Case3:14-cv-01105-WHO Document1 Filed02/20/14 Page1 (3)

#### FILED

Jonathan Shub (SBN 237708) 1 SEEGER WEISS LLP 2014 FEB 20 AM 11: 37 2 1515 Market Street, Suite 1380 Philadelphia, PA 19102 3 Phone: (215) 564-2300 Fax: (215) 851-8029 4 jshub@seegerweiss.com 5 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff Souzan Aourout 7 See Signature Line for Additional Counsel 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 SOUZAN AOUROUT, on behalf of 11 CV14-1289 RSWL (FFMX) herself and all others similarly situated. 12 Plaintiff. CASE NO.: 13 14 v. CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT 15 PEPSICO, INC., VIOLATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA 16. UNFAIR-COMPETITION-LAW, CAL. Defendant. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200 ET. 17 SEQ.; 18 VIOLATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA 19 FALSE ADVERTISING LAW, CAL. 20 BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17500 ET. SEQ.;21 22 AND 23 VIOLATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA 24 CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT, CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1750 ET. 25 SEO. 26 JURY TRIAL DEMANDED 27 28

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

#### **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff SOUZAN AOUROUT, by and through undersigned counsel, on behalf of herself and all other persons and entities similarly situated, sues Defendant, PEPSICO, INC. ("Pepsi"), and for her Complaint alleges, upon information and belief and based on the investigation to date of her counsel, as follows:

#### INTRODUCTION

- 1. From at least January 7, 2012 through the present (also referred to as the "Class Period"), Pepsi has sold the soft drink Pepsi One (the "Product" or "Pepsi One") throughout the state of California. During all relevant times, the Product contained a significant amount of 4-methylimidazole (4-MEI).
- 2. Throughout the Class Period, Pepsi systematically failed to disclose to consumers that Pepsi One contains significant levels of 4-MEI.
- 3. 4-MEI is a chemical, designated by the State of California as a carcinogen. It is an impurity generated during the manufacture of caramel colors III and IV, which are used in some soft drinks including Pepsi One.
- 4. Under California's Proposition 65, Health & Safety Code § 25249.5, et seq., it is unlawful for businesses to knowingly and intentionally expose

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individuals in California to chemicals known to the State to cause cancer without providing clear and reasonable warnings to individuals prior to their exposure.

- 5. Proposition 65 enables Californians to make informed decisions in their selection of food and beverage, among other, products.
- 6. Notwithstanding Proposition 65, Pepsi introduced the Product into the State of California with significant quantities of 4-MEI, and did so without disclosing the presence of the known carcinogen or the hazards associated with exposure to the chemical, as statutorily required by Proposition 65. See Health & Safety § 25249.6.
- 7. Pepsi's conduct harms consumers by inducing them to purchase and consume a product without critical information and disclosures required by California law.
- 8. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and a class of California consumers to challenge Defendant's failure to disclose the presence of a recognized carcinogen in the Product under California's Unfair Competition Law, False Advertising Law, and Consumer Legal Remedies Act.
- 9. Plaintiff seeks an order compelling Defendant to (1) cease marketing the Product using the misleading tactics complained of herein, (2) conduct a corrective advertising campaign, (3) restore the amounts by which Defendant has been unjustly enriched, and (4) destroy all misleading and deceptive materials.

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## JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- This Court has jurisdiction over all causes of action asserted herein. 10.
- Jurisdiction is proper in this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), 11. because there are at least 100 class members in the proposed Class, the combined claims of proposed class members exceed \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs, and at least one class member is a citizen of a state other than Defendant's state of citizenship.
- 12. Plaintiff will likely have full evidentiary support for the jurisdictional allegations after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery regarding Defendant's sales of Pepsi One during the Class Period.
- 13. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims asserted herein occurred in this District. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(c) because Defendant conducts substantial business in this District, has sufficient minimum contacts with this District, and otherwise purposely avails itself of the markets in this District, through the promotion, sale, and marketing of Pepsi One in this District.
- Defendant and other out-of-state participants can be brought before 14. this Court pursuant to state and federal law.

#### **PARTIES**

15. Plaintiff Souzan Aourout is a resident of Los Angeles County, California. Plaintiff regularly purchases and consumes Pepsi One. Throughout the Class Period, she purchased and consumed the Product at least twice a week, including in cans, 12-oz. bottles, and 2 liter bottles. She purchased the Product from Ralphs in Encino, California and from other locations throughout California.

- 16. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Product if she knew it contained a substance known to the State of California to be a carcinogen. Ms. Aourout was injured in fact and lost money as a result of Pepsi's omissions because she was induced to purchase Pepsi One without critical information concerning the Product.
- 17. Pepsi is a North Carolina company with its principle place of business at 700 Anderson Hill Road, Purchase, New York 10577.
- 18. Pepsi is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code § 252249.11. Pepsi manufactures, distributes, or sells the Product for sale or use in California.

