

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
PALM BEACH DIVISION**

Civil Case No.:

JENNIFER ERYE DUNNINGTON, as an	:
individual and on behalf of all others similarly	:
situated,	:
	:
<i>Plaintiff,</i>	:
vs.	:
	:
T. MARZETTI COMPANY, an Ohio corp.,	:
	:
<u><i>Defendant.</i></u>	:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, Jennifer Erye Dunnington, (“Plaintiff”), individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through the undersigned counsel, and pursuant to all applicable *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure*, hereby files this Class Action Complaint, and alleges against Defendant, T. Marzetti Company (“T. Marzetti” or “Defendant”), as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At all material times hereto, Defendant has unlawfully, fraudulently, negligently, unfairly, misleadingly, and deceptively represented that at least nine varieties of its Chatham Village Croutons food products as being “All Natural,” despite containing unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients, including, but not limited to, Canola Oil And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols, Caramel Color, and Sugar, specified as follows:

1) Chatham Village Garden Herb Croutons

- i. Contains Canola Oil And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, and Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols;

2) Chatham Village Caesar Style Croutons

- i. Contains Canola And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Caramel Color, Malted Barley Flour, and Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols;

3) Chatham Village Garlic & Butter Flavored Croutons

- i. Contains Canola And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Water, Malted Barley Flour, and Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols;

4) Chatham Village Sea Salt & Pepper Croutons

- i. Contains Canola And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Caramel Color, Malted Barley Flour, and Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols;

5) Chatham Village Large Cut Caesar Croutons

- i. Contains Canola And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Caramel Color, Malted Barley Flour, and Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols;

6) Chatham Village Large Cut Cheese & Garlic Croutons

- i. Contains Canola And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, and Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols;

7) Chatham Village Large Cut Garlic & Butter Croutons

- i. Contains Canola And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, and Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols;

8) Chatham Village Large Cut Ranch Croutons

- i. Contains Canola And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Sugar, Malted Barley Flour, and Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols;

9) Chatham Village Garden Herb Croutons

- i. Contains Canola Oil And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, and Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols;

(collectively referred to herein as the “Products”).

2. Despite the presence of these unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients, Defendant knowingly, recklessly, and/or negligently markets and sells the Products as being “All Natural.”

3. At all material times hereto, Defendant manufactures, markets, advertises, and sells the Products as being “All Natural” on the front packaging of the Products.

4. At all material times hereto, all of the Products uniformly make the same “All Natural” claim in the same prominently displayed location on the front packaging of the Products. The representations that the Products are “All Natural,” communicated to Plaintiff and other members of the Class, are central to the marketing and sale of the Products.

5. Defendant’s representation that the Products are “All Natural” is false, misleading, and likely to deceive reasonable consumers because the Products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients.

6. As a result, Plaintiff brings this class action to secure, among other things, damages and equitable relief, declaratory relief, restitution, and in the alternative to damages, relief for unjust enrichment, for a Class of similarly situated Florida purchasers, against Defendant, for: (1) false, deceptive, unfair, and unlawful business practices in violation of Florida’s Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act (“FDUTPA”), FLA. STAT. §§ 501.201, *et seq.*; (2) Negligent

Misrepresentation; (3) Breach of Express Warranty; (4) Violation of Magnusson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 *et seq.*; and (5) Unjust Enrichment (alleged in the alternative to Plaintiff's other causes of action).

7. Plaintiff is seeking damages individually and on behalf of the Class. In addition, Plaintiff is seeking an Order requiring Defendant to cease from representing the Products are "All Natural" on the packaging for the Products that contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients.

8. Plaintiff expressly does not seek to contest or enforce any state law that has requirements beyond those required by Federal laws or regulations.

9. All allegations herein are based on information and belief and are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter presented by this Class Action Complaint because it is a class action arising under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"), Pub. L. No. 109-2, 119 Stat. 4 (2005), which explicitly provides for the original jurisdiction of the Federal Courts of any class action in which any member of the plaintiff class is a citizen of a state different from any Defendant, and in which the matter in controversy exceeds in the aggregate the sum of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs.

11. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), Plaintiff alleges that the total claims of the individual members of the Plaintiff Class in this action are in excess of \$5,000,000.00, in the aggregate, exclusive of interest and costs, and as set forth below, diversity of citizenship exists under CAFA because, as more fully set forth below, Plaintiff is a citizen of Florida, and Defendant can be considered a citizen of Ohio for diversity purposes.

12. Venue in this judicial district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(a) because, as set forth below, Defendant conducts business in, and may be found in, this district, and Plaintiff purchased the subject Products of this action in this judicial district.

III. PARTIES

13. Plaintiff, Jennifer Erye Dunnington, is an individual more than 18 years old, and is a citizen of Florida, who resides in Palm Beach County.

14. Defendant, T. Marzetti, promoted and marketed the Products at issue in this jurisdiction and in this judicial district. Defendant is an Ohio corporation, with its principal place of business located at 1105 Schrock Road, Suite 300, Columbus, OH 43229. Defendant lists a Registered Agent with the Ohio Secretary of State as David M. Segal, 37 W. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215.

15. The Products' advertising relied upon by Plaintiff was prepared and/or approved by Defendant and its agents, and was disseminated by Defendant and its agents through advertising containing the misrepresentations alleged herein.

16. The advertising for the Products was designed to encourage consumers to purchase the Products and reasonably misled the reasonable consumer, i.e. Plaintiff and the Class into purchasing the Products.

17. Defendant is the owner, manufacturer and distributor of the Products, and is the company that created and/or authorized the unlawful, fraudulent, unfair, misleading and/or deceptive advertising for the Products.

18. Plaintiff alleges that, at all times relevant herein, Defendant and its subsidiaries, affiliates, and other related entities, as well as their respective employees, were the agents, servants

and employees of Defendant, and at all times relevant herein, each was acting within the purpose and scope of that agency and employment.

19. Plaintiff further alleges on information and belief that at all times relevant herein, the distributors and retailers who delivered and sold the Products, as well as their respective employees, also were Defendant's agents, servants and employees, and at all times herein, each was acting within the purpose and scope of that agency and employment.

20. In addition, Plaintiff alleges that, in committing the wrongful acts alleged herein, Defendant, in concert with its subsidiaries, affiliates, and/or other related entities and their respective employees, planned, participated in and furthered a common scheme to induce members of the public to purchase the Products by means of untrue, misleading, deceptive, and/or fraudulent representations, and that Defendant participated in the making of such representations in that it disseminated those misrepresentations and/or caused them to be disseminated.

21. Whenever reference in this Complaint is made to any act by Defendant or its subsidiaries, affiliates, distributors, retailers and other related entities, such allegation shall be deemed to mean that the principals, officers, directors, employees, agents, and/or representatives of Defendant committed, knew of, performed, authorized, ratified and/or directed that act or transaction on behalf of Defendant while actively engaged in the scope of their duties.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

22. Upon information and belief, almost all corn grown in the United States is grown from seeds that have been genetically modified (commonly referred to as genetically modified organisms, or, for short, "GMOs"), and as such, almost all corn and corn-based ingredients in the United States are in fact unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients.

23. Defendant manufactures, distributes, markets, advertises, and sells the Products that claim to be “All Natural,” when in fact, the Products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients, including, but not limited to, Canola Oil And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols, Caramel Color, and Sugar, and are thus not “All Natural.”

24. As a result, Defendant’s “All Natural” claim, which is uniformly, consistently and prominently displayed on the front of each individual packaging of the Products, is untrue, misleading, and likely to deceive reasonable consumers, such as Plaintiff and members of the Class. Other than the shape and flavor of the crouton, the Products are substantially similar, if not identical to one another.

