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8 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 KASAMA BRAND, *individually and on*)
11 *behalf of all those similarly situated,*)
12)
13 *Plaintiff,*)

No. '22CV1052 JO DEB

14 v.)
15 ONLY WHAT YOU NEED, INC.,)
16 *a Delaware corporation,*)
17)
18 *Defendant.*)

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

19 **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

20 1. When consumers read “zero sugar,” they think “low calorie.” For millions of
21 Americans who watch their weight, a statement that a food has “zero sugar” is tantamount to
22 saying that it’s a diet food that can help you meet your weight-loss goals.

23 2. The federal Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) has recognized—and
24 actually written into the Code of Federal Regulations—this common-sense insight. At 21 C.F.R.
25 § 101.60(c), in a set of regulations governing sugar claims on food labels, the agency states that
26 “Consumers may reasonably be expected to regard terms that represent that the food contains
27 no sugars or sweeteners *e.g.*, ‘sugar free,’ or ‘no sugar,’ as indicating a product which is low in
28 calories or significantly reduced in calories.” Thus, under federal law these statements can only

1 be made for foods that actually are low-calorie. Otherwise, the zero-sugar claim must be
2 immediately accompanied by a disclaimer, to the effect that the food is “not for weight control”
3 or “not a low calorie food.” *Id.* at § 101.60(c)(iii). This requirement helps prevent consumer
4 confusion and serves important health and dietary interests.

5
6 3. Capitalizing on the craze for low-carbohydrate foods and eating plans, Defendant
7 Only What You Need (“OWYN”) has sold millions of dollars’ worth of plant-based protein
8 drinks providing 35 grams of plant protein per serving under the name “Pro Elite High Protein
9 Shakes” (“the Products”). These shakes state prominently on the front and back labels and on
10 the Products’ website that they have “0 g[rams] sugar” or “zero sugar”—a clear reflection of the
11 importance that so many consumers place on buying foods that can help them reduce their sugar
12 intake. They are also specifically advertised as assisting with weight loss.

13
14 4. But contrary to common-sense consumer expectations, these shakes are far from
15 low-calorie foods. A single 12-ounce serving of these shakes contains about 230 calories—
16 which is actually far more than the 140 calories found in the same-sized serving of a can of
17 Coca-Cola. These shakes also have far more calories per 12-ounce serving than protein shakes
18 provided by competitors such as Weight Watchers and Slim-Fast.

19
20 5. Because these Products do not meet the regulatory definition (or any consumer’s
21 expectation) of a low- or reduced-calorie food, federal regulations require Defendant to make a
22 disclaimer that the Products are not for weight control, or the like. But the Products’ labels do
23 not contain the required disclaimer, which would provide material facts to give consumers the
24 full picture about these Products’ “0g sugar” and “zero sugar” claims.

25
26 6. The failure to include this disclaimer make OWYN’s label and advertising claims
27 false, deceptive, inaccurate, and/or misleading, and the labels (and Defendant’s advertising on
28

1 its and other third-party websites) violate federal and state laws and regulations requiring
2 accuracy in nutritional labels.

3 7. Plaintiff Kasama Brand, and thousands of other consumers, purchased the
4 Products in reliance on Defendant's marketing claims, and especially on the deceptive and
5 misleading implication that these shakes were low-calorie foods. Defendant reaped millions of
6 dollars in profits from these consumers, who received an inadequate product sold under false
7 pretenses.

8
9 8. Ms. Brand brings this class action Complaint on behalf of herself and a nationwide
10 Class of consumers (as well as a subclass of California consumers) who purchased the Products.
11 Under the laws of the states of New Jersey and California, Defendant has engaged in unfair and
12 deceptive trade practices, sold goods under false pretenses, and defrauded its customers of the
13 benefit of their bargain. This Court should certify a Class, find Defendant liable for consumer
14 fraud, deceptive practices, and breach of warranties, and afford the Class and Ms. Brand
15 equitable relief and compensatory, consequential, and punitive damages to the extent permitted
16 by law.

17 18 **PARTIES**

19 9. Plaintiff Kasama Brand is, and at all times relevant has been, a citizen of the state
20 of California domiciled in San Diego, California, which is located in this district.

21
22 10. Defendant Only What You Need, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal
23 place of business in Fairfield, New Jersey. That state is where Defendant maintains its
24 headquarter offices and plans its product development, advertising, promotion, and marketing
25 strategies.