#### **BACKGROUND**

- 19. The State of California (the "State" or "California") has declared that consumers have the right "[t]o be informed about exposures to chemicals that cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm." Proposition 65, § 1(b).
- 20. To advance this goal, Proposition 65 prohibits exposing individuals to chemicals listed by the State as known to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm without a "clear and reasonable warning" unless the business responsible for the exposure can prove that it fits within a statutory exemption. Health & Safety Code § 25249.6 states in relevant part:

No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly and intentionally expose any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without first giving clear and reasonable warning to such individual . . .

- 21. On January 7, 2011, California officially listed 4-MEI as a chemical known to cause cancer. 27 Cal. Code Regs. ("C.C.R.") § 27001(b).
- 22. In making this listing determination, the California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment credited the U.S. National Toxicology Program as an "authoritative body" under 27 C.C.R. § 25306, citing to that agency's 2007 findings regarding the carcinogenic properties of 4-MEI.<sup>1</sup>

There are four principal ways for a chemical to be added to the Proposition 65 list: (1) if either of the Carcinogen Identification Committee ("CIC") and the Development and Reproductive

- 23. On January 7, 2012, one year after it was listed as a chemical known to cause cancer, 4-MEI became subject to a clear and reasonable warning requirement regarding carcinogens under Proposition 65. 27 C.C.R. § 27001(b); Health & Safety Code § 25249.10(b).
- 24. Specifically 4-MEI was added to the list of chemicals with specific regulatory levels under section 25705(b)(1) of Title 27, Cal. Code Regs. This section makes it mandatory for businesses to include a warning for exposures to 4-MEI of more than 29 micrograms per day.
- 25. According to Urvashi Rangan, a toxicologist and Executive Director of the Consumer Reports Food Safety & Sustainability Center, "There is no 'safe' level of 4-MEI, but if you have to set a threshold, it should be well below the Proposition 65 level (29 micrograms/day)—and more like 3 micrograms/day." Rangan calls exposure to 4-MEI "an unnecessary risk."
- 26. According to testing performed by Consumer Reports, from April2013 to September 2013, Pepsi One sold in California contained an average 43.5

Toxicant ("DART") of scientists and health professionals finds that the chemical has been clearly shown to cause cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm. In making their decision, the committees base their decisions on the most current scientific information available; (2) if an organization designated as an "authoritative body" by the CIC or DART Identification Committee has identified it as causing cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm; (3) if an agency of the state or federal government requires that it be labeled or identified as causing cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm e.g., prescription drugs; and (4) if chemicals meet certain scientific criteria and are identified in the California Labor Code as causing cancer or birth defects or other reproductive harm.

micrograms of 4-MEI per 12 ounce can, and during December 2013, Pepsi One sold in California contained an average of 39.5 micrograms of 4-MEI per can. Pepsi labels its 12 ounce cans as containing a single serving.

27. No "clear and reasonable warnings" were provided by Defendant with Pepsi One to alert consumers to the inclusion of 4-MEI in the Product.

#### Pepsi's Unlawful Practices

- 28. Pepsi deceptively promotes Pepsi One without the disclosure required by Proposition 65 that it contains a known carcinogen.
- 29. Pepsi understands that consumer perception of foods and beverages affects purchasing decisions and consumption.
- 30. Pepsi\_realizes\_that\_consumers\_are\_increasingly\_aware\_of\_the relationship between their health and diet and that consumers demand products that do not expose them to known carcinogens.
- 31. Pepsi is also aware that with ever growing interest and intensity, consumers today seek out consumer products that are healthy and do not contain carcinogenic chemicals. To do so, consumers carefully consult the labels of consumable products for their informational content.
- 32. Thus, consumers depend on manufacturer labels to truthfully inform them of the nature of the foods and beverages they purchase. Rather than

#### CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

conveying a truthful message that Pepsi One contains a level of 4-MEI that the State of California recognizes as known to cause cancer, Pepsi instead deceptively markets Pepsi One by failing to provide the mandatory disclosure regarding the presence of 4-MEI in the beverage.

- 33. As a result of Pepsi's deception, consumers are left with the false belief that Pepsi One is a soft drink that does not contain a chemical that is known to cause cancer. Due to their false belief about the nature of Pepsi One, consumers are willing to purchase the beverage.
- 34. In advertising and selling Pepsi One, Pepsi has and continues to deceptively omit that this soft drink contains 4-MEI.

#### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

35. Plaintiff brings this action on her own behalf and as a Class Action Pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff seeks certification of the following Class:

# <u>California Class</u>: All Persons in the State of California who purchased Pepsi One during the Class Period.

- 36. The abundance of Class Members renders joinder of all Class members individually, in one action or otherwise, impractical.
  - 37. As to all Class members, there are common questions of law and fact,

the resolution of which will, in turn drive the resolution of the litigation. These common questions predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members including:

- (a) whether the Product contains 4-MEI and the amount thereof;
- (b) whether the Product labelling violates Proposition 65;
- (c) whether information concerning the amount of 4-MEI in the Product is material to a reasonable consumer;
- (d) whether Pepsi had a duty to disclose the facts concerning 4-MEI in the Product;
- (e) whether Pepsi concealed from Plaintiff and other class members that the Product contains levels of 4-MEI that warrant disclosure;
- (f) whether Defendant's practices are unlawful;
- (g) whether Defendant violated the California Civil Code Section 1750 et seq.;
- (h) whether Defendant violated the California Business & Professions Code Section 17200 et seq.;
- (i) whether Defendant violated the False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code Section 17500 et seq.; and
- (j) whether Plaintiff and class members sustained damages and, if so, the proper measure of damages, restitution, equitable or other relief, and the amount and nature of such relief.