25. Defendant unlawfully markets, advertises, sells and distributes the Products to Florida purchasers in grocery stores, food chains, mass discounters, mass merchandisers, club stores, convenience stores, drug stores and/or dollar stores as being “All Natural.”

26. At all material times hereto, Defendant sells the Products at a premium price above other similar products in the marketplace that do not claim to be “All Natural.”

27. Plaintiff and members of the Class were charged a price premium for the Products over and above other products that do not claim to be “All Natural.”

A. Defendant’s False and Misleading Advertising is Likely to Deceive Reasonable Consumers

28. Defendant’s false and misleading representations and omissions are likely to deceive Plaintiff and other reasonable consumers.

29. Reasonable consumers must and do rely on food label representations and information in making purchase decisions.

30. Defendant's statement that the Products are "All Natural," is material to a reasonable consumer's purchase decision because reasonable consumers, such as Plaintiff and members of the Class, care whether food products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients, especially when a product claims to be "All Natural."

31. Reasonable consumers attach importance to an "All Natural" claim when making a purchasing decision.

32. According to Consumers Union, "Eighty-six percent of consumers expect a 'natural' label to mean processed foods do not contain any artificial ingredients." *See* Notice of the Federal Trade Commission, Comments of Consumers Union on Proposed Guides for Use of Environmental Marketing Claims, 16 CFR § 260, Dec. 10, 2010, <http://www.ftc.gov/os/comments/greenguiderevisions/00289-57072.pdf> (last visited Jan. 3, 2014).

33. Defendant markets and advertises the Products as "All Natural," to increase sales derived from the Products. Defendant is well-aware that claims of food being "All Natural" are material to reasonable consumers.

34. Plaintiff and the other Class members reasonably relied to their detriment on Defendant's misleading representations and omissions.

35. Plaintiff and the other Class members were among the intended recipients of Defendant's deceptive representations and omissions.

36. Upon information and belief, Defendant made the deceptive representations and omissions regarding the Products with the intent to induce Plaintiff's and the other Class members' purchase of the Products.

37. Defendant's representations and omissions are material in that a reasonable person would attach importance to such information and would be induced to act upon such information

in making purchase decisions. Defendant's "All Natural" claim is likely to mislead a reasonable consumer to believe that all of the ingredients in the Products are natural, when in fact, they are not.

38. Thus, Plaintiff and the other Class members' reliance upon Defendant's misleading and deceptive representations and omissions may be presumed. The materiality of those representations and omissions also establishes causation between Defendant's conduct and the injuries sustained by Plaintiff and the Class.

39. Upon information and belief, in making the false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions, Defendant knew and intended that consumers would pay a price premium for the Products over comparable products that are not labeled "All Natural," furthering Defendant's private interest of increasing sales for the Products, and decreasing the sales of product by Defendant's competitors that do not claim to be "All Natural."

40. As an immediate, direct, and proximate result of Defendant's false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions, Defendant injured Plaintiff and the other Class members in that Plaintiff and other Class members:

- 1) paid a sum of money for the Products that was not as represented;
- 2) paid a premium price for the Products that was not as represented;
- 3) were deprived the benefit of the bargain because the Products they purchased were different than what Defendant warranted;
- 4) were deprived the benefit of the bargain because the Products they purchased had less value than what was represented by Defendant;
- 5) did not receive Products that measured up to their expectations as created by Defendant;
- 6) ingested a substance that was other than what was represented by Defendant;

- 7) ingested a substance that Plaintiff and the other members of the Class did not expect or consent to;
 - 8) ingested a product that was artificial, synthetic, or otherwise unnatural;
 - 9) ingested a substance that was of a lower quality than what Defendant promised;
 - 10) were denied the benefit of knowing what they ingested;
 - 11) were denied the benefit of truthful food labels;
 - 12) were denied the benefit of supporting an industry that sells natural foods and contributes to environmental sustainability; and
 - 13) were denied the benefit of the beneficial properties of the natural foods promised.
41. Had Defendant not made the false, misleading, and deceptive representations and omissions, Plaintiff and the other Class members would not have been economically injured because Plaintiff and the other Class members would not have purchased the Products.
42. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct.
43. Plaintiff and the other Class members did not obtain the full value of the advertised Products due to Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions.
44. Plaintiff and the other Class members purchased, purchased more of, or paid more for the Products than they would have done had they known the truth about the Products.

