, manufactured, produced, sold, and distributed
27 the Product to consumers such as Plaintiff and the Classes. They knew that the
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1 Product would be used as a natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant,
2 as promised.

3 87. Defendants specifically represented in the labeling of the Product that
4 it is a natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant, as described herein.

5 88. At the time that Defendants developed, manufactured, sold, and/or
6 distributed the Product, Defendants knew the purpose for which the Product was
7 intended and impliedly warranted that the Product was of merchantable quality and
8 was fit for its ordinary purpose – a natural sweetener primarily made from the
9 stevia plant.

10 89. Defendants breached their implied warranties in connection with the
11 sale of the Product to Plaintiff and members of the Classes. The Product was not
12 fit for its ordinary purposes and intended use as a natural sweetener primarily made
13 of stevia, because the Product is not natural and is predominantly made of
14 synthetic and/or genetically modified ingredients.

15 90. Defendants had actual knowledge that the Product was not natural and
16 was not primarily made from the stevia plant as promised and thus was not fit for
17 its ordinary purpose and Plaintiff therefore was not required to notify Defendants
18 of the breach. If notice is required, Plaintiff and the Classes adequately have
19 provided Defendants of such notice through the filing of this lawsuit.

20 91. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach of implied
21 warranties, Plaintiff and other members of the Classes have been injured. Plaintiff
22 and the other members of the Classes would not have purchased the Product but
23 for Defendants' representations and warranties. Defendants misrepresented the
24 character of the Product, which caused injuries to Plaintiff and the other members
25 of the Classes because either they paid a price premium due to the deceptive
26 labeling or they purchased products that were not of a character and fitness as
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1 promised and therefore had no value to Plaintiff and the other members of the
2 Classes.

3 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 **(Plaintiff, on Behalf of Herself and Classes in the States with Similar Laws,**
5 **Alleges Violation of the Consumer Fraud Laws of the Various States)**

6 92. Plaintiff realleges each and every allegation contained above as if
7 fully set forth herein and, to the extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the
8 alternative.

9 93. Plaintiff brings this Count individually under the laws of the state
10 where she purchased PureVia and on behalf of all other persons who purchased
11 PureVia in States having similar laws regarding consumer fraud and deceptive
12 trade practices.

13 94. Plaintiff and each of the other members of the Classes are consumers,
14 purchasers, or other persons entitled to the protection of the consumer protection
15 laws of the State in which they purchased the Product.

16 95. The consumer protection laws of the State in which Plaintiff and the
17 other members of the Classes purchased the Product declare that unfair or
18 deceptive acts or practices, in the conduct of trade or commerce, are unlawful.

19 96. Forty States and the District of Columbia have enacted statutes
20 designed to protect consumers against unfair, deceptive, fraudulent, and
21 unconscionable trade and business practices and false advertising and that allow
22 consumers to bring private and/or class actions. These statutes are found at:

- 23 a. Alabama Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Ala. Code §8-19-1 *et seq.*;
- 24 b. Alaska Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act,
25 Alaska Code §45.50.471 *et seq.*;
- 26 c. Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Ark. Code Ann. §4-88-
27 101 *et seq.*;
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- 1 d. California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §1750
2 *et seq.*, and California’s Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof.
3 Code §17200 *et seq.*;
- 4 e. Colorado Consumer Protection Act, Colo. Rev. Stat. §6-1-101 *et*
5 *seq.*;
- 6 f. Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, Conn. Gen. Stat. §42-110a
7 *et seq.*;
- 8 g. Delaware Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Del. Code tit. 6§2511 *et*
9 *seq.*;
- 10 h. District of Columbia Consumer Protection Procedures Act, D.C.
11 Code §28 3901 *et seq.*;
- 12 i. Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat. Ann.
13 §501.201 *et seq.*;
- 14 j. Georgia Fair Business Practices Act, Ga. Code Ann. §10-1-390 *et*
15 *seq.*;
- 16 k. California Unfair and Deceptive Practices Act, California Revised
17 Statues §480-1 *et seq.*, and California Uniform Deceptive Trade
18 Practices Act, Haw. Rev. Stat. §481A-1 *et seq.*;
- 19 l. Idaho Consumer Protection Act, Idaho Code Ann. §48-601 *et seq.*;
- 20 m. Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 815
21 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 505/1 *et seq.*;
- 22 n. Kansas Consumer Protection Act, Kan. Stat. Ann §50 626 *et seq.*;
- 23 o. Kentucky Consumer Protection Act, Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. §367.110
24 *et seq.*, and the Kentucky Unfair Trade Practices Act, Ky. Rev. Stat.
25 Ann §365.020 *et seq.*;
- 26 p. Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law,
27 La. Rev. Stat. Ann. §51:1401 *et seq.*;
- 28 q. Maine Unfair Trade Practices Act, Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 5 §205A *et*
seq., and Maine Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Me. Rev.
Stat. Ann. tit. 10, §1211 *et seq.*,