26 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

27 11. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Class
28 Action Fairness Act, Pub. L. 109-2, 119 Stat. 4 (codified in scattered sections of Title 28 of the

1 United States Code); specifically, under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), which provides for the original
2 jurisdiction of the federal district courts over “any civil action in which the matter in controversy
3 exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and [that] is a class
4 action in which . . . any member of a class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a State different from any
5 defendant.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).
6

7 12. Plaintiff is a citizen of a state different from the Defendant.

8 13. The matter in controversy in this case exceeds \$5,000,000 in the aggregate,
9 exclusive of interests and costs.

10 14. In addition, “the number of members of all proposed plaintiff classes in the
11 aggregate” is greater than 100. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B).
12

13 15. In the alternative, this Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a). The
14 amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 exclusive of interest, fees, and costs.

15 16. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because this action arises out
16 of and relates to OWYN’s contacts with this forum.

17 17. Those contacts include but are not limited to sales of the Products directly to
18 commercial and individual consumers located in this district, including Plaintiff; shipping the
19 Products to commercial and individual consumers in this district, including Plaintiff; knowingly
20 directing advertising and marketing materials concerning the Products into this district through
21 wires and mails, both directly and through electronic and print publications that are directed to
22 commercial and individual consumers in this district; and operating an e-commerce web site
23 that offers the Products for sale to commercial and individual consumers in this district, as well
24 as offering the Products for sale through third-party e-commerce websites, through both of
25 which commercial and individual consumers residing in this district have purchased the
26 Products.
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1 <https://www.globenewswire.com/newsrelease/2020/02/27/1991616/0/en/Global-Keto-Diet->
2 [Market-Is-Expected-to-Reach-USD-17-8-Billion-by-2026-Fior-Markets.html](https://www.globenewswire.com/newsrelease/2020/02/27/1991616/0/en/Global-Keto-Diet-Market-Is-Expected-to-Reach-USD-17-8-Billion-by-2026-Fior-Markets.html).

3 26. Meanwhile, almost three-quarters of American report they are trying to reduce
4 their sugar intake—with about 30 percent reporting they are doing so by switching to reduced-
5 sugar food products. See <https://www.foodbusinessnews.net/articles/16324-fewer-americans->
6 [seek-to-limit-sugar-ific-survey-says](https://www.foodbusinessnews.net/articles/16324-fewer-americans-).

7
8 **A. Sugar Claims and Federal Regulation.**

9 27. In 1993, the Food and Drug Administration promulgated final rules governing
10 nutrient claims on food labels, pursuant to authority provided to it under Section 201(n) of the
11 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 321(n), as well as Sections 403(a), 403(r), and
12 701(a) of the Act. The goal of these regulations was, *inter alia*, to “prohibit labeling that [is]
13 false or misleading in that it fails to reveal facts that are material in light of the representations
14 that are made” with respect to the food. Food Labeling: Nutrient Content Claims, General
15 Principles, Petitions, Definition of Terms, 58 Fed. Reg. 2302, 2303 (1993).

16
17 28. As part of these regulations, FDA determined that food manufacturers could not
18 use terms “such as ‘sugar free,’ ‘free of sugar,’ ‘no sugar,’ ‘zero sugar,’ ‘without sugar,’
19 ‘sugarless,’ ‘trivial source of sugar,’ ‘negligible source of sugar,’ or ‘dietarily insignificant
20 source of sugar’” unless (1) the food met the regulatory definition of a low- or reduced-calorie
21 food, or (2) the term “is immediately accompanied, each time it is used, by either the statement
22 ‘not a reduced calorie food,’ ‘not a low calorie food,’ or ‘not for weight control.’” 21 C.F.R. §
23 101.60(c) and (c)(iii)(B).

24
25 29. Unusually, the agency explained its reasoning for this requirement directly in the
26 Code of Federal Regulations: “Consumers may reasonably be expected to regard terms that
27 represent that the food contains no sugars or sweeteners *e.g.*, ‘sugar free,’ or ‘no sugar,’ as
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1 indicating a product which is low in calories or significantly reduced in calories.” *Id.* §
2 101.60(c). Accordingly, the disclaimer was required in order meet the regulatory goal of
3 prohibiting labels that are misleading because they “fail[] to reveal facts that are material in light
4 of the representations that are made.” 58 Fed. Reg. at 2303.

5
6 30. Claims that a food was “low” in some potentially harmful nutrient such as sugar,
7 fat, or sodium were of especial interest to FDA, because “low” or “zero” claims “may promote
8 increased consumption of such foods and thus, result in dietary practices even more inconsistent
9 with dietary guidelines” if the claim was misleading because it lacked contextualizing
10 disclaimers. *Id.* at 2316.

11 31. The sugar claims that trigger the disclaimer requirement of 21 C.F.R. §
12 101.60(c)(iii)(B) include not simply the terms stated in the regulation, but terms that are their
13 functional equivalent, in the way that the claim “0 sugar” is the functional equivalent of the
14 claim “zero sugar.” *Cf. Hawkins v. Kroger Co.*, 906 F.3d 763, 771 (9th Cir. 2018) (in food
15 labelling case, “no rational difference between ‘zero’ and ‘0.’ Spelling out the number does not
16 change its meaning”).

17
18 32. A “0g sugar” claim is the functional equivalent of a “zero sugar” claim.

19 **B. OWYN’s Sugar Claims.**

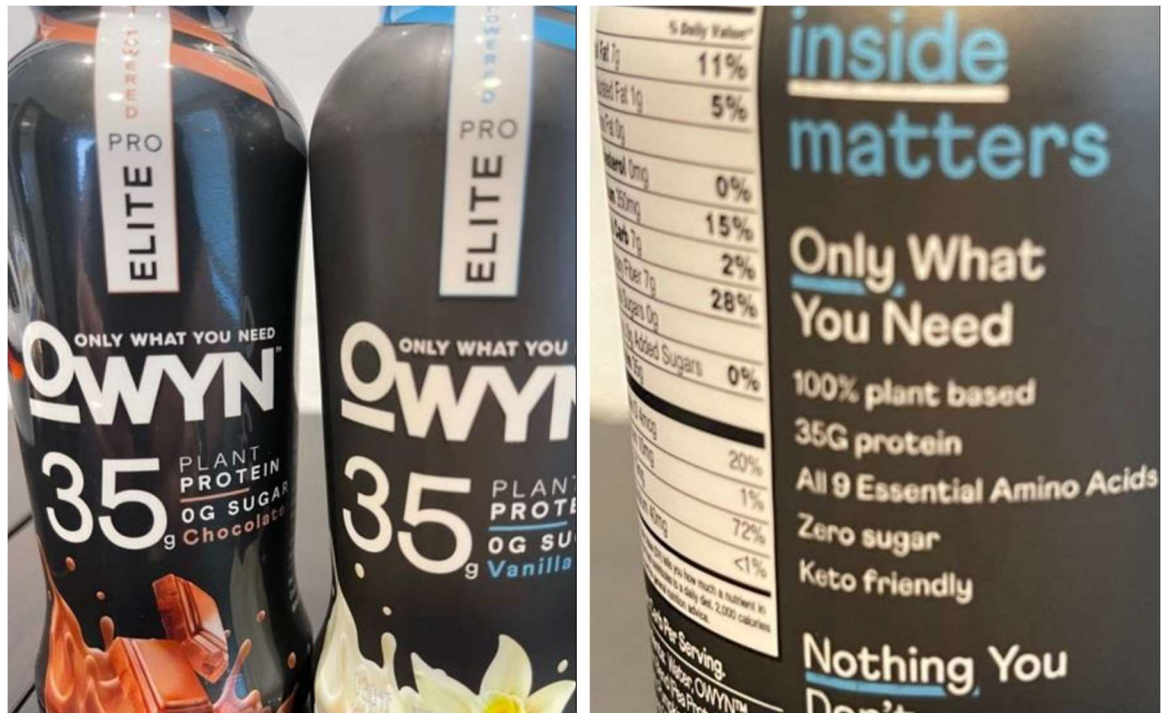
20 33. Defendant Only What You Need, Inc. was formed in 2016 by Jeff Mroz and
21 Kathryn Moos, a husband and wife who are former professional athletes.

22
23 34. OWYN is one of the fastest-growing companies in its fast-growing market
24 segment. In 2020, OWYN raised more than \$7.5 million in a round of debt financing to expand
25 its footprint. The brand has also been acquired by Purchase Capital, a hedge fund managed by
26 veteran investor Nicholas Singer, who serves as OWYN’s chairman. Purchase Capital makes
27 long-term investments in brands with significant potential to become dominant market leaders.
28

1 35. The Products are sold in three flavors—chocolate, vanilla, and “no-nut
2 buttercup”—and are all low in carbs, allergen-free, and gluten-free. All of the Products are sold
3 for the same price and use the same base formulation, varying only in terms of flavoring agents.
4 They also make the same misleading zero sugar and 0g sugar claims. Each flavor of the Products
5 is therefore substantially similar to all other flavors of the Products.
6

7 36. OWYN’s high-protein shakes are currently sold directly to consumers in some of
8 the largest retail chains in the country, including Whole Foods, Wal-Mart, and Target, and also
9 through online retailers such as Amazon.

10 37. Both “0g sugar” and “zero sugar” claims are displayed prominently on the
11 Products’ front and back labelling, as shown below in these exemplar screenshots:
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25 38. OWYN’s own website page also makes prominent claims that these Products have
26 “zero sugar” such as this exemplar at [https://liveowyn.com/products/pro-elite-protein-](https://liveowyn.com/products/pro-elite-protein-shakes/?sku=8812)
27 [shakes/?sku=8812](https://liveowyn.com/products/pro-elite-protein-shakes/?sku=8812) (accessed July 19, 2022):
28

Pro Elite High Protein Shakes

Up to 35g of Protein

Zero Sugar

Keto

★★★★★ 446 reviews

Packed with up to 35g of complete plant protein. Zero sugar & net carbs. Build lean muscle and optimize performance with these low carb, keto protein shakes.

Features & Benefits

39. OWYN’s Amazon.com page makes a similar zero sugar claim, as shown in this exemplar at <https://www.amazon.com/stores/OWYNOnlyWhatYouNeed/ProEliteShakes/page/A55917F4-26EA-4057-8AA9-B04CB4299092> (last accessed July 19, 2022):

35g High Quality Protein

100% Plant-Based & Vegan. 3 unique plant sources to build a complete protein profile with all 9 essential amino acids.

Zero Sugar / Zero Net Carbs

Supports ketogenic and low carb diets.

535mg Vegan Omega-3

OWYN provides almost 1/2 of your daily Omega 3



40. These Products are not low- or reduced-calorie foods.

1 41. However, nowhere on the Products’ labels or on its website or Amazon.com page
2 does OWYN state that the shakes are not low- or reduced-calorie foods, nor do they make any
3 of the disclaimers required by 21 C.F.R. § 101.60(c).

4 42. These Products are sold at a premium to other products on the market that are
5 similar.

6 43. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint to add additional OWYN
7 products that make similar misleading and/or deceptive label claims.

8 44. Other products that compete with the Products in the general category of low-carb,
9 high-protein dietary supplements—including, for example, many items sold under the “Atkins”
10 brand name—use the required disclaimer when making zero-sugar or 0 grams sugar claims.

11
12 **C. Ms. Brand Purchases the Products.**

13 45. Like millions of Americans, Ms. Brand tries to eat foods that are low in sugar. She
14 is also concerned about caloric intake and prefers low- or reduced-calorie foods.

15 46. On or about September 11, 2021, Ms. Brand purchased the chocolate and vanilla
16 flavors of OWYN’s high-protein shakes from a Sprouts market in San Diego, California.

17 47. Prior to purchase, Ms. Brand carefully read the labels on the Products, including
18 the prominent “0g sugar” and “zero sugar” claims made by the Defendant. She also reviewed
19 the retailer’s Amazon.com page, which makes a prominent “zero sugar” claim.
20

21 48. Given the Defendant’s label and website claims, Ms. Brand understood
22 Defendant’s 0 grams sugar and zero sugar claims to mean that these were low- or reduced-
23 calorie foods. She relied on Defendant’s statements such that she would not have purchased the
24 Products from Defendant if the truth were known, or would have only been willing to pay a
25 substantially reduced price for the Products had she known that Defendant’s representations
26 were deceptive and misleading.
27
28

1 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

2 49. Plaintiff brings this action individually and as representative of all those similarly
3 situated pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 on behalf of a **National Class**: All
4 persons within the United States who purchased the Defendant’s Products within four years
5 prior to the filing of this Complaint. Plaintiff also brings a this action on behalf of a California
6 Subclass: All persons within the state of California who purchased the Defendant’s Products
7 within four years prior to the filing of this Complaint.
8

9 50. Excluded from the Classes are Defendant and its affiliates, parents, subsidiaries,
10 employees, officers, agents, and directors. Also excluded are any judicial officers presiding over
11 this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staff.

12 51. Plaintiff reserves the right to alter the Class definitions as necessary at any time to
13 the full extent permitted by applicable law.

14 52. Certification of Plaintiff’s claims for class-wide treatment is appropriate because
15 Plaintiff can prove the elements of the claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence as
16 individual Class members would use to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the
17 same claims.
18

19 53. **Numerosity – Rule 23(a)(1)**: The size of the Class is so large that joinder of all
20 Class members is impracticable. Plaintiff believes and avers there are thousands of Class
21 members geographically dispersed throughout the nation.
22

23 54. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact – Rule**
24 **23(a)(2), (b)(3)**: There are questions of law and fact common to the Class. These questions
25 predominate over any questions that affect only individual Class members. Common legal and
26 factual questions and issues include but are not limited to:
27
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- 1 a) Whether the marketing, advertising, packaging, labeling, and other promotional
- 2 materials for the Products are misleading and deceptive;
- 3 b) Whether Defendant’s actions violate the state consumer fraud statutes invoked
- 4 below;
- 5 c) Whether a reasonable consumer would understand Defendant’s 0 grams sugar and
- 6 zero sugar claims to imply that the Products were low- or reduced-calorie foods;
- 7 d) the proper amount of damages and disgorgement or restitution;
- 8 e) the proper scope of injunctive relief; and
- 9 f) the proper amount of attorneys’ fees.

11 55. Defendant engaged in a common course of conduct in contravention of the laws
12 Plaintiff seeks to enforce individually and on behalf of the Class. Similar or identical violations
13 of law, business practices, and injuries are involved. Individual questions, if any, pale by
14 comparison, in both quality and quantity, to the numerous common questions that predominate
15 this action. The common questions will yield common answers that will substantially advance
16 the resolution of the case.

18 56. In short, these common questions of fact and law predominate over questions that
19 affect only individual Class members.

21 57. **Typicality – Rule 23(a)(3):** Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the Class
22 members because they are based on the same underlying facts, events, and circumstances
23 relating to Defendant’s conduct.

24 58. Specifically, all Class members, including Plaintiff, were harmed in the same way
25 due to OWYN’s uniform misconduct described herein; all Class members suffered similar
26 economic injury due to OWYN’s misrepresentations; and Plaintiff seeks the same relief as the
27 Class members.

28

1 59. There are no defenses available to OWYN that are unique to the named Plaintiff.

2 60. **Adequacy of Representation – Rule 23(a)(4):** Plaintiff is a fair and adequate
3 representative of the Class because Plaintiff’s interests do not conflict with the Class members’
4 interests. Plaintiff will prosecute this action vigorously and is highly motivated to seek redress
5 against OWYN.
6

7 61. Furthermore, Plaintiff has selected competent counsel who are experienced in
8 class action and other complex litigation. Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s counsel are committed to
9 prosecuting this action vigorously on behalf of the Class and have the resources to do so.

10 62. **Superiority – Rule 23(b)(3):** The class action mechanism is superior to other
11 available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy for at least the
12 following reasons:
13

14 a) the damages individual Class members suffered are small compared to the burden
15 and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation
16 needed to address OWYN’s conduct such that it would be virtually impossible for
17 the Class members individually to redress the wrongs done to them. In fact, they
18 would have little incentive to do so given the amount of damage each member has
19 suffered when weighed against the costs and burdens of litigation;

20 b) the class procedure presents fewer management difficulties than individual
21 litigation and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale, and
22 supervision by a single Court;

23 c) the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create a
24 risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications, which would establish incompatible
25 standards of conduct for Defendant; and
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27
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1 d) the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class members would create a
2 risk of adjudications with respect to them that would be dispositive of the interests
3 of other Class members or would substantively impair or impede their ability to
4 protect their interests.

5
6 63. Unless the Class is certified, OWYN will retain monies received as a result of its
7 unlawful and deceptive conduct alleged herein.

8 64. Unless a class-wide injunction is issued, OWYN will likely continue to, or allow
9 its resellers to, advertise, market, promote, and sell the Products in an unlawful and misleading
10 manner, as described throughout this Complaint, and members of the Class will continue to be
11 misled, harmed, and denied their rights under the law.

12 65. **Ascertainability.** To the extent ascertainability is required, the Class members are
13 readily ascertainable from OWYN’s records and/or its agent’s records of retail and online sales,
14 as well as through public notice.

15
16 66. OWYN has acted on grounds applicable to the Class as a whole, thereby making
17 appropriate final injunctive and declaratory relief concerning the Class as a whole.

18
19 **COUNT 1**
20 **VIOLATION OF THE NEW JERSEY CONSUMER FRAUD ACT,**
21 **N.J.S. § 56:8-1 *et seq.***
22 **Nationwide Class**

23 67. Plaintiff realleges the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein and, to the
24 extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the alternative.

25 68. The Products constitute “merchandise” within the meaning of the Consumer Fraud
26 Act. *See* N.J.S. § 56:8-1(c).

27 69. Defendant engaged in deceptive conduct, as described herein, including
28 affirmative misrepresentations, knowing omissions, and regulatory violations. *See* N.J.S. § 56:8-
2.

1 78. Defendant's ongoing failure to provide material facts about the Products on the
2 Products' label and associated advertising material violates the following subsections of Cal.
3 Civ. Code § 1770(a) in these respects:

- 4 a) Defendant's acts and practices constitute misrepresentations that the Products
5 have characteristics, benefits, or uses which they do not have;
6 b) Defendant misrepresented that the Products are of a particular standard, quality,
7 and/or grade, when they are of another;
8 c) Defendant's acts and practices constitute the advertisement of goods, without the
9 intent to sell them as advertised;
10 d) Defendant's acts and practices fail to represent that transactions involving the
11 Products involve actions that are prohibited by law, particularly the use of
12 misleading nutritional labelling; and
13 e) Defendant's acts and practices constitute representations that the Products have
14 been supplied in accordance with previous representations when they were not.
15

16 79. By reason of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the Class have been irreparably harmed,
17 entitling them to injunctive relief, disgorgement, and restitution.
18

19 80. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1782, Plaintiff notified Defendant in writing of the
20 particular violations of the CLRA described herein and demanded Defendant rectify the actions
21 described above by providing complete monetary relief, agreeing to be bound by their legal
22 obligations and to give notice to all affected customers of their intent to do so. Plaintiff sent this
23 notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to Defendant's registered agent, at least 30
24 days before the filing of this Complaint.
25

26 81. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1770 and 1780, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled
27 to recover actual damages sustained as a result of OWYN's violations of the CLRA. Such
28

1 damages include, without limitation, monetary losses and actual, punitive, and consequential
2 damages, in an amount to be proven at trial.

3 82. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1770 and 1780, Plaintiff is entitled to enjoin
4 publication of misleading and deceptive nutritional labels for the Product and to recover her
5 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
6

7 **COUNT 3**
8 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE**
9 **SECTION 17200 *et seq.* — “UNFAIR” CONDUCT**
10 **California Subclass**

11 83. Plaintiff realleges the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein and, to the
12 extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the alternative.

13 84. Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact
14 and has lost money or property as a result of OWYN's actions as set forth above.

15 85. Class members have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or property as a
16 result of OWYN's actions as set forth above.

17 86. OWYN's actions as alleged in this Complaint constitute “unfair” conduct within
18 the meaning of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, *et seq.*

19 87. OWYN's business practices, as alleged herein, are “unfair” because Defendant
20 deceptively failed to reveal facts that are material in light of the zero sugar and 0 grams sugar
21 representations that were made.

22 88. As a result of this “unfair” conduct, Plaintiff and members of the Class expended
23 money they would not otherwise have spent and received a lower quality product that did not
24 provide the benefit they were assured it would provide.

25 89. Defendant's wrongful business practices alleged herein constituted, and continue
26 to constitute, a continuing course of unfair competition since it continues to market and sell its
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28

1 products in a manner that offends public policy and/or in a fashion that is immoral, unethical,
2 oppressive, unscrupulous and/or substantially injurious to its customers

3 90. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 17203, Plaintiff and the Class
4 seek an order of this court enjoining OWYN from continuing to engage in “unfair” business
5 practices and any other act prohibited by law, including those acts set forth in this Complaint.
6

7 91. Plaintiff and the Class also seek an order requiring Defendant to make full
8 restitution of all monies it has wrongfully obtained from Plaintiff and the class, along with all
9 other relief allowable under Business and Professions Code Section 17200, *et seq.*

10 **COUNT 4**
11 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE**
12 **SECTION 17200 *et seq.* — “FRAUDULENT” CONDUCT**
13 **California Subclass**

14 92. Plaintiff realleges the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein and, to the
15 extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the alternative.

16 93. Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact
17 and has lost money or property as a result of Defendant’s actions as set forth above.

18 94. Class members have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or property as a
19 result of Defendant’s actions as set forth above.

20 95. Defendant’s actions as alleged in this Complaint constitute “fraudulent” conduct
21 within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200 *et seq.*

22 96. Defendant’s business practices, as alleged herein, are “fraudulent” because it
23 deceptively failed to reveal facts that are material in light of the zero sugar and 0 grams sugar
24 representations that were made.

25 97. As a result of this “fraudulent” conduct, Plaintiff and members of the Class
26 expended money they would not otherwise have spent, and received a lower quality product that
27 did not provide the benefit they were assured it would provide.
28

1 representations that were made, in contravention of binding legal requirements governing the
2 accuracy of nutritional labelling.

3 106. As a result of this “unlawful” conduct, Plaintiff and members of the Class
4 expended money they would not otherwise have spent, and received a lower quality product that
5 did not provide the benefit they were assured it would provide.
6

7 107. Defendant’s business practices alleged herein constituted, and continue to
8 constitute, a continuing course of unfair competition since it continues to market and sell its
9 products in a manner that offends public policy and/or in a fashion that is immoral, unethical,
10 oppressive, unscrupulous and/or substantially injurious to its customers.

11 108. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 17203, Plaintiff and the Class
12 seek an order of this court enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in “unlawful”
13 business practices and any other act prohibited by law, including those acts set forth in this
14 Complaint.
15

16 109. Plaintiff and the Class also seek an order requiring Defendant to make full
17 restitution of all moneys it has wrongfully obtained from plaintiffs and the class, along with all
18 other relief allowable under Business and Professions Code Section 17200, *et seq.*
19

20 **COUNT 6**
21 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS &**
22 **PROFESSIONS CODE SECTION 17500 *et seq.***
23 **California Subclass**

24 110. Plaintiff realleges the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein and, to the
25 extent necessary, pleads this cause of action in the alternative.

26 111. Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact
27 and has lost money or property as a result of Defendant’s actions as set forth above.

28 112. Class members have suffered injury in fact and have lost money or property as a
result of Defendant’s actions as set forth above.

- 1 e) that the Court enter an order requiring imposition of a constructive trust and and/or
2 disgorgement of Defendant's ill-gotten gains and to pay restitution to Plaintiff and
3 all members of the Class to restore to the Plaintiff and members of the Class all
4 funds acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be an
5 unlawful, fraudulent or unfair business act or practice, in violation of laws, statutes
6 or regulations, or one constituting unfair competition;
7
8 f) that the Court distribute monies via fluid recovery or *cy pres* where necessary to
9 prevent Defendant from retaining the benefits of its wrongful conduct;
10
11 g) actual damages including but not limited to compensatory, incidental,
12 consequential, statutory, treble, and punitive damages amounts the Court or jury
13 will determine, in accordance with applicable law;
14
15 f) attorney's fees and court costs, including all recoverable interest;
16
17 g) any other legal or equitable relief to which Plaintiff or the Class members may be
18 entitled.

17 TRIAL BY JURY IS DEMANDED.

18 Respectfully submitted,

19 /s/ Charles C. Weller
20 Charles C. Weller (SBN: 207034)
21 Attorney for Plaintiff

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27 July 19, 2022
28

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The 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, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
Kasama Brand, on behalf of other similarly situated
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego, CA
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Charles C. Weller, CHARLES C. WELLER APC, 11412 Corley Ct., San Diego, CA 92126, 858.414.7465

DEFENDANTS
Only What You Need, Inc.
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Essex, New Jersey
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.
Attorneys (If Known)
'22CV1052 JO DEB

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State [X] 1 [] 1
Citizen of Another State [] 2 [] 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country [] 3 [] 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State [] 4 [] 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State [] 5 [X] 5
Foreign Nation [] 6 [] 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
[X] 1 Original Proceeding
[] 2 Removed from State Court
[] 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
[] 4 Reinstated or Reopened
[] 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
[] 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer
[] 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
28 U.S.C. Section 1332
Brief description of cause:
Consumer fraud claims relating to mislabelled food products

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
[X] CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ 5,000,000
CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: [X] Yes [] No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY
(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 7/19/2022 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Charles C. Weller

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Class Action: 'Zero Sugar' Pro Elite Protein Shakes Contain More Calories Than Buyers Led to Expect](#)