B. Plaintiff's Reliance and Damages

45. Plaintiff has purchased one or more of the Products in Palm Beach County, Florida, during the Class Period, including, but not limited to a purchase for personal use from a Publix Super Market located in Palm Beach Gardens, Florida, of Chatham Village Garden Herb Croutons food products advertised as being "All Natural," despite containing unnatural, synthetic, artificial,

and/or genetically modified ingredients, including, but not limited to, Canola Oil And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, and Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols.

46. The Products purchased by Plaintiff claimed to be “All Natural” on the front packaging, which Plaintiff perceived, read and relied on in making Plaintiff’s purchase.

47. However, the Products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients, including, but not limited to, Canola Oil And/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, Citric Acid And/or Tocopherols, Caramel Color, and Sugar, and as a result, the Products are not “All Natural.”

48. Plaintiff interpreted the “All Natural” claim to mean that the Products did not contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, or genetically modified ingredients.

49. Subsequent to purchasing the Products, Plaintiff discovered that they are not “All Natural” because of the presence of unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients.

50. Plaintiff and members of the Class paid a price premium for the Products because the Products claimed to be “All Natural.”

51. Plaintiff and members of the Class would not have purchased the Products had they known that they contained ingredients that are not “All Natural.”

52. Likewise, if Plaintiff and members of the Class had known the Products contained unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients, they would not have purchased it.

53. As a result, Plaintiff and members of the Class have suffered economic damages as a result of purchasing the Products that claim to be “All Natural” because the Products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients.

54. The Products are valueless, worth less than what Plaintiff and members of the Class paid for it, and/or are not what Plaintiff and members of the Class reasonably intended to receive.

55. Plaintiff and the Class seek damages equal to the aggregate purchase price paid for the Products during the Class Period and injunctive relief described below.

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

56. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in each of the preceding paragraphs of this Class Action Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

57. Pursuant to *Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23*, Plaintiff brings this class action and seeks certification of the claims and certain issues in this action on behalf of a Class defined as:

All Florida residents who have purchased for personal use one or more of the Products, from May 10, 2010, through and to the date Notice is provided to the Class.

58. Plaintiff respectfully reserves the right to amend the Class definition if further investigation and discovery indicates that the Class definition should be narrowed, expanded, or otherwise modified. Excluded from the Class are governmental entities, Defendant, any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and Defendant's officers, directors, affiliates, legal representatives, employees, co-conspirators, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns. Also excluded from the Class is any judge, justice, or judicial officer presiding over this matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staff.

59. Defendant's practices and omissions were applied uniformly to all members of the Class, including any subclass, so that the questions of law and fact are common to all members of the Class and any subclass. All members of the Class and any subclass were and are similarly

affected by the deceptive advertising for the Products, and the relief sought herein is for the benefit of Plaintiff and members of the Class and any subclass.

60. Based on the annual sales of the Products and the popularity of the Products, it is readily apparent that the number of consumers in both the Class and any subclass is so large as to make joinder impractical, if not impossible.