- 1 r. Massachusetts Unfair and Deceptive Practices Act, Mass. Gen.
2 Laws ch. 93A;
- 3 s. Michigan Consumer Protection Act, Mich. Comp. Laws §445.901
4 *et seq.*;
- 5 t. Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act, Minn. Stat.
6 Ann. §325F.68 *et seq.*, and Minnesota Uniform Deceptive Trade
7 Practices Act, Minn. Stat. §325D.43 *et seq.*;
- 8 u. Mississippi Consumer Protection Act, Miss. Code Ann. §§75-24-1
9 *et seq.*;
- 10 v. Missouri Merchandising Practices Act, Mo. Rev. Stat. §407.010 *et*
11 *seq.*;
- 12 w. Montana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act,
13 Mont. Code Ann. §30-14-101 *et seq.*;
- 14 x. Nebraska Consumer Protection Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §59-1601 *et*
15 *seq.*, and the Nebraska Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act,
16 Neb. Rev. Stat. §87-301 *et seq.*;
- 17 y. Nevada Trade Regulation and Practices Act, Nev. Rev. Stat.
18 §598.0903 *et seq.*;
- 19 z. New Hampshire Consumer Protection Act, N.H. Rev. Stat. §358-
20 A:1 *et seq.*;
- 21 aa. New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. §56:8 1 *et seq.*;
- 22 bb. New Mexico Unfair Practices Act, N.M. Stat. Ann. §57 12 1 *et*
23 *seq.*;
- 24 cc. New York Deceptive Acts and Practices Act, N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law
25 §349 *et seq.*;
- 26 dd. North Dakota Consumer Fraud Act, N.D. Cent. Code §51 15 01 *et*
27 *seq.*;
- 28 ee. Ohio Consumer Sales Practices Act, Ohio Rev. Code Ann.
§1345.02 and 1345.03; Ohio Admin. Code §109:4-3-02, 109:4-3-
03, and 109:4-3-10;

- 1 ff. Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act, Okla. Stat. tit. 15 §751 *et seq.*;
- 2 gg. Oregon Unfair Trade Practices Act, Ore. Rev. Stat §646.608(e) &
- 3 (g);
- 4 hh. Rhode Island Unfair Trade Practices And Consumer Protection Act,
- 5 R.I. Gen. Laws §6-13.1-1 *et seq.*;
- 6 ii. South Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act, S.C. Code Ann. §39-5-
- 7 10 *et seq.*;
- 8 jj. South Dakota's Deceptive Trade Practices and Consumer
- 9 Protection Law, S.D. Codified Laws §§37 24 1 *et seq.*;
- 10 kk. Tennessee Consumer Protection Act, Tenn. Code Ann. §47-18-101
- 11 *et seq.*;
- 12 ll. Vermont Consumer Fraud Act, Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9, §2451 *et seq.*;
- 13 mm. Washington Consumer Fraud Act, Wash. Rev. Code §19.86.010 *et*
- 14 *seq.*;
- 15 nn. West Virginia Consumer Credit and Protection Act, West Virginia
- 16 Code §46A-6-101 *et seq.*; and
- 17 oo. Wisconsin Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Wis. Stat. §100.18 *et*
- 18 *seq.*

19 97. The Product constitutes a product to which these consumer protection
20 laws apply.