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Excluded from the Class is: (a) any Judge or Magistrate presiding over this action and members of their families; (b) Defendant and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest or which has a controlling interest in Defendant and its legal representatives, assigns and successors of Defendant; and (c) all persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the Class.

- 38. The members in the proposed class are so numerous that individual joinder of all members is impracticable, and the disposition of the claims of all class members in a single action will provide substantial benefits to the parties and Court.
- 39. Plaintiff's claims are typical of Class members' claims in that they are based on the same underlying facts, events, and circumstances relating to Pepsi's conduct.
- 40. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class, has no interests incompatible with the interests of the Class, and has retained counsel competent and experienced in consumer fraud class action litigation. Hence there is no genuine reason to doubt that Plaintiff will vigorously prosecute this litigation on behalf of absent Class members. Plaintiff and her counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class.
- 41. The class is sufficiently large for purposes of class litigation because it contains at least hundreds of thousands of members who purchased the Product in the state of California during the Class Period.

the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of all Class members. Besides the predominance of questions common to all Class members, individual Class members lack the resources to undertake the burden and expense of individual prosecution of these claims against a well-financed corporate Defendant such as Pepsi, especially in comparison with the maximum individual recovery to which each Class member would be entitled. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties and multiplies the burden on the judicial system presented by the complex legal and factual issues of this case. It also presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, the Class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of a single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court on the issue of Pepsi's liability.

#### **CAUSES OF ACTION**

#### **COUNT I**

Violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class Against Defendant)

- 43. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as if fully restated herein.
  - 44. Plaintiff asserts this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.

#### CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

- 45. Defendant is subject to the California Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq. The UCL provides in pertinent part: "Unfair Competition shall mean and include unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising[.]" Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.
- 46. A business act or practice is "unlawful" if it violates any established state or federal law.
- 47. Defendant engaged in unlawful conduct by violating California's Health & Safety Code § 25249.11.
- 48. 4-MEI is a chemical recognized by the State of California as known to cause cancer.
- 49. As a result of Pepsi's placement of Pepsi One in the stream of commerce, Pepsi is a person in the course of doing business within the meaning of Health & Safety Code § 25249.11.
- 50. Pepsi knows that the Product contains 4-MEI. Pepsi intends that the Product be used in a manner that results in consumers consuming the Product first by purchasing it, then by drinking it.
- 51. Pepsi has failed and continues to fail to provide clear and reasonable disclosures to consumers regarding the presence in and use of 4-MEI in Pepsi One.

- 52. By committing the acts alleged above, Pepsi has at all relevant times violated Proposition 65 by knowingly and intentionally exposing California consumers to 4-MEI without first giving "clear and reasonable warnings" regarding the presence of 4-MEI, a known carcinogen.
- 53. Throughout the Class Period, Pepsi engaged in acts of unfair competition, as defined by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, by failing to provide disclosures in connection with the sale of the Product as described above.
- 54. Pepsi's deceptive omission of the amount of 4-MEI in the Product is a "fraudulent" practice within the meaning of the UCL in that the omission is likely to deceive reasonable consumers and the public.
- 55. Plaintiff and the Class would not have purchased the Product had they known about the deceptive omissions discussed above.
- 56. In accordance with Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, Plaintiff seeks an Order enjoining Pepsi from continuing to conduct business through fraudulent acts and practices, and to commence a corrective advertising campaign.
- 57. On behalf of herself and the Class, Plaintiff also seeks an Order for the restitution of all monies from the sales of the Product, which were unjustly acquired through acts of fraudulent competition.
- 58. On behalf of herself and the Class, Plaintiff also seeks interest at the highest rate allowed by law and the payment of Plaintiff's attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to, *inter alia*, the California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.

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#### **COUNT II**

#### Violation of California Legal Remedies Act Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq. (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class Against Defendant)

- 59. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as if fully restated herein.
  - 60. Plaintiff asserts this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.
- 61. This cause of action is brought pursuant to California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, et. seq (the "CLRA").
  - 62. Plaintiff is a consumer as defined by the CLRA.
  - 63. Pepsi is a supplier or seller as defined by the CLRA.
- 64. The Pepsi One that Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchased from Pepsi were "goods" within the meaning of Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(a).
- 65. Pepsi's conduct described herein involves consumer transactions as defined in CLRA.
- 66. Plaintiff is further given the rights to bring the suit herself under Civ. Code § 1780 and on behalf of the class under § 1781.
- 67. Pepsi has engaged in deceptive practices, unlawful methods of competition, and or unfair acts as defined by Civ. Code § 1750, et seq. to the detriment of the Plaintiff, members of the general public and the Class. Plaintiff,

the general public and members of the Class have suffered harm as a proximate result of the wrongful conduct of Pepsi as alleged herein.

- 68. Pepsi intentionally, knowingly and unlawfully perpetrated a harm upon Plaintiff by the above-described facts.
- 69. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5) prohibits one who is involved in a transaction from "[r]epresenting that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities which they do not have." Pepsi violated this provision by failing to make disclosures relating to the fact that 4-MEI is contained in Pepsi One at levels that require disclosure.
- 70. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(7) prohibits one who is involved in a transaction from "[r]epresenting that goods or services are of a particular, standard, quality, or grade or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are another." Pepsi violated this provision by failing to make disclosures relating to the fact that 4-MEI is contained in Pepsi One at levels that require disclosure.
- 71. Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(9) prohibits one who is involved in a transaction from "[a]dvertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised." Pepsi violated this provision by failing to make disclosures relating to the fact that 4-MEI is contained in Pepsi One at levels that require disclosure.
- 72. Accordingly, Pepsi violated the CLRA by engaging in the practices proscribed by the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act, § 1770(a) and in consumer transactions with the Plaintiff and the Class, which were intended to

result in, and did result in the sale of the Product to the Plaintiff and the Putative Class.

- 73. Pepsi's policies and practices are unlawful, unethical, oppressive, fraudulent and malicious. The gravity of the harm to all consumers and to the general public from Pepsi's policies and practices far outweighs any purported utility those policies and practices have.
- 74. Pursuant to CLRA §1780(a), Plaintiff seeks an order enjoining Pepsi from engaging in the methods, acts, or practices alleged herein.
- 75. Pursuant to CLRA §1782, if Pepsi does not rectify its conduct within 30 days, Plaintiff intends to amend this Complaint to add claims for:
  - a) Actual damages;
  - b) Restitution of money to Plaintiff, the Class members and the general public;
  - c) Punitive damages;
  - d) Attorneys' fees and costs; and
  - e) Other relief that this Court deems proper.

#### **COUNT III**

Violation of the False Advertising Law, Business and Professions Code Sections 17500 et seq. (On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class Against Defendant)

76. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

- 77. Plaintiff asserts this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.
- 78. The California False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 makes it "unlawful for any person to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated before the public in this state, . . . in any advertising device . . . or in any other manner or means whatever, . . . any statement concerning . . . personal property or services, professional or otherwise, or performance or disposition thereof, which is untrue or misleading and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading."
- 79. Throughout the Class Period, Pepsi committed acts of false advertising as defined by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, by deceptively omitting that the Product contains 4-MEI at levels that require disclosure.
- 80. Pepsi's deceptive omissions were likely to deceive reasonable consumers and the public as they deceptively represented the quality and nature of the ingredients used in the Product.
- 81. Pepsi knew, or reasonably should have known, that it was deceptively omitting material information.
- 82. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to injunctive and equitable relief and restitution.
- 83. Plaintiff and the Class would not have purchased Pepsi One had they known about the deceptive omissions discussed above.

#### PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and the Class Members demand judgment in their favor against the Defendant, as follows:

- a. A determination that this action may proceed as a class action and that Plaintiff adequately represents the Class;
- b. An Order requiring Defendant to bear the cost of class notice;
- c. A return of all amounts paid for Pepsi One sold by the Defendant to the Plaintiff and the Class Members;
- d. For interest thereon, in the maximum amount allowable under applicable law;
- e. For costs of suit, in the maximum amount allowable under applicable law;
- f. For an award of attorneys' fees and costs, to the maximum amount permitted under applicable law;
- g. For injunctive relief, restraining and enjoining the Defendant from continuing to use these deceptive sales tactics;
- h. For an order of restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief; and
- i. For such other and further relief for the Plaintiff and Class as this Honorable Court shall deem just.

#### **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff and the Class demand trial by jury as to all matters and issues triable.

DATED: February 19, 2014

By:

Jonathan Shub (SBN 237708)
Scott Alan George (Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming Parvin K. Aminolroaya (Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming)
SEEGER WEISS LLP
1515 Market Street, Suite 1380
Philadelphia, PA 19102
Phone: (215) 564-2300

Fax: (215) 851-8029 jshub@seegerweiss.com

sgeorge@seegerweiss.com paminolroaya@seegerweiss.com

Alyson Oliver
(Pro Hac Vice Application
Forthcoming)
Nick Suciu III
(Pro Hac Vice Application
Forthcoming)
OLIVER LAW GROUP PC

950 W. University Drive, Ste. 200 Rochester, MI 48307 Telephone: (248) 327-6556 Facsimile: (248) 436-3385

notifications@oliverlg.com www.legalactionnow.com

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

#### Case3:14-cv-01105-WHO Document1 Filed02/20/14 Page21 of 35

1	Jeffrey A. Leon (Pro Hac Vice
2	Application Forthcoming)
3	COMPLEX LITIGATION GROUP 513 Central Avenue
4	Suite 300
5	Highland Park, Illinois 60035
6	Telephone: (847) 433-4500 Facsimile: (847) 433-2500
7	jeff@complexlitgroup.com
8	
9	Bassma Zebib (SBN 276452)
10	LAW OFFICE OF BASSMA ZEBIB
11	811 Wilshire Blvd, Ste. 1708
12	Los Angeles, CA 90017
13	Telephone: (310) 920-7037 zebiblaw@gmail.com
14	
15	Attorneys for Plaintiff Souzan Aourout
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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT 21

1	Jonathan N. Shub (SBN 237708)	
	SEEGER WEISS LLP	
2	1515 Market Street, Suite 1380 Philadelphia, PA 19102	
3	Phone: (215) 564-2300	
4	Fax: (215) 851-8029	
5	jshub@seegerweiss.com	
6	Attorneys for Plaintiff	
7	Souzan Aourout, and on Behalf	
8	of All Others Similarly Situated	
9		
	UNITED ST	TATES DISTRICT COURT
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12	SOUZAN AOUROUT, on behalf	of herself
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]		SOUZAN AOUROUT
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17 18	PEPSICO, INC.,  Defendant.	
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10	I, the undersigned Notary Public, do l	hereby aff	irm that	Souzan Aou	ırout persor	nally
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AFFIDAVIT OF PLAINTIFF SOUZAN AOUROUT PAGE NO. 3

## CALIFORNIA JURAT

State of California
County of Los Angeles

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) be day of <u>February</u> , 2014, by <u>Souzau Gourd</u> proved to me on the basis of satisfactory person(s) who appeared before me.	A. J. Jan.
VIVIAN A. PATEL Commission # 1988698 Notary Public - California Los Angeles County My Comm. Expires Sep 19, 2016  (Seal) Signature	ini a Palel
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77 Water Street, New York, NY 10005 P 212.584.0700

F 212.584.0799 www.seegerweiss.com

February 19, 2014

#### VIA CERTIFIED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Pepsico, Inc. 700 Anderson Hill Road Purchase, New York 10577

> Re: Demand Letter Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1782

To whom it may concern:

This letter serves as a preliminary notice and demand for corrective action by Pepsico, Inc. ("Pepsi") pursuant to the provisions of California Civil Code § 1782, on behalf of our client, Souzan Aourout, and all other persons similarly situated.

Pepsi has sold and continues to sell the soft drink, Pepsi One ("Pepsi One" or the "Product"), without disclosing to consumers that the Product contains significant levels of 4methylimidazole ("4-MEI"), as required by California's Proposition 65, Health & Safety Code § 25249.5, et seg.

Pepsi has uniformly and deceptively promoted Pepsi One without the disclosure required by Proposition 65. Pepsi has and continues to deceive consumers to induce them to purchase Pepsi One, taking away market share from its competitors and increasing its own profits.

Ms. Aourout is a citizen of the State of California and a consumer as defined in California Civil Code § 1761(d) in that she purchased Pepsi One "for personal, family or household purposes." From at least January 7, 2012 to the present, Ms. Aourout purchased Pepsi One at least twice a week. The Pepsi One purchased by Ms. Aourout did not contain a clear and reasonable warning regarding the 4-MEI contained in the Product. Ms. Aourout purchased Pepsi One from Ralphs in Encino, California and other retail stores in the state of California.

Ms. Aourout suffered a loss of money as a result of Pepsi's omission in the amount of the purchase price of the Pepsi One that she purchased.

By failing to provide a clear and reasonable warning concerning the 4-MEI in Pepsi One, Pepsi violated numerous provisions of California law including the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Civil Code § 1770, including but not limited to subsections (a)(5), (7), and (9), California's Unfair Competition Law (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.,) and California's False Advertising Law (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 et seq.)

New York

Newark

Philadelphia

Los Angeles

Pepsico, Inc. February 19, 2014 Page -2-

We hereby demand that Pepsi immediately (1) cease and desist from further sales of Pepsi One in the state of California that do not contain a clear and reasonable warning regarding the 4-MEI in the Product, (2) conduct a corrective advertising campaign; (3) make full restitution to all purchasers of Pepsi One in the state of California of all money obtained from sales thereof; and (4) destroy all misleading and deceptive materials relating to Pepsi's failure to disclose the level of 4-MEI in the Product.

It is further demanded that Pepsi preserve all documents and other evidence which refer or relate to any of the above-described practices including, but not limited to, the following:

- 1. All documents concerning product development and production of Pepsi One;
- 2. All communications with the Food and Drug Administration, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency concerning the level of 4-MEI in Pepsi One;
- 3. All documents concerning the advertisement, marketing or sale of Pepsi One; and
- 4. All communications with customers concerning the level of 4-MEI in Pepsi One.

Please comply with this demand within 30 days from receipt of this letter.

We are willing to negotiate with Pepsi to attempt to resolve the demands asserted in this letter. If Pepsi wishes to enter into such discussions, please contact me immediately.

Sincerely,

/s/ Jonathan Shub Jonathan Shub

#### Case3:14-cv-01105-WHO Document1 Filed02/20/14 Page29 of 35

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

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS ( Chi SOUZAN AOUROUT, on beh and all others similarly situa	alf of herself	esenting yourself [)	<b>DEFENDANTS</b> PEPSICO, INC.	( Check box if you are re	presenting yourself [ ] )
(b) County of Residence	e of First Listed Plair	ntiff Los Angeles	County of Reside	ence of First Listed Defer	ndant Westchester, NY
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CAS	SES)		(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CA	SES ONLY)	
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name representing yourself, pro				lame, Address and Telephon self, provide the same info	The state of the s
See Attached					
II. BASIS OF JURISDIC	TION (Place an X in o	ne box only.)	II. CITIZENSHIP OF PE (Place an X in one bo	RINCIPAL PARTIES-For Dox for plaintiff and one for d	Viversity Cases Only efendant)
[ ] 1. U.S. Government	☐ 3. Federal Q	uestion (U.S.		TF DEF Incorporated of	Principal Place PTF DEF
Plaintiff	Governmen	t Not a Party)	Etizen of Another State	of Business in ti	his State
2. U.S. Government	FEA Divareity		litizen or Subject of a		
Defendant	of Parties in		oreign Country	3 3 Foreign Nation	□ 6 □ 6
Proceeding.	Removed from State Court	3. Remanded from Appellate Court	Reopened L Di	ansferred from Another Li strict (Specify)	Multi- District tigation
V. REQUESTED IN COM	APLAINT: JURY DE	MAND: 🗙 Yes 🗌	No (Check "Yes" o	nly if demanded in com	olaint.)
CLASS ACTION under	F.R.Cv.P. 23: 💢	Yes No		NDED IN COMPLAINT:	\$ 5,000,000
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION	(Cite the U.S. Civil Statut	e under which you are filin	g and write a brief stateme	nt of cause. Do not cite jurisdi	ctional statutes unless diversity.)
False Advertising: 28 U.S.C. 9	1332				
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (	Place an X in one bo	ox only).			
OTHER STATUTES	CONTRACT	REAL PROPERTY CONT.	IMMIGRATION	PRISONER PETITIONS	PROPERTY RIGHTS
375 False Claims Act	110 insurance	240 Torts to Land	— 462 Naturalization	Habeas Corpus:	820 Copyrights
400 State	120 Marine	245 Tort Product	Application	463 Alien Detainee	830 Patent
Reapportionment  410 Antitrust	130 Miller Act	Liability 290 All Other Real	465 Other Immigration Actions	510 Motions to Vacate Sentence	840 Trademark
430 Banks and Banking	140 Negotiable	Property TORTS	ionis	530 General	SOCIAL SECURITY
450 Commerce/ICC	Instrument 150 Recovery of	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL PROPERTY 370 Other Fraud	535 Death Penalty	861 HIA (1395ff)
Rates/Etc.	Overpayment & Enforcement of	310 Airplane	371 Truth in Lending	Other:	862 Black Lung (923)
460 Deportation 470 Racketeer influ-	Judgment	315 Airplane Product Liability		540 Mandamus/Other 550 Civil Rights	863 DIWC/DIWW (405 (g))
enced & Corrupt Org.	☐ 151 Medicare Act	320 Assault, Libel & Slander	Property Damage	550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition	864 SSID Title XVI 865 RSI (405 (g))
480 Consumer Credit	152 Recovery of Defaulted Student	330 Fed. Employers'	385 Property Damage	The sou Civil Detainee	
490 Cable/Sat TV	Loan (Excl. Vet.)	Diam'r,	BANKRUPTCY	Conditions of Confinement	FEDERAL TAX SUITS 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or
850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange	153 Recovery of	340 Marine 345 Marine Product	422 Appeal 28	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	Defendant)
890 Other Statutory Actions	Overpayment of Vet. Benefits	Liability 350 Motor Vehicle	USC 158 423 Withdrawal 28	625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881	871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC. 7609
891 Agricultural Acts	160 Stockholders' Suits	355 Motor Vehicle	USC 157	690 Other	
893 Environmental	190 Other	Product Liability 360 Other Personal	440 Other Civil Rights	LABOR	
Matters 895 Freedom of Info.	Contract	☐ Injury	441 Vating	710 Fair Labor Standards	
□ Act	195 Contract Product Liability	362 Personal Injury- Med Malpratice	442 Employment	720 Labor/Mgmt.	
896 Arbitration	196 Franchise	365 Personal Injury- Product Liability	Accommodations	<u> </u>	
899 Admin. Procedures	REAL PROPERTY	367 Health Care/	445 American with Disabilities-	740 Railway Labor Act 751 Family and Medical	
Act/Review of Appeal of Agency Decision	210 Land Condemnation	Pharmaceutical Personal Injury	Employment	Leave Act	
050 Constitutionalist -6	220 Foreclosure	Product Llability 368 Asbestos	446 American with Disabilities-Other	790 Other Labor Litigation	
950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	口 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	Personal Injury Product Liability	448 Education	791 Employee Ret, Inc. Security Act	

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: CV-71 (11/13) Case Number:

CIVIL COVER SHEET

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## 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?	n [	STATE CASE WAS PE	NDING IN	THE CO	UNTY OF,	INIT	IAL DIVISION IN CA	CD IS:
Yes 🗷 No		los Angeles				Western		
If "no, " go to Question B. If "yes," check the		entura, Santa Barbara, or San	Luis Obisp	O.		Western		
box to the right that applies, enter the corresponding division in response to		Drange					Southern	······································
Question D, below, and skip to Section iX.	□ A	liverside or San Bernardino	·······				Eastern	
Question B: Is the United States, or one its agencies or employees, a party to this action?		If the United States, or of A PLAINTIFF?	ne of its ag	encles o	r employees, is a party, is it		INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD IS:	
Yes 🗶 No		en check the box below for the co which the majority of DEFENDANT;			s check the box below for the called the majority of PLAINTIFFS			
If "no, " go to Question C. If "yes," check the		os Angeles	<del></del>		s Angeles"		Weste	ern
box to the right that applies, enter the corresponding division in response to Question D, below, and skip to Section IX.	11 1	'entura, Santa Barbara, or San Obispo	Luis		ntura, Santa Barbara, or Sar Ilspo	Luis	Weste	ern
Question of below, and skip to section ix.		range		Or	ange		South	ern
	□ R	liverside or San Bernardino	allow and the second	Riv	erside or San Bernardino		Easte	m
		ther		Ot	her		Western	
(Make only one selection per row).  Indicate the location in which a majority of plaintiffs reside: Indicate the location in which a majority of defendants reside:	A. Angeles ounty	B, Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Oblispo Countles	Orange C	ounty	D. Riverside or San Bernarding Counties	Same and a service of the service of	E the Central cof California	Other
indicate the location in which a majority of claims arose:	X						. 🔲	
C.1. Is either of the following true? If so,	check th	ne one that applies:	C.2. ls:	_	f the following true? If so	, check the	one that applies:	
only 1 answer in Column C and n	o answer	rs in Column D	only 1 answer in Column D and no answers in Column C					
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.			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 in WEST Enter "Western" In re	TERN DIVIS	ЮÑ				
Question D; Initial Division?  Enter the Initial division determined by Que	stlon A, I	B, or Cabove:	January and Maria	differential a	INITIAL DIVIS	ion in caci		
and the state of t		The state of the s			VVes	tem	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	44444

CV-71 (11/13)

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

IX(a). IDENTICAL CAS	S <b>ES</b> : Has this act	on been previously filed in this court and dismissed, remanded or closed? 🛛 NO 🔲 YES				
If yes, list case number(s):						
IX(b). RELATED CASE	<b>S:</b> Have any case	s been previously filed in this court that are related to the present case?   NO YES				
If yes, list case num	ber(s):					
Civil cases are deemed :	related if a previo	isly filed case and the present case:				
(Check all boxes that app	ily) 🔲 A. Arise f	om the same or closely related transactions, happenings, or events; or				
	B. Call fo	determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or				
	☐ €. For ot	er reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges; or				
	D. Involv	the same patent, trademark or copyright, and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.				
other papers as required by	The CV-71 (JS-44) (law. This form, api	ivil Cover Sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or roved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-T is not filed pose of statistics, venue and initiating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet).				
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action				
861	НІА	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	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	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	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.					
865	RŠI	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))				

CV-71 (11/13)

Jonathan N. Shub (SBN 237708)

Scott Alan George (Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming

Parvin K. Aminolroaya (Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming)

#### SEEGER WEISS LLP

1515 Market Street, Suite 1380

Philadelphia, PA 19102

Phone: (215) 564-2300 Fax: (215) 851-8029

jshub@seegerweiss.com

sgeorge(a)seegerweiss.com

paminolroaya@seegerweiss.com

Alyson Oliver

(Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming)

Nick Suciu III

(Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming)

#### **OLIVER LAW GROUP PC**

950 W. University Drive, Ste. 200

Rochester, MI 48307

Telephone: (248) 327-6556

Facsimile: (248) 436-3385

notifications@oliverlg.com

www.legalactionnow.com

#### Jeffrey A. Leon (Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming)

#### COMPLEX LITIGATION GROUP

513 Central Avenue

Suite 300

Highland Park, Illinois 60035

Telephone: (847) 433-4500

Facsimile: (847) 433-2500

jeff@complexlitgroup.com

Bassma Zebib (SBN 276452)

#### LAW OFFICE OF BASSMA ZEBIB

811 Wilshire Blvd, Ste. 1708

Los Angeles, CA 90017

Telephone: (310) 920-7037

zebiblaw@gmail.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Souzan Aourout

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			DISTRICT COURT CT OF CALIFORNIA
Souzan Aourout	v.	PLAINT'IFF(S)	CASE NUMBER  CV14-1289-RSWL(FFMx)
Pepsico, Inc	,.	DEFENDANT(S)	NOTICE TO PARTIES OF COURT-DIRECTED ADR PROGRAM

#### NOTICE TO PARTIES:

It is the policy of this Court to encourage settlement of civil litigation when such is in the best interest of the parties. The Court favors any reasonable means, including alternative dispute resolution (ADR), to accomplish this goal. See Civil L.R. 16-15. Unless exempted by the trial judge, parties in all civil cases must participate in an ADR process before trial. See Civil L.R. 16-15.1.

The district judge to whom the above-referenced case has been assigned is participating in an ADR Program that presumptively directs this case to either the Court Mediation Panel or to private mediation. See General Order No. 11-10, §5. For more information about the Mediation Panel, visit the Court website, www.cacd.uscourts.gov, under "ADR."

Pursuant to Civil L.R. 26-1(c), counsel are directed to furnish and discuss with their clients the attached ADR Notice To Parties before the conference of the parties mandated by Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(f). Based upon the consultation with their clients and discussion with opposing counsel, counsel must indicate the following in their Joint 26(f) Report: 1) whether the case is best suited for mediation with a neutral from the Court Mediation Panel or private mediation; and 2) when the mediation should occur. See Civil L.R. 26-1(c).

At the initial scheduling conference, counsel should be fully prepared to disc nce for re occur confe

terral to the Court Me	diation Panel or to private mediation and when the mediation should an Order/Referral to ADR at or around the time of the scheduling
	Clerk, U. S. District Court
February 20, 2014 Date	By <u>C. Sawyer</u> Deputy Clerk
05/13)	NOTICE TO PARTIES OF COURT, DIRECTED ADD DROCKAM

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

# NOTICE TO PARTIES: COURT POLICY ON SETTLEMENT AND USE OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)

Counsel are required to furnish and discuss this Notice with their clients.

Despite the efforts of the courts to achieve a fair, timely and just outcome in all cases, litigation has become an often lengthy and expensive process. For this reason, it is this Court's policy to encourage parties to attempt to settle their disputes, whenever possible, through alternative dispute resolution (ADR).

ADR can reduce both the time it takes to resolve a case and the costs of litigation, which can be substantial. ADR options include mediation, arbitration (binding or non-binding), neutral evaluation (NE), conciliation, mini-trial and fact-finding. ADR can be either Court-directed or privately conducted.

The Court's ADR Program offers mediation through a panel of qualified and impartial attorneys who will encourage the fair, speedy and economic resolution of civil actions. Panel Mediators each have at least ten years of legal experience and are appointed by the Court. They volunteer their preparation time and the first three hours of a mediation session. This is a cost-effective way for parties to explore potential avenues of resolution.

This Court requires that counsel discuss with their clients the ADR options available and instructs them to come prepared to discuss the parties' choice of ADR option (settlement conference before a magistrate judge; Court Mediation Panel; private mediation) at the initial scheduling conference. Counsel are also required to indicate the client's choice of ADR option in advance of that conference. See Civil L.R. 26-1(c) and Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(f).

Clients and their counsel should carefully consider the anticipated expense of litigation, the uncertainties as to outcome, the time it will take to get to trial, the time an appeal will take if a decision is appealed, the burdens on a client's time, and the costs and expenses of litigation in relation to the amounts or stakes involved.

With more than 15,000 civil cases filed in the District in 2012, less than 1 percent actually went to trial. Most cases are settled between the parties; voluntarily dismissed; resolved through Court-directed or other forms of ADR; or dismissed by the Court as lacking in merit or for other reasons provided by law.

For more information about the Court's ADR Program, the Mediation Panel, and the profiles of mediators, visit the Court website, www.cacd.uscourts.gov, under "ADR."

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

#### NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES JUDGES

This case has been assigned to District Judge	Ronald S.W. Lew	and the assigned
Magistrate Judge is Frederick F. Mumm	_ '	
The case number on all documents filed	with the Court should rea	id as follows:
CV14-1289-RS	SWL(FFMx)	
Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United Sta California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to he		
All discovery related motions should be noticed o	n the calendar of the Mag	istrate Judge.
	Clerk, U. S. District	t Court
February 20, 2014	By C. Sawyer	
Date	Deputy Clerk	
NOTICE TO	COUNSEL	
A copy of this notice must be served with the summons and filed, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs).	l complaint on all defenda	ints (if a removal action is
Subsequent documents must be filed at the following lo	ocation:	
Western Division 312 N. Spring Street, G-8 Los Angeles, CA 90012  Southern Division 411 West Fourth Santa Ana, CA 92	St., Ste 1053 3470	tern Division 0 Twelfth Street, Room 134 erside, CA 92501
Failure to file at the proper location will result in your	documents being return	ed to you.
CV-18 (08/13) NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO U	NITED STATES JUDGES	