61. Questions of law and fact common to the Plaintiff Class and any subclass exist that predominate over questions affecting only individual members, including, *inter alia*:

- a. Whether Defendant's business practices violated FDUTPA, FLA. STAT. §§ 501.201, *et seq.*;
- b. Whether the Products are "All Natural;"
- c. Whether the ingredients contained in the Products are "All Natural;"
- d. Whether the ingredients contained in the Products are unnatural;
- e. Whether the ingredients contained in the Products are synthetic;
- f. Whether the ingredients contained in the Products are artificial;
- g. Whether the ingredients contained in the Products are genetically modified;
- h. Whether the claim "All Natural" on the Products' packaging is material to a reasonable consumer;
- i. Whether the claim "All Natural" on the Products' packaging and advertising is likely to deceive a reasonable consumer;
- j. Whether the claim "All Natural" on the Products' packaging and advertising is misleading to a reasonable consumer;

- k. Whether a reasonable consumer is likely to be deceived by a claim that products are “All Natural” when the products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients;
- l. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched by the sale of the Products; and
- m. Whether Defendant’s conduct as set forth above injured consumers and if so, the extent of the injury.

62. The claims asserted by Plaintiff in this action are typical of the claims of the members of the Plaintiff Class and any subclass, as the claims arise from the same course of conduct by Defendant, and the relief sought within the Class and any subclass is common to the members of each.

63. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Plaintiff Class and any subclass.

64. Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced in both consumer protection and class action litigation.

65. Certification of this class action is appropriate under *Federal Rule of Civil Procedure* 23 because the questions of law or fact common to the respective members of the Class and any subclass predominate over questions of law or fact affecting only individual members. This predominance makes class litigation superior to any other method available for a fair and efficient decree of the claims.

66. Absent a class action, it would be highly unlikely that the representative Plaintiff or any other members of the Class or any subclass would be able to protect their own interests because the cost of litigation through individual lawsuits might exceed expected recovery.

67. Certification also is appropriate because Defendant acted, or refused to act, on grounds generally applicable to both the Class and any subclass, thereby making appropriate the relief sought on behalf of the Class and any subclass as respective wholes.

68. Further, given the large number of consumers of the Products, allowing individual actions to proceed in lieu of a class action would run the risk of yielding inconsistent and conflicting adjudications.

69. A class action is a fair and appropriate method for the adjudication of the controversy, in that it will permit a large number of claims to be resolved in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary hardship that would result from the prosecution of numerous individual actions and the duplication of discovery, effort, expense and burden on the courts that individual actions would engender.

70. The benefits of proceeding as a class action, including providing a method for obtaining redress for claims that would not be practical to pursue individually, outweigh any difficulties that might be argued with regard to the management of this class action.

**VI. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION:
FOR VIOLATIONS OF FLORIDA'S DECEPTIVE AND UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES
ACT, FLA. STAT. §§ 501.201, *ET SEQ.***

71. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs numbered one (1) through seventy (70) of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein verbatim.

72. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Sections 501.201 to 201.213, *Florida Statutes*.

73. The express purpose of FDUTPA is to “protect the consuming public...from those who engage in unfair methods of competition, or unconscionable, deceptive, or unfair acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.” FLA. STAT. § 501.202(2).

74. Section 501.204(1), *Florida Statutes* declares as unlawful “unfair methods of competition, unconscionable acts or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.”

75. The sale of the Products at issue in this cause was a “consumer transaction” within the scope of FDUTPA.

76. Plaintiff is a “consumer” as defined by Section 501.203, *Florida Statutes*.

77. Defendant’s Products are goods within the meaning of FDUTPA and Defendant is engaged in trade or commerce within the meaning of FDUTPA.

78. Defendant’s unfair and deceptive practices are likely to mislead – and have misled – reasonable consumers, such as Plaintiff and members of the Class, and therefore, violate Section 500.04, *Florida Statutes*.

79. Defendant has violated FDUTPA by engaging in the unfair and deceptive practices described above, which offend public policies and are immoral, unethical, unscrupulous and substantially injurious to consumers.

80. Specifically, Defendant has represented that the Products are “All Natural,” when in fact, the Products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients, including, but not limited to, Canola Oil and/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, Citric Acid and/or Tocopherols, Caramel Color, and Sugar.