21 98. In the conduct of trade or commerce regarding the production,
22 marketing, and sale of the Product, Defendants engaged in one or more unfair or
23 deceptive acts or practices, including, but not limited to, uniformly representing to
24 Plaintiff and each member of the Classes by means of the packaging and labeling
25 of the Product that it is a natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant, as
26 described herein.

27 99. Defendants' representations and omissions were false, untrue,
28 misleading, deceptive, and/or likely to deceive.

1 109. Under Business & Professions Code §17200, any business act or
2 practice that is likely to deceive members of the public constitutes a fraudulent
3 business act or practice.

4 110. Defendants have engaged, and continue to engage, in conduct that is
5 likely to deceive members of the public. This conduct includes, but is not limited
6 to, misrepresenting that the Product is natural and primarily made from the stevia
7 plant.

8 111. After reviewing the packaging for the Product, Plaintiff purchased the
9 Product in reliance on Defendants' representations that the Product is a natural
10 sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant. Plaintiff would not have
11 purchased the Product at all, or would not have paid such a high price for the
12 Product, but for Defendants' false promotion of the Product as a natural sweetener
13 primarily made from the stevia plant. Plaintiff and the California Class have all
14 paid money for PureVia. However, Plaintiff and the California Class did not
15 obtain the full value of the advertised product due to Defendants'
16 misrepresentations regarding PureVia. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the California
17 Class have suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a direct result of
18 Defendants' misrepresentations and material omissions.

19 112. By committing the acts alleged above, Defendants have engaged in
20 fraudulent business acts and practices, which constitute unfair competition within
21 the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17200.

22 113. In accordance with California Business & Professions Code §17203,
23 Plaintiff seeks an order: (1) enjoining Defendants from continuing to conduct
24 business through their fraudulent conduct; and (2) requiring Defendants to conduct
25 a corrective advertising campaign.

26 114. As a result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff seek injunctive and
27 restitutionary relief under California Business & Professions Code §17203.

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SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Plaintiff, on Behalf of Herself and the California Class, Alleges Violations of California Business & Professions Code §17200, et seq., Based on Commission of Unlawful Acts)

115. Plaintiff realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein and, to the extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the alternative.

116. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of members of the California Class under California law.

117. The violation of any law constitutes an unlawful business practice under Business & Professions Code §17200.

118. Defendants have violated §17200's prohibition against engaging in unlawful acts and practices by, *inter alia*, making the representations and omissions of material facts, as set forth more fully herein, and violating California Civil Code §§1572, 1573, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1770, California Business & Professions Code §17200 *et seq.*, California Health & Safety Code §110660, 21 U.S.C. §321, California Business and Professions Code §17500 and by violating the common law.

119. By violating these laws, Defendants have engaged in unlawful business acts and practices which constitute unfair competition within the meaning of Business & Professions Code §17200.

120. Plaintiff purchased the Product in reliance on Defendants' representations that the Product is a natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Product at all, purchased a less expensive product, or would not have paid such a high price for the Product, but for Defendants' false promotion that the Product is a natural sweetener primarily made from the stevia plant. Plaintiff and the California Class have all paid money

1 for PureVia. However, Plaintiff and the California Class did not obtain the full
2 value of the advertised product due to Defendants' misrepresentations regarding
3 PureVia. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the California Class have suffered injury in
4 fact and lost money or property as a direct result of Defendants' misrepresentations
5 and material omissions.

6 121. In accordance with California Business & Professions Code §17203,
7 Plaintiff seeks an order: (1) enjoining Defendants from continuing to conduct
8 business through their fraudulent conduct; and (2) requiring Defendants to conduct
9 a corrective advertising campaign.

10 122. As a result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff seeks injunctive and
11 restitutionary relief under California Business & Professions Code §17203.

12 **SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

13 **(Plaintiff, on Behalf of Herself and the California Class, Alleges Violations of**
14 **California Business & Professions Code §17200, et seq., Based on Unfair Acts**
15 **and Practices)**

16 123. Plaintiff realleges each and every allegation contained above as if
17 fully set forth herein and, to the extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the
18 alternative.

19 124. Under Business & Professions Code §17200, any business act or
20 practice that is unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or substantially injurious
21 to consumers, or that violates a legislatively declared policy, constitutes an unfair
22 business act or practice.

23 125. Defendants have engaged, and continue to engage, in conduct which
24 is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, and/or substantially injurious to
25 consumers. This conduct includes representing that the Product is natural and
26 minimally processed when, in fact, it is not.

1 126. Defendants have engaged, and continue to engage, in conduct that
2 violates the legislatively declared policies of: (1) California Civil Code §§1572,
3 1573, 1709, 1710, 1711 against committing fraud and deceit; (2) California Civil
4 Code §1770 against committing acts and practices intended to deceive consumers
5 regarding the representation of goods in certain particulars; (3) California Health &
6 Safety Code §110660 and 21 U.S.C. §321 against misbranding food; and (4)
7 California Business & Professions Code §17500 against false advertising.
8 Defendants gain an unfair advantage over their competitors, whose labeling,
9 advertising and marketing for other similar products must comply with these laws.

10 127. Defendants' conduct, including misrepresenting the benefits of the
11 Product, is substantially injurious to consumers. Such conduct has caused, and
12 continues to cause, substantial injury to consumers because consumers would not
13 have purchased the Product at all, or would not have paid such a high price for the
14 Product, but for Defendants' false promotion of the Product as a natural sweetener
15 primarily made from the stevia plant. Consumers have thus overpaid for the
16 Product. Such injury is not outweighed by any countervailing benefits to
17 consumers or competition. Indeed, no benefit to consumers or competition results
18 from Defendants' conduct. Since consumers reasonably rely on Defendants'
19 representations of the Product and injury results from ordinary use of the Product,
20 consumers could not have reasonably avoided such injury. *Davis v. Ford Motor*
21 *Credit Co.*, 179 Cal. App. 4th 581, 597-98 (2009); *see also Drum v. San Fernando*
22 *Valley Bar Ass'n*, 182 Cal. App. 4th 247, 257 (2010) (outlining the third test based
23 on the definition of "unfair" in Section 5 of the FTC Act).

24 128. By committing the acts alleged above, Defendants have engaged in
25 unfair business acts and practices which constitute unfair competition within the
26 meaning of Business & Professions Code §17200.

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1 135. The acts and practices of Defendants as described above were
2 intended to deceive Plaintiff and members of the Class as described herein, and
3 have resulted, and will result in damages to Plaintiff and member of the California
4 Class. These actions violated and continue to violate the California Consumers
5 Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”) in at least the following respects:

6 a. In violation of §1770(a)(5) of the CLRA, Defendants’ acts and
7 practices constitute representations that the Product has characteristics, uses,
8 and/or benefits, which it does not;

9 b. in violation of §1770(a)(7) of the CLRA, Defendants’ acts and
10 practices constitute representations that the Product is of a particular quality,
11 which it is not; and

12 c. in violation of §1770(a)(9) of the CLRA, Defendants’ acts and
13 practices constitute the advertisement of the goods in question without the
14 intent to sell them as advertised.

15 136. By committing the acts alleged above, Defendants have violated the
16 CLRA.

17 137. Plaintiff and California Class members suffered injuries caused by
18 Defendants’ misrepresentations because: (a) they were induced to purchase a
19 product they would not have otherwise purchased if they had known that PureVia
20 was not primarily stevia-based and was not a natural sweetener; and/or (b) they
21 paid a price premium due to the false and misleading labeling, advertising and
22 marketing of PureVia.

23 138. In compliance with the provisions of California Civil Code §1782,
24 Plaintiff sent written notice to Defendants on January 27, 2014 informing
25 Defendants of her intention to seek damages under California Civil Code §1750, *et*
26 *seq.*, unless Defendants offer appropriate consideration or other remedy to all
27 affected consumers. Plaintiff intends to amend this Complaint to seek damages
28

1 pursuant to California Civil Code §1781(a) should Defendants fail to adequately
2 and fully compensate Plaintiff and the California Class.

3 139. Plaintiff and the California Class members are entitled to, pursuant to
4 California Civil Code §1780, an order enjoining the above-described wrongful acts
5 and practices of Defendants, the payment of costs and attorneys' fees and any other
6 relief deemed appropriate and proper by the Court under California Civil Code
7 §1780.

8 **NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

9 **(Plaintiff, on Behalf of Herself and the California Class, Alleges Violations of**
10 **California Business & Professions Code §17500, et seq., Based on False**
11 **Advertising)**

12 140. Plaintiff realleges each and every allegation contained above as if
13 fully set forth herein and, to the extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the
14 alternative.

15 141. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of members of
16 the California Class under California law.

17 142. Class members have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or
18 property as a result of Defendants' actions as set forth above.

19 143. Defendants engaged in advertising and marketing to the public and
20 offered for sale PureVia on a nationwide basis, including in California.

21 144. From approximately 2008 to the present, Defendants engaged in a
22 false advertising campaign falsely touting PureVia as a natural sweetener
23 predominantly made from the stevia plant, when in fact, it is not. Defendants
24 conveyed the false and misleading claims to Plaintiff and other consumers through
25 the labeling for the Product as well as the marketing and advertising for the
26 Product.

1 D. That the Court order Defendants to conduct a corrective advertising
2 and information campaign advising consumers that the Product does not have the
3 characteristics, uses, benefits, and quality Defendants have claimed;

4 E. That the Court order Defendants to implement whatever measures are
5 necessary to remedy the unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business acts or practices,
6 untrue and misleading advertising, and other violations of law described in this
7 Complaint;

8 F. That the Court order Defendants to notify each and every individual
9 and/or business who purchased the Product of the pendency of the claims in this
10 action in order to give such individuals and businesses an opportunity to obtain
11 restitution from Defendants;

12 G. That the Court order Defendants to pay restitution to restore to all
13 affected persons all funds acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this
14 Court to be an unlawful, unfair, or a fraudulent business act or practice, untrue or
15 misleading labeling, advertising, and marketing, plus pre- and post-judgment
16 interest thereon;

17 H. That the Court order Defendants to disgorge all monies wrongfully
18 obtained and all revenues and profits derived by Defendants as a result of their acts
19 or practices as alleged in this Complaint;

20 I. That the Court award damages to Plaintiff and the Classes;

21 J. That the Court enter an Order awarding costs, expenses, and
22 reasonable attorneys' fees; and

23 K. That the Court grant such other and further relief as may be just and
24 proper.

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JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all causes of action so triable.

DATED: January 28, 2014

SCOTT+SCOTT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LLP



Christopher M. Burke (214799)
cburke@scott-scott.com
Hal D. Cunningham (243048)
hcunningham@scott-scott.com
4771 Cromwell Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90027
Telephone: 213-985-1274
Facsimile: 213-985-1278

Joseph P. Guglielmo
SCOTT+SCOTT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LLP
The Chrysler Building
405 Lexington Avenue
40th Floor
New York, NY 10174
Telephone: (212) 223-6444
Facsimile: (212) 223-6334
jguglielmo@scott-scott.com

E. Kirk Wood
WOOD LAW FIRM, LLC
P. O. Box 382434
Birmingham, Alabama 35238-2434
Telephone: (205) 908-4906
Facsimile: (866) 747-3905
ekirkwood1@bellsouth.net

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Greg L. Davis
DAVIS & TALIAFERRO
7031 Halcyon Park Drive
Montgomery, AL 36117
Telephone: 334-832-9080
Facsimile: 334-409-7001
gldavis@knology.net

Attorneys for Plaintiff

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES JUDGES

This case has been assigned to District Judge R. Gary Klausner and the assigned Magistrate Judge is Alicia G. Rosenberg.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

2:14-cv-00670-RGK(AGRx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

All discovery related motions should be noticed on the calendar of the Magistrate Judge.

Clerk, U. S. District Court

January 28, 2014

Date

By APEDRO

Deputy Clerk

NOTICE TO COUNSEL

A copy of this notice must be served with the summons and complaint on all defendants (if a removal action is filed, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs).

Subsequent documents must be filed at the following location:

Western Division
312 N. Spring Street, G-8
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Southern Division
411 West Fourth St., Ste 1053
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Eastern Division
3470 Twelfth Street, Room 134
Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
Central District of California

ANGEL AGUIAR, Individually and on Behalf of
All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff(s)

v.

MERISANT COMPANY, and WHOLE EARTH
SWEETENER CO., LLC,

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No.

CV14-00670-RGK(AGR~~x~~)

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address)

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Christopher M. Burke
SCOTT+SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LLP
4771 Cromwell Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90027

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

JAN 28 2014

Date: _____

CLERK OF COURT

ANDRES PEDRO

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk



1202

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____.

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
on *(date)* _____ ; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*: _____

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL COVER SHEET**

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself <input type="checkbox"/>) ANGEL AGUIAR	DEFENDANTS (Check box if you are representing yourself <input type="checkbox"/>) MERISANT COMPANY, WHOLE EARTH SWEETENER CO., LLC
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff <u>Los Angeles</u> <i>(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)</i>	County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____ <i>(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)</i>
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number) If you are representing yourself, provide the same information. Hal D. Cunningham, Scott+Scott, Attorneys at Law, LLP, 4771 Cromwell Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90027, 213/ 985-1274	Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number) If you are representing yourself, provide the same information.

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. U.S. Government Plaintiff <input type="checkbox"/> 2. U.S. Government Defendant <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)	III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES-For Diversity Cases Only (Place an X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant) <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Citizen of This State</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">PTF DEF</td> <td style="border: none;">1 1</td> <td style="border: none;">Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in this State</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">PTF DEF</td> <td style="border: none;">4 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Citizen of Another State</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">2 2</td> <td style="border: none;">2 2</td> <td style="border: none;">Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">5 5</td> <td style="border: none;">5 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">3 3</td> <td style="border: none;">3 3</td> <td style="border: none;">Foreign Nation</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">6 6</td> <td style="border: none;">6 6</td> </tr> </table>	Citizen of This State	PTF DEF	1 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in this State	PTF DEF	4 4	Citizen of Another State	2 2	2 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State	5 5	5 5	Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3 3	3 3	Foreign Nation	6 6	6 6
Citizen of This State	PTF DEF	1 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in this State	PTF DEF	4 4														
Citizen of Another State	2 2	2 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State	5 5	5 5														
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3 3	3 3	Foreign Nation	6 6	6 6														

IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in one box only.)

1. Original Proceeding
 2. Removed from State Court
 3. Remanded from Appellate Court
 4. Reinstated or Reopened
 5. Transferred from Another District (Specify)
 6. Multi-District Litigation

V. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: JURY DEMAND: Yes No (Check "Yes" only if demanded in complaint.)

CLASS ACTION under F.R.Cv.P. 23: Yes No **MONEY DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT:** \$ _____

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.)
 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) Unfair and deceptive marketing and advertising of PureVia.

VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only).

OTHER STATUTES	CONTRACT	REAL PROPERTY CONT.	IMMIGRATION	PRISONER PETITIONS	PROPERTY RIGHTS
<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land	<input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application	Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty	<input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights
<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment	<input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions		<input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent
<input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust	<input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	TORTS	Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus/Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee Conditions of Confinement	<input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark
<input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking	<input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument	TORTS PERSONAL INJURY	<input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud		<input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty
<input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce/ICC Rates/Etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment	<input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane	<input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending	<input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus/Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff)
<input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation	<input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage	<input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)
<input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced & Corrupt Org.	<input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loan (Excl. Vet.)	<input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander	<input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition	<input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405 (g))
<input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit	<input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits	<input type="checkbox"/> 330 Fed. Employers' Liability	BANKRUPTCY	<input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee Conditions of Confinement	<input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI
<input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV	<input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Vet. Benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	<input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405 (g))
<input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange	<input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits	<input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881	FEDERAL TAX SUITS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract	<input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle	CIVIL RIGHTS	<input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)
<input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts	<input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	LABOR	<input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC 7609
<input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters	<input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	<input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	<input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act	
<input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Info. Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation	<input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury-Med Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations	
<input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration	<input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury-Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations	<input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act	
<input type="checkbox"/> 899 Admin. Procedures Act/Review of Appeal of Agency Decision	REAL PROPERTY	<input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 445 American with Disabilities-Employment	<input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act	
<input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	<input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	<input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 446 American with Disabilities-Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	<input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Ret. Inc. Security Act		

CV14-00670

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL COVER SHEET**

VIII. VENUE: Your answers to the questions below will determine the division of the Court to which this case will most likely be initially assigned. This initial assignment is subject to change, in accordance with the Court's General Orders, upon review by the Court of your Complaint or Notice of Removal.

Question A: Was this case removed from state court? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "no," go to Question B. If "yes," check the box to the right that applies, enter the corresponding division in response to Question D, below, and skip to Section IX.	STATE CASE WAS PENDING IN THE COUNTY OF:		INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD IS:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles		Western
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo		Western
	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange		Southern
	<input type="checkbox"/> Riverside or San Bernardino		Eastern

Question B: Is the United States, or one of its agencies or employees, a party to this action? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "no," go to Question C. If "yes," check the box to the right that applies, enter the corresponding division in response to Question D, below, and skip to Section IX.	If the United States, or one of its agencies or employees, is a party, is it:		INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD IS:
	A PLAINTIFF?	A DEFENDANT?	
	Then check the box below for the county in which the majority of DEFENDANTS reside.	Then check the box below for the county in which the majority of PLAINTIFFS reside.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles	<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles	Western
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo	<input type="checkbox"/> Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo	Western
	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	Southern
<input type="checkbox"/> Riverside or San Bernardino	<input type="checkbox"/> Riverside or San Bernardino	Eastern	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	Western	

Question C: Location of plaintiffs, defendants, and claims? (Make only one selection per row)	A. Los Angeles County	B. Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo Counties	C. Orange County	D. Riverside or San Bernardino Counties	E. Outside the Central District of California	F. Other
Indicate the location in which a majority of plaintiffs reside:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indicate the location in which a majority of defendants reside:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Indicate the location in which a majority of claims arose:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C.1. Is either of the following true? If so, check the one that applies: <input type="checkbox"/> 2 or more answers in Column C <input type="checkbox"/> only 1 answer in Column C and no answers in Column D Your case will initially be assigned to the SOUTHERN DIVISION. Enter "Southern" in response to Question D, below. If none applies, answer question C2 to the right. →	C.2. Is either of the following true? If so, check the one that applies: <input type="checkbox"/> 2 or more answers in Column D <input type="checkbox"/> only 1 answer in Column D and no answers in Column C Your case will initially be assigned to the EASTERN DIVISION. Enter "Eastern" in response to Question D, below. If none applies, go to the box below. ↓
Your case will initially be assigned to the WESTERN DIVISION. Enter "Western" in response to Question D below.	

Question D: Initial Division?	INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD
Enter the initial division determined by Question A, B, or C above: →	Western

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL COVER SHEET**

IX(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Has this action been previously filed in **this court** and dismissed, remanded or closed? NO YES

If yes, list case number(s): _____

IX(b). RELATED CASES: Have any cases been previously filed in **this court** that are related to the present case? NO YES

If yes, list case number(s): _____

Civil cases are deemed related if a previously filed case and the present case:

- (Check all boxes that apply) A. Arise from the same or closely related transactions, happenings, or events; or
 B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or
 C. For other reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges; or
 D. Involve the same patent, trademark or copyright, and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.

X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY

(OR SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANT): _____



DATE: 1/28/2014

Notice to Counsel/Parties: The CV-71 (JS-44) Civil Cover Sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed but is used by the Clerk of the Court for the purpose of statistics, venue and initiating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet).

Key to Statistical codes relating to Social Security Cases:

Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable [class action lawsuit database](#)