81. Plaintiff and Class Members have been aggrieved by Defendant's unfair and deceptive practices in violation of FDUTPA, in that they purchased and consumed Defendant's mislabeled Products.

82. Reasonable consumers rely on Defendant to honestly represent the true nature of its ingredients.

83. Defendant has deceived reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff and the Class, into believing the Products were something they were not; specifically that they are "All Natural."

84. The knowledge required to discern the true nature of the Products is beyond that of the reasonable consumer—namely that the Products do or do not contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients.

85. Plaintiff and the Class suffered damages and are entitled to injunctive relief.

86. Pursuant to sections 501.211(2) and 501.2105, *Florida Statutes*, Plaintiff and the Class make claims for damages, attorney's fees and costs. The damages suffered by the Plaintiff and the Class were directly and proximately caused by the deceptive, misleading and unfair practices of Defendant. Pursuant to Section 501.211(1), *Florida Statutes*, Plaintiff and the Class seek injunctive relief for, *inter alia*, the Court to enjoin Defendant's above-described wrongful acts and practices, and for restitution and disgorgement.

87. Plaintiff seeks all available remedies, damages, and awards as a result of Defendant's violations of FDUTPA.

**VII. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION:
NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION**

88. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs numbered one (1) through seventy (70) of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein verbatim.

89. Defendant has negligently represented that the Products are “All Natural.”

90. Defendant has represented that the Products are “All Natural,” when in fact, the Products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients, including, but not limited to, Canola Oil and/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, Citric Acid and/or Tocopherols, Caramel Color, and Sugar.

91. Defendant has misrepresented a material fact to the public, including Plaintiff and Class Members, about the Products.

92. The Products are marketed directly to consumers by Defendant, come in sealed packages, and do not change from the time they leave Defendant’s possession until they arrive in stores to be sold to consumers.

93. Defendant knows the Products’ misstatements are material to the reasonable consumer and Defendant intends for consumers to rely upon the misstatements when choosing to purchase the Products.

94. Defendant has omitted the fact that the Products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients in the Products, despite claiming that the Products are “All Natural.”

95. Defendant knew or should have known that these misstatements or omissions would materially affect Plaintiff’s and Class members’ decisions to purchase the Products.

96. Plaintiff and other reasonable consumers, including the Class members, reasonably relied on Defendant’s representations set forth herein, and, in reliance thereon, purchased the Products.

97. The reliance by Plaintiff and Class members was reasonable and justified in that Defendant appeared to be, and represented itself to be, a reputable business, and it distributed the Products through reputable companies.

98. Plaintiff and Class members would not have been willing to pay for Defendant's Products if they knew that the Products contained unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients.

99. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misrepresentations, Plaintiff and members of the Class were induced to purchase Defendant's Products, and have suffered damages to be determined at trial, in that, among other things, they have been deprived of the benefit of their bargain in that they bought Products that were not what they were represented to be, and they have spent money on the Products that had less value than was reflected in the premium purchase price they paid for the Products.

100. Plaintiff seeks all available remedies, damages, and awards as a result of Defendant's negligent misrepresentations.

**VIII. THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION:
BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY**

101. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs numbered one (1) through seventy (70) of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein verbatim.

102. Defendant has expressly represented that the Products are "All Natural," when in fact, the Products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients, including, but not limited to, Canola Oil and/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, Citric Acid and/or Tocopherols, Caramel Color, and Sugar.

103. The Products are marketed directly to consumers by Defendant, come in sealed packages, and do not change from the time they leave Defendant's possession until they arrive in stores to be sold to consumers.

104. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant made an express warranty, including, but not limited to, that the Products are "All Natural."

105. Defendant breached its express warranty by claiming that the Products are "All Natural," because the Products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients.

106. As a proximate result of the failure of the Products to perform as expressly warranted by Defendant, Plaintiff and members of the Class have suffered actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial, in that they were induced to purchase a product they would not have purchased had they known the true facts about, and have spent money on the Products that were not what they were represented to be and that lack the value Defendant represented the Products to have.

107. Plaintiff gave timely notice to Defendant of its breach of express warranty individually and on behalf of all members of the Plaintiff Class, directly through a Notice letter sent to Defendant on or about February 28, 2014.

108. Plaintiff seeks all available remedies, damages, and awards as a result of Defendant's breach of express warranty.

**IX. FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION:
VIOLATION OF THE MAGNUSON-MOSS WARRANTY ACT
(15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 *et seq.*)**

109. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs numbered one (1) through seventy (70) of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein verbatim.

110. Defendant has breached express warranties regarding the Products, as described in the third cause of action above.

111. Defendant has expressly represented that the Products are “All Natural,” when in fact, the Products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients, including, but not limited to, Canola Oil and/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, Citric Acid and/or Tocopherols, Caramel Color, and Sugar.

112. Plaintiff and the Class are consumers as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).

113. Defendant is a supplier and warrantor as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(4)(5).

114. The Products are consumer products as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6).

115. By reason of Defendant’s breach of express warranty, Defendant has violated the statutory rights due to Plaintiff and members of the Class pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 *et seq.*, thereby causing damages to Plaintiff and the Class.

116. Plaintiff gave timely notice to Defendant of its breach of express warranty individually and on behalf of all members of the Plaintiff Class, directly through a Notice letter sent to Defendant on or about February 28, 2014.

117. Therefore, Plaintiff and the Class seek all available remedies, damages, and awards under the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act.

**X. FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION:
UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

118. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs numbered one (1) through seventy (70) of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein verbatim.

119. In its marketing and advertising, Defendant has made false and misleading statements and/or omissions regarding the Products, as described herein.

120. Defendant has represented that the Products are “All Natural,” when in fact, the Products contain unnatural, synthetic, artificial, and/or genetically modified ingredients, including, but not limited to, Canola Oil and/or Sunflower Oil, Yeast, Malted Barley Flour, Citric Acid and/or Tocopherols, Caramel Color, and Sugar.

121. The Products are marketed directly to consumer by Defendant, come in sealed packages, and do not change from the time they leave Defendant’s possession until they arrive in stores to be sold to consumers.

122. Plaintiff and Class Members conferred a benefit on Defendant by purchasing the Products. Defendant accepted and retained the benefit in the amount of the purchase price and/or profits it earned from sales of the Products to Plaintiff and other Class members.

123. Defendant profited from its unlawful, unfair, misleading, and deceptive practices and advertising at the expense of Plaintiff and Class members, under circumstances in which it would be unjust for Defendant to be permitted to retain said benefit.

124. Plaintiff has standing to pursue this claim as Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of Defendant’s actions, as set forth herein. Defendant is aware that the claims and/or omissions that it makes about the Products are false, misleading, and likely to deceive reasonable consumers, such as Plaintiff and members of the Class.

125. Plaintiff and Class members do not have an adequate remedy at law against Defendant (in the alternative to the other causes of action alleged herein).

126. Accordingly, the Products are valueless such that Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to restitution in an amount not less than the purchase price of the Products paid by Plaintiff and Class members during the Class Period.

127. Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to restitution of the excess amount paid for the Products, over and above what they would have paid if the Products had been adequately advertised, and Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to disgorgement of the profits Defendant derived from the sale of the Products.

XI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated, prays for relief pursuant to each cause of action set forth in this Complaint as follows:

1. For an order certifying that the action may be maintained as a class action, certifying Plaintiff as representative of the Class, and designating Plaintiff's attorneys Class counsel;
2. For an Order declaring that Defendant's conduct is a violation of FDUTPA;
3. For an award of equitable relief for all causes of action as follows:
 - (a) Enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage, use, or employ any unfair and/or deceptive business acts or practices related to the design, testing, manufacture, assembly, development, marketing, advertising, or sale of the Products for the purpose of selling the Products in such manner as set forth in detail above, or from making any claims found to violate FDUTPA or the other causes of action as set forth above;

- (b) Requiring Defendant to make full restitution of all monies wrongfully obtained as a result of the conduct described in this Complaint;
 - (c) Restoring all monies that may have been acquired by Defendant as a result of such unfair and/or deceptive act or practices; and
 - (d) Requiring Defendant to disgorge all ill-gotten gains flowing from the conduct described herein.
- 3. For actual damages in an amount to be determined at trial for all causes of action;
 - 4. For an award of attorney's fees and costs;
 - 5. For any other relief the Court might deem just, appropriate, or proper; and
 - 6. For an award of pre- and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded.

XII. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff respectfully demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

Respectfully Submitted By,

Dated: May 10, 2014

/s/ Joshua H. Eggnatz

Joshua H. Eggnatz, Esq.

Fla. Bar. No.: 0067926

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Howard W. Rubinstein

Fla. Bar No.: 104108

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West Palm Beach, FL 33401

(800) 436-6437

(415) 692-6607 (fax)

Email: *howardr@pdq.net*

Attorneys for Plaintiff Jennifer Erye Dunnington
and the Proposed Class

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.) NOTICE: Attorneys MUST Indicate All Re-filed Cases Below.

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

JENNIFER ERYE DUNNINGTON as an individual, and on behalf of all others similarly situated

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Palm Beach County (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

The Eggnatz Law Firm, P.A. 1920 N. Commerce Parkway, Ste. 1, Weston, FL 33326, (954)634-4355

(d) Check County Where Action Arose: MIAMI-DADE MONROE BROWARD PALM BEACH MARTIN ST. LUCIE INDIAN RIVER OKEECHOBEE HIGHLANDS

DEFENDANTS

T. MARZETTI COMPANY, an Ohio corp

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Franklin County, OH (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

Ronald Y. Rothstein, Esq., WINSTON & STRAWN, LLP 35 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60601

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
2 U.S. Government Defendant
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 PTF DEF
Citizen of This State 1 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State 4 4
Citizen of Another State 2 2 Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State 5 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3 Foreign Nation 6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Table with 4 main columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, LABOR, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, BANKRUPTCY, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Re-filed (See VI below)
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from another district (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation
7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment
8 Remanded from Appellate Court

VI. RELATED/ RE-FILED CASE(S) (See instructions):

a) Re-filed Case YES NO b) Related Cases YES NO

VII. 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. 1332 (d)(2): Claims for Violations of Florida's Deceptive & Unfair Trade Practices Act, et al. LENGTH OF TRIAL via days estimated (for both sides to try entire case)

VIII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23 DEMAND \$ 5,000,000.00 CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

ABOVE INFORMATION IS TRUE & CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

DATE May 10, 2014 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Joshua H. Eggnatz, Esq.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # aaaaaaaaaa AMOUNT aaaaaaaaaa IFP aaaaaaaaaa JUDGE aaaaaaaaaa*****MAG JUDGE aaaaaaaaaa

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading 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. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

I. (a) Plaintiffs-Defendants. Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.

(b) County of Residence. For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)

(c) Attorneys. Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".

II. Jurisdiction. The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.C.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.

United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.

United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.

Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.

Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.)

III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties. This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.

IV. Nature of Suit. Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerks in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.

V. Origin. Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.

Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.

Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.

Refiled (3) Attach copy of Order for Dismissal of Previous case. Also complete VI.

Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.

Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.

Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.

Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment. (7) Check this box for an appeal from a magistrate judge's decision.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (8) Check this box if remanded from Appellate Court.

VI. Related/Refiled Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases or re-filed cases. Insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judges name for such cases.

VII. Cause of Action. Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.**

Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553

Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service

VIII. Requested in Complaint. Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.

Demand. In this space enter the dollar amount (in thousands of dollars) being demanded or indicate other demand such as a preliminary injunction.

Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

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 \$ _____.

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: