	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Matthew R. Bainer, Esq. (S.B. #220972) Molly A. DeSario, Esq. (S.B. #230763) SCOTT COLE & ASSOCIATES, APC 1970 Broadway, Ninth Floor Oakland, California 94612 Telephone: (510) 891-9800 Facsimile: (510) 891-7030 Email: mbainer@scalaw.com Email: mdesario@scalaw.com Web: www.scalaw.com Attorneys for Representative Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Classes UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT									
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	10	NORTHERN DIS	TRICT OF CALIFORNIA								
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SSOCIATES, APC ''S ATLAW 'VIA TOWER ', NINTH FLOOR ', CA 94612 891-9800	12	EDWARD MUSGRAVE, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly	Case No.								
CIATE LAW COWER ITH FLO	13	situated,	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES,								
& ASSO RNEY'S AT ACHOVIAT OWAY, NIN AND, CA 9 (510) 891-9	14	Plaintiff,)									
OLE & ATTORN HE WAC ROADW OAKLAI	15	vs.)	INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, AND RESTITUTION								
SCOTT COLE ATTO THE WA 1970 BROAI TEL:	16	MARIE CALLENDER PIE SHOPS,) INC., MARIE CALLENDER'S)))								
SC	17	GOURMET PRODUCTS DIVISION/ICC, and CONAGRA	[Jury Trial Demanded]								
	18	FOODS RDM, INC.,									
	19										
	20										
	21	Representative Plaintiff alleges as follows:									
	22	<u>INT</u> 1	RODUCTION								
	23	1. This is a class action brought b	y Representative Plaintiff for himself and on behalf of a								
	24	national class of consumers who have purcha	sed food products made by defendants Marie Callender								
	25	Pie Shops, Inc., Marie Callender's Gourmet	Products Division/ICC, and ConAgra Foods RDM, Inc.								
	26	("Defendants" and/or "Marie Callender's") the	hat were falsely and misleadingly advertised, marketed,								
	27	and labeled as "all natural" but which, in fac	ct, contained one or more synthetic ingredients.								
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2. I	Representative Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and persons who purchased these
products from	retail store locations in the United States at any time during the applicable limitations
period (hereina	after referred to as the "class members" and/or, dependent on the Claim for Relief, one
or both of the	"classes") seek damages, interest thereon, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs,
injunctive, res	titution, other equitable relief, and disgorgement of all benefits Defendants have
enioved from t	their unlawful and/or deceptive business practices, as detailed herein.

- 3. Representative Plaintiff asserts that Defendants knowingly engaged in the unfair, unlawful, deceptive, and fraudulent practice of describing and falsely advertising certain products as "all natural" when, in fact, they contain the synthetic substance Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate. Those products labeled as "all natural," but which contain Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate (also known as disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate), for purposes of this Complaint, are collectively referred to as the "All Natural Products" or, simply, the "Products." Those Products are listed and/or otherwise shown in Attachment "A" hereto, and are:
 - Marie Callender's Original Corn Bread Mix
 - Marie Callender's Corn Bread Muffin Mix
 - Marie Callender's All Purpose Biscuit Mix
 - Marie Callender's Sweet Potato Muffin Mix
 - Marie Callender's Honey Butter Corn Bread and Muffin Mix
 - Marie Callender's Multigrain Muffin Mix
- 4. Defendants' advertising/labeling of these Products as "all natural" is false, dishonest and intended to induce consumers to purchase these Products, at a premium price, while ultimately failing to meet consumer expectations. Defendants know reasonable consumers must and do rely on Defendants to honestly report the nature of their Products' ingredients, insofar as consumers lack the ability to test or independently ascertain the accuracy of a food product's label, especially at the point of sale. Indeed, in this instance, Defendants played on consumer ignorance to fraudulently generate substantial profits and engender unfair competition between themselves and competitor companies that, unlike Defendants, behave responsibly and honestly toward their customers.
- 5. Representative Plaintiff brings this action both on his own behalf and on behalf of the classes he seeks to represent to redress Defendants' deceptive, misleading and untrue advertising,

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marketing, advertising, sale and/or distribution of the All Natural Products listed above.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

and unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business acts and practices related to the manufacture,

- 6. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 (diversity jurisdiction) and/or 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (controversy arising under United States law). Supplemental jurisdiction to adjudicate issues pertaining to state law is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- 7. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because the events that give rise to Representative Plaintiff's claims took place within the Northern District of California and because Defendants sell and distribute the Products in this Judicial District.

PLAINTIFF

- 8. Edward Musgrave is an adult individual and resident of Concord, California. Edward Musgrave is referred to in this Complaint as the "Representative Plaintiff."
- 9. During the relevant time period, Representative Plaintiff purchased and consumed one or more of Defendants' Products.
- 10. Representative Plaintiff is, and throughout the entire class period asserted herein has been, very concerned about consuming foods that are not natural, such as foods using synthetic or artificial chemical ingredients, and tries to avoid consuming same. For this reason, Representative Plaintiff is willing to and has paid a premium for foods that are considered "all natural" and has refrained from buying their counterparts that were not "all natural." Based on the "all natural" representation on Defendants' Product labels, Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes reasonably believed the Products they purchased were "all natural" and relied on this representation in making the purchases thereof.
- 11. Specifically, in the past three years, Representative Plaintiff purchased items such as Marie Callender's Original Corn Bread Mix and Marie Callender's Honey Butter Corn Bread Mix at least 18 times after reading and relying on the truthfulness of labels that promised that these Products were "all natural." Representative Plaintiff saw and relied on these representations each time he

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purchased the Products. These representations were some of the reasons for Representative
Plaintiff's purchases and he consistently relied on the truthfulness of the "all natural" representations
when making these purchases. Representative Plaintiff purchased the Products from Safeway in
Concord, Lucky's in Concord, FoodMax in Concord, Lucky's in San Ramon and Safeway in Dublin,
California.

- 12. Representative Plaintiff not only purchased the Products because their labels said they were "all natural," but paid more money for the Products than he would have paid for other similar products that were not all natural (i.e., products that admittedly contained man-made, synthetic ingredients).
- 13. Had Representative Plaintiff known the truth that Defendants' Products were not "all natural," he would not have purchased Defendants' Products but would have purchased other brands of food products that were truly "all natural" or, if such alternatives were not available, would have purchased other non-natural food products that were less expensive than Defendants' All Natural Products.
- 14. Representative Plaintiff is a "consumer" and "real party in interest," as required to bring this action, and as set out in California Civil Code § 1780(a). Moreover, Representative Plaintiff suffered damages and injury as a result of Defendants' conduct, as alleged herein.
- 15. As used throughout this Complaint, the term "class members" and/or one or both of the "classes" refers to the Representative Plaintiff as well as each and every person eligible for membership in one or more of the classes of persons, as further described and defined herein.
- 16. At all times herein relevant, Representative Plaintiff was and is a person within both classes of persons, as further described and defined herein.
- 17. Representative Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself, individually, and as a class action, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of all persons similarly situated and proximately damaged by the unlawful conduct described herein.
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DEFENDANTS

- 18. At all times herein relevant, Marie Callender's Pie Shops, Inc. is a Delaware Corporation with its principal executive offices located in Vernon, California. Upon information and belief, this Defendant advertises, markets, sells and distributes the All Natural Products throughout the United States, including in this Judicial District.
- 19. At all times herein relevant, Marie Callender's Gourmet Products Division/ICC is a California Corporation with its principal executive offices located in San Jose, California. Upon information and belief, this Defendant advertises, markets, sells and distributes the All Natural Products throughout the United States, including in this Judicial District.
- 20. At all times herein relevant, ConAgra Foods RDM, Inc. is a Delaware Corporation with its principal executive offices located in Omaha, Nebraska. Upon information and belief, this Defendant advertises, markets, sells and distributes the All Natural Products throughout the United States, including in this Judicial District.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

21. Representative Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and as a class action on behalf of the following classes:

The "California Class":

All residents of California who, on or after May 1, 2010, purchased Marie Callender's food products that were labeled "all natural," yet contained Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate (aka, disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate).

The "National Class":

All residents of the United States of America who, on or after May 1, 2010, purchased Marie Callender's food products that were labeled "all natural," yet contained Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate (aka, disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate).

- 22. Defendants and their officers and directors are excluded from each of the classes.
- 23. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and membership in the proposed classes is easily ascertainable:

	2	a.		rosity: A class action is the only available method for the fair and adjudication of this controversy. The members of each of the classes				
	3			numerous that joinder of all members is impractical, if not impossible r as the Representative Plaintiff is informed and believes and, on tha				
	4		basis,	alleges that the total number of class members in either class is in the				
	5		tens of thousands of individuals. Membership in the classes will be determined by analysis of point of sale, electronic-mail and/or other transactional information, among other records maintained by Defendants and/or entities affiliated therewith.					
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	7	b.	Commonality: The Representative Plaintiff and the members of both classes					
	8	0.	share a community of interests in that there are numerous common question					
	9		and issues of fact and law which predominate over questions and solely affecting individual members, including, but not necessarily limit					
	10		1)	Whether Defendants' advertising of the Products was false				
LE & ASSOCIATES, APC TORNEY'S AT LAW SWACHOVIA TOWER OADWAY, NINTH FLOOR AKLAND, CA 94612 EE: (510) 891-9800	11		1)	deceptive, and/or misleading;				
	12		2)	Whether Defendants knew or should have known that representing				
	13			the Products as being "all natural" was false advertising thereof;				
	14		3)	Whether Defendants intentionally or negligently misrepresented				
	15			concealed or omitted a material fact regarding the true characterist of the Products;				
SCOTT COLE ATTOI THE WA 1970 BROAK	16		4)	Whether Defendants violated California Business and Profession				
SCO	17		,	Code § 17500, et seq. by engaging in misleading and/or deceptive				
	18			advertising;				
	19		5)	Whether Defendants violated California Civil Code § 1750 and 1770, et seq. by representing that the Products had/has characteristic				
	20			uses and/or benefits which they do/did not have, and/or representing				
	21			that these Products were and are of a particular standard, quality or grade, when they were not;				
	22		6)	Whether Defendants violated California Business and Professions				
	23		0)	Code § 17200, et seq. by engaging in unfair, unlawful and/o				
	24			fraudulent business practices;				
	25		7)	Whether Defendants' misrepresentations, concealment and/or failures to disclose material fact(s) regarding the "all natural" characteristics				
	26			of the Products is a breach of contract;				
	27		8)	Whether injunctive, corrective and/or declaratory relief is				
	28		,	appropriate;				

seeking high-quality food made with natural ingredients. See https://www.facebook.com/pages/

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Marie-Callenders-Gourmet-Products/365051958737?id=365051958737&sk=info.

- 27. As part of their broad-based social media advertising efforts, Defendants maintain a Facebook page, Pinterest page, Google + page, YouTube page, Twitter page, Tumblr blog, and Vimeo page for their all natural products. Among other enticements, these pages are loaded with contests, recipes, customer reviews and baking tips. https://www.facebook.com/pages/Marie-Callenders-Gourmet-Products/365051958737: http://www.pinterest.com/mccornbread360/: https://plus.google.com/+Mccornbread/posts; https://www.youtube.com/user/mccornbreaddotcom; https://twitter.com/MC_Cornbread; http://mariecallendersgourmetproducts.tumblr.com/; http://vimeo.com/user8691727. As of April 23, 2014, Marie Callender's Facebook page showed a total of 6,914 "likes" (a social media expression for positive approval of a page, posting, or comment), illustrating the reach of Marie Callender's mass media advertising efforts. https://www.facebook.com/MarieCallendersMeals.
- 28. Marie Callender's also promotes its "all natural" products with a blog flush with recipes and topical food discussions. As of April 23, 2014, Marie Callender's blog included 41 "all different articles and recipes regarding natural" cornbread its mix. https://mccornbread.com/category/corn-bread-mix/.
- 29. To further increase brand awareness and product consumption, Defendants peddle their "all natural" products at various events like the "Natural Products Expo West Foods Show" in Anaheim, California; the "Fancy Food Show" in San Francisco, California; and the "Kehe Holiday Show" in Chicago, Illinois. https://www.facebook.com/pages/Marie-Callenders-Gourmet-Products/365051958737?id=365051958737&sk=events.
- 30. Throughout the class period, Defendants engaged in the unfair, unlawful, deceptive, and fraudulent practice of describing and falsely advertising the Products listed heretofore in this Complaint as "all natural" when, in fact, they contain the synthetic chemical ingredient identified below. Specifically, these Products contain, or contained at the time Representative Plaintiff purchased them, one or more non-natural, highly processed ingredients such as Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate.

SODIUM ACID PYROPHOSPHATE

- 31. Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate (hereinafter referred to as "SAPP"), an odorless white powder, also referred to as disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate and/or disodium pyrophosphate, has various applications—from its use in leather treatment to remove iron stains on hides during processing, to stabilizing hydrogen peroxide solutions against reduction, to facilitating hair removal in hog slaughter, to feather removal from birds in poultry slaughter, to its use in petroleum production.
- 32. Defendants use SAPP in their All Natural Products that they sell to consumers, and label the resultant Products "all natural." Not only is SAPP a synthetic product, but excessive use can lead to imbalanced levels of minerals in the body and bone loss.
- 33. The Products at issue herein are labeled "all natural," yet contain the non-natural ingredient listed above.

DEFENDANTS' STRATEGY TO APPEAL TO HEALTH CONSCIOUS CONSUMERS

- 34. Defendants engaged in this fraudulent advertising and marketing scheme because they knew that their target market values "all natural" food products and will pay more for these items due to the association consumers make between "all natural" food products and a wholesome way of life, the perceived higher quality, health and safety benefits of the products, and/or low impact on the environment.
- 35. As such, Defendants' "all natural" labeling is central to their marketing of the Products and part of their overall strategy to capture the rapidly expanding natural foods market. As a result, Defendants' Products command a premium price, using "all natural" claims to distinguish them from their competitors' food products.
- 36. As Defendants undoubtedly know, many American consumers are health conscious and seek out wholesome, natural foods to keep a healthy diet. Because of this, consumers routinely take nutrition information into consideration in selecting and purchasing food items.
- 37. Consumers also value "all natural" ingredients for myriad other reasons, including perceived benefits of avoiding disease, helping the environment, assisting local farmers, assisting

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factory workers who would otherwise be exposed to synthetic and hazardous substances, and financially supporting the companies that share these values.

- 38. Product package labels, including nutrition labels, are vehicles that convey nutrition information to consumers which they can and do use to make purchasing decisions. As noted by Food and Drug Administration Commissioner Dr. Margaret Hamburg during the FDA's Media Briefing on Front-of-Pack labeling on October 20, 2009, "[s]tudies show that consumers trust and believe the nutrition facts information and that many consumers use it to help them build a healthy diet." http://www.fda.gov/downloads/NewsEvents/Newsroom/MediaTranscripts/UCM187809.pdf.
- 39. The prevalence of claims about nutritional content on food packaging in the United States has increased in recent years as manufacturers have sought to provide consumers with nutrition information and thereby influence their purchasing decisions. Indeed, a substantial percentage of food products sold in the United States have a health claim or a qualified health claim on the food package, and even more have nutrient content claims on their packaging.
- 40. Consumers attribute a wide range of benefits to foods made entirely of natural ingredients. Consumers perceive "all natural" foods to be higher quality, healthier, safer to eat and less damaging to the environment.
- 41. Catering to consumers' tastes for natural foods is tremendously advantageous for businesses. In 2008, foods labeled with the word "natural" produced \$22.3 billion in sales, a 10% increase from 2007, 37% increase from 2004. and http://www.nielsen.com/us/en/newswire/2009/â œnaturalâ -beats-â œorganicâ -in-foodsales-according-to-nielsenâ TMs-healthy-eating-report.html. In 2009, sales increased again with products labeled "natural" producing \$22.8 billion in sales. http://www.nielsen.com/us/en/newswire/2010/healthy-eating-trends-pt-1-commitment-trumps-theeconomic-pinch.html.
- 42. It was in an effort to capture the growing demand and to entice consumers to purchase its Products that Defendants committed the unlawful acts detailed in this Complaint.
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- 43. Consumers lack the ability to test or independently ascertain the accuracy of a food product label, especially at the point of sale. Reasonable consumers must and do rely on the company to honestly report the nature of a food product's ingredients.
- 44. Moreover, not having the specialized food chemistry and regulatory knowledge necessary to make independent determinations thereof, a reasonable consumer would interpret the fine print ingredient label in a way to be consistent with the front label representation.
- Defendants intend for consumers to rely upon their Products' labels, and reasonable consumers do, in fact, so rely. Those labels are the only available source of information consumers can use to make decisions on whether to buy "all natural" food products.
- 46. As a result of its false and misleading labeling, Defendants were able to sell their Products to thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of consumers throughout the United States and to profit handsomely from these transactions.

DEFINITION OF "ALL NATURAL"

- 47. Representing that a food product or ingredient is "all natural" is a statement of fact, and this term has been defined by federal governmental agencies that regulate food companies such as Defendants.
 - 48. Merriam Webster Dictionary defines the terms as follows:
 - "all" means "the whole amount" and "nothing but"
 - "natural" means "existing in nature and not made or caused by people" and "not having any extra substances or chemicals added: not containing anything artificial"

http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary.

- 49. A reasonable consumer would rely on the definitions in the preceding paragraph in making food purchasing decisions.
- 50. Specifically, the FDA has established a policy and defined the outer boundaries of the use of the term "natural." According to this agency, at the very least, a product is not "natural" if it contains color, artificial flavors, or synthetic substances. See
- www.fda.gov/downloads/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/UCM199361.pdf.

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51.	Pursuant to 7 C.F.	R 8 205 2	an ingredient	t is synthet	ic if it is
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- [a] substance that is formulated or manufactured by a chemical process or by a process that chemically changes a substance extracted from naturally occurring plant, animal, or mineral sources, except that such term shall not apply to substances created by naturally occurring biological processes.
- 52. Similarly, the USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service ("FSIS") defines a "natural" product as a product that does not contain any artificial or synthetic ingredient and does not contain any ingredient that is more than "minimally processed":

Minimal processing may include: (a) those traditional processes used to make food edible or to preserve it or to make it safe for human consumption, e.g., smoking, roasting, freezing, drying, and fermenting, or (b) those physical processes which do not fundamentally alter the raw product and/or which only separate a whole, intact food into component parts, e.g., grinding meat, separating eggs into albumen and yolk, and pressing fruits to produce juices.

Relatively severe processes, e.g., solvent extraction, acid hydrolysis, and chemical bleaching would clearly be considered more than minimal processing. . . .

USDA FSIS. Food Standards Labeling **Policy** available See and Book. at www.fsis.usda.gov/OPPDE/larc/Policies/Labeling_Policy_Book_082005.pdf.

- 53. A reasonable consumer's understanding of the term "natural" comports with these federal definitions.
- A reasonable consumer would also expect that Defendants' Products are what 54. Defendants identify them as on the Product labels (i.e., that they are "all natural," with no synthetic substances).

DEFENDANTS' MISREPRESENTATIONS

- 55. Throughout the class period, Defendants prominently and repeatedly included the phrases "all natural" on the labels of the Products at issue here, thereby cultivating a wholesome, healthful and socially conscious image in an effort to promote the sale of these Products, even though they were not "all natural."
- 56. Defendants made these false, misleading, and deceptive representations by labeling them in the manner detailed in the paragraphs below, and as shown in Attachment "A" hereto. From

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"A" hereto.

DEFENDANTS' KNOWLEDGE OF THE FALSITY OF ITS ADVERTISING

an advertising "best practices" perspective, Defendants make maximum use of the available space on

- 58. Defendants knew what representations they made regarding the Products, insofar as all of those representations appeared on the Products' packages.
- 59. Defendants also knew what ingredients were added to each Product, since they manufactured the Products and then listed all of the Product ingredients on the Product packages. *See* Attachment "A" hereto.
- 60. Defendants are governed by and knew the federal regulations that control the labeling of the Products and, thus, were aware that some of the ingredients have been federally declared to be synthetic substances and/or require extensive processing to be used in food. Defendants have retained expert nutritionists, food chemists, and other scientists, and have spent much time and money in developing their own food technologies, such that they were aware that the synthetic substances used in the Products are not natural.
- 61. As such, Defendants knew all the facts demonstrating that the Products contain synthetic substances and that the Products are falsely labeled, and that, by their website's further false statements, consumers would rely on these misrepresentations to their detriment.
- 62. The misrepresentations and omissions were uniform and were communicated to Representative Plaintiff and to each member of each class at every point of purchase and consumption.
- 63. Since Representative Plaintiff and the members of the classes are not at fault for failing to discover Defendants' wrongs before now and, thus, had no actual or presumptive knowledge of facts sufficient to put them on inquiry, and since, to this day, Defendants have concealed and suppressed the true characteristics of the Products, Defendants' continuing concealment tolls the applicable statute of limitations.

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64. Consumers frequently rely on food label representations and information in making purchase decisions.

RELIANCE ON DEFENDANTS' FALSE REPRESENTATIONS

- 65. Each time Representative Plaintiff and the class members purchased the All Natural Products, Representative Plaintiff and the class members saw the Products' packages and, thus, also saw the false, misleading, and deceptive representations detailed above, yet did not receive disclosure of the facts concealed as detailed above.
- 66. Representative Plaintiff and the class members were among the intended recipients of Defendants' deceptive representations and omissions.
- 67. Representative Plaintiff and the class members reasonably relied to their detriment on Defendants' misleading representations and omissions.
- 68. Defendants' false, misleading, and deceptive misrepresentations and omissions were intended to deceive and mislead, and are likely to continue to deceive and mislead, Representative Plaintiff, class members, reasonable consumers, and the general public.
- 69. Defendants' deceptive 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. As such, Representative Plaintiff's and class members' reliance upon such representations and omissions may be presumed as a matter of law. The materiality of those representations and omissions also establishes causation between Defendants' conduct and the injuries sustained by Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes.
- 70. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unfair and wrongful conduct, as set forth herein, Representative Plaintiff and class members (1) were misled into purchasing the Products, (2) received a product that failed to meet their reasonable expectations and Defendants' promises, (3) paid a sum (indeed, a premium sum) of money for a product that was not as represented and, thus, were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the purchased Products had less value than what was represented by Defendants, (4) ingested a substance that was other than what was represented by Defendants and that Representative Plaintiff and class members did not expect or give informed consent to, (5) ingested a product that did not bring about the health benefits

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Defendants promised, and which may be harmful to health and, inter alia, (6) were forced to
unwittingly support a company that contributes to environmental, ecological, or health damage and
denied the benefit of supporting companies that sell "all natural" foods and contribute to
environmental sustainability and better health.

- 71. Defendants, at all times, knew that Representative Plaintiff and class members would consider the Products' allegedly "all natural" characteristics to be material in their decision to purchase them and would rely upon the misrepresentations and/or omissions of Defendants. Defendants' concealment, misbranding and non-disclosure were intended to influence consumers' purchasing decisions and were done with reckless disregard for the rights of consumers. Representative Plaintiff's and class members' reliance and resultant substantial monetary loss were reasonably foreseeable by Defendants.
- 72. This action is brought to redress and end Defendants' pattern of unfair and wrongful conduct. Indeed, without an award of damages and injunctive relief by this Court, Defendants are likely to continue to injure consumers and harm the public interest.
- 73. In fact, as of the date of filing this Complaint, retail stores in the United States and California are selling the Products at issue and labeled "all natural." Even if, during the pendency of this litigation, Defendants elected to remove the "all natural" labeling from the Products, Defendants are not presently enjoined from putting the "all natural" representation back on their labels at any time they so decide. Accordingly, Representative Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief to ensure Defendants have, in fact, removed any and all of the "all natural" representations from labels on the Products still available for purchase, and to prevent Defendants from making the "all natural" representation on the Product labels in the future as long as the Products continue to contain synthetic ingredients.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Deceptive Advertising Practices (California Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, et seq.) (for the California Class Only)

74. Representative Plaintiff incorporates in this cause of action each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs, with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.

- 75. California Business & Professions Code § 17500 prohibits "unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising."
- 76. Defendants violated California Business & Professions Code § 17500 when they represented, through their false and misleading advertising, and other express representations, that Defendants' All Natural Products possessed characteristics and a value that they did not actually have.
- 77. Defendants' deceptive practices were specifically designed to induce Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class to purchase the Products. Defendants engaged in broad-based marketing efforts to reach Representative Plaintiff and California class members and to induce them to purchase these Products. Defendants were successful in masking their dishonesty insofar as they did induce Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class to unwittingly purchase the Products.
- 78. Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class would not have purchased and consumed the Products had it not been for Defendants' misrepresentations of material facts. Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class were denied the benefit of the bargain when they decided to purchase the Products over competitor products (which are less expensive, actually contain "all natural" ingredients and/or do not unlawfully claim to be "all natural"). Had Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class been aware of these false and misleading advertising tactics, they would have paid less than what they did pay for these Products, or they would not have purchased the Products at all.
- 79. The above acts of Defendants, in disseminating said misleading and deceptive representations and statements throughout the State of California to consumers, including Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class, were and are likely to deceive reasonable consumers by obfuscating the nature of the ingredients of the All Natural Products, all in violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17500, *et seq.*
- 80. In making and disseminating the statements alleged herein, Defendants knew or should have known that the statements were untrue or misleading, and acted in violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17500, *et seq.*

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81.	To this day, Defendants continue to engage in unlawful, unfair and deceptive practices
in violation of	California Business & Professions Code § 17500. Specifically, Defendants continue
to use advertis	ing on their packaging and on their website that is deceptive to induce consumers to
purchase the A	All Natural Products.

- 82. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful conduct in violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17500, Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class, pursuant to California Business and Professions Code § 17535, are entitled to an Order of this Court enjoining such future wrongful conduct on the part of Defendants, and requiring Defendants to fully disclose the true nature of their misrepresentations.
- 83. Additionally, Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class request an Order requiring Defendants to disgorge their ill-gotten gains and/or award full restitution of all monies wrongfully acquired by Defendants by means of such acts of false advertising, plus interest and attorneys' fees.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Consumers Legal Remedies Act (California Civil Code § 1750, et seq.) (for the California Class Only)

- 84. Representative Plaintiff incorporates in this cause of action each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs, with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.
- 85. Representative Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA"); California Civil Code § 1750, et seq.
- 86. The CLRA provides that "unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale or lease of goods or services to any consumer are unlawful."
- 87. The All Natural Products are "goods," as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code § 1761(a).
- 88. Each Defendant is a "person," as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code § 1761(c).

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- 89. Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class are "consumers," as defined by the CLRA in California Civil Code § 1761(d).
- 90. Purchases of the All Natural Products by Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class are "transactions," as defined by California Civil Code § 1761(e).
- 91. Defendants engaged in unfair and deceptive acts declared unlawful by the CLRA by knowingly and intentionally mislabeling the All Natural Products when, in fact, these Products contain one or more artificial man-made ingredients (i.e., that do not occur in nature).
- 92. Representing that the Products had/has characteristics, uses and/or benefits which they did/do not have, and representing that these Products were and are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, when they were, in fact, of another standard, quality and/or grade, constituted and continues to constitute an unfair or deceptive trade practice under the provisions of California Civil Code §§ 1770(a)(5) and 1770(a)(7).
- 93. Defendants violated the CLRA by representing and advertising that these Products, as discussed above, were "all natural." Defendants knew, however, that this was not the case and that, in reality, these Products contained one or more synthetic chemical preservatives.
- 94. Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class reasonably and justifiably relied on Defendants' misrepresentations in purchasing these misbranded Products. Had the Products been honestly advertised and labeled, Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class would not have purchased them and/or would have paid less than what they did pay for these Products.
- 95. Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class were unaware of the existence of facts that Defendants suppressed and failed to disclose and, had the facts been known, would not have purchased the Products and/or purchased them at the prices at which they were offered.
- 96. Representative Plaintiff and the members of the California class have been directly and proximately injured by Defendants' conduct. Such injury may, but does not necessarily include and is not limited to, the purchase of the Products and/or the purchase of the Products at the prices at which they were offered.

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	97.	Insofar	as	Defendants'	conduct	violated	California	Civil	Code	§	1770(a)(5)
Repres	sentativ	e Plainti	ff a	nd members o	of the Cali	fornia cla	ss are entitl	ed to (pursuai	at to	o Californi
Civil (Code §	1780, e	t se	eq.) and do so	eek injund	ctive relie	ef to end De	efenda	nts' vi	ola	tions of th
Califor	rnia Co	nsumers	Le	gal Remedies	Act.						

- 98. Moreover, Defendants' conduct is malicious, fraudulent, and wanton. Defendants intentionally mislead and withhold material information from consumers to increase the sale of their Products.
- 99 Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1782(a), Representative Plaintiff on his own behalf, and on behalf of members of the California class, have notified Defendants of the alleged violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act. If, after 30 days from the date of the notification letter, Defendants have failed to provide appropriate relief for the violations, Representative Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to seek compensatory, monetary and punitive damages, in addition to equitable and injunctive relief, and will further request that this Court enter such Orders or judgments as may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money which may have been acquired by means of such unfair business practices, and for such other relief as provided in California Civil Code § 1780 and the Prayer for Relief.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Common Law Fraud (for the California and Nationwide Classes)

- 100. Representative Plaintiff incorporates in this cause of action each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs, with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.
- 101. Defendants willfully, falsely, and knowingly misrepresented material facts relating to the character and quality of the Products. These misrepresentations are contained in various media advertising and packaging disseminated or caused to be disseminated by Defendants, and such misrepresentations were reiterated and disseminated by officers, agents, representatives, servants, or employees of Defendants, acting within the scope of their authority, and employed by Defendants to merchandise and market the Products.

JIT COLE & ASSOCIAT ATTORNEY'S AT LAW THE WACHOVIA TOWER 1970 BROADWAY, NINTH FL OAKLAND, CA 94612 TEL: (510) 891-9800	COTT COLE & ASSOCIATES, APC	ATTORNEY'S AT LAW	THE WACHOVIA TOWER	1970 BROADWAY, NINTH FLOOR	OAKLAND, CA 94612	TEL: (510) 891-9800	
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102.	Defendants' misrepresentations were the type of misrepresentations that are material
(i.e., the type	of misrepresentations to which a reasonable person would attach importance and would
be induced to	act thereon in making purchase decisions).

- 103. Defendants knew that the misrepresentations alleged herein were false at the time they made them and/or acted recklessly in making such misrepresentations.
- 104. Defendants intended that Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes rely on the misrepresentations alleged herein and purchase the Products.
- 105. Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes reasonably and justifiably relied on Defendants' misrepresentations when purchasing the Products, were unaware of the existence of facts that Defendants suppressed and failed to disclose, and, had the facts been known, would not have purchased the Products and/or purchased them at the prices at which they were offered.
- 106. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes have suffered and continue to suffer economic losses and other general and specific damages, including, but not necessarily limited to, the monies paid to Defendants, and any interest that would have accrued on those monies, all in an amount to be proven at trial.
- 107. Moreover, in that, at all times herein mentioned, Defendants intended to cause or acted with reckless disregard of the probability of causing damage to Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes, and because Defendants were guilty of oppressive, fraudulent and/or malicious conduct, Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes are entitled to an award of exemplary or punitive damages against Defendants in an amount adequate to deter such conduct in the future.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Negligent Misrepresentation (for the California and Nationwide Classes)

- 108. Representative Plaintiff incorporates in this cause of action each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs, with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.
- 109. Defendants, directly or through its agents and employees, made false representations to Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes.

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110.	Defendants owed a duty to Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes to
disclose the 1	material facts set forth above about the Products

- 111. In making the representations, and in doing the acts alleged above, Defendants acted without any reasonable grounds for believing the representations were true, and intended by said representations to induce the reliance of Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes.
- 112. Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes reasonably and justifiably relied on Defendants' misrepresentations when purchasing the All Natural Products, were unaware of the existence of facts that Defendants suppressed and failed to disclose and, had the facts been known, would not have purchased the Products and/or purchased them at the price at which they were offered.
- 113. As a direct and proximate result of these misrepresentations, Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes have suffered and continue to suffer economic losses and other general and specific damages, including but not limited to the amounts paid for the All Natural Products, and any interest that would have accrued on those monies, all in an amount to be proven at trial.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Breach of Express Warranty (for the California Class Only)

- 114. Representative Plaintiff incorporates in this cause of action each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs, with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.
- 115. By advertising and selling the Products at issue here as "all natural," Defendants made promises and affirmations of fact on these Products' packaging, and through its marketing and advertising, as described above. This marketing and advertising constitutes express warranties and became part of the basis of the bargain between Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class, on the one hand, and Defendants, on the other.
- 116. Defendants purport, through their advertising, to create express warranties of the Products at issue here as "all natural" by making the affirmation of fact, and promising that these Products were and are "all natural."

22.

117.	Despite express warranties about the "all natural" character of these Products, the Al
Natural Produ	ucts contain one or more synthetic chemical ingredients, as discussed above.

- 118. Defendants breached express warranties about these Products and their qualities because these Products do not conform to Defendants' affirmations and promises to be "all natural."
- 119. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach of express warranty, Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class were harmed in the amount of the purchase price they paid for these Products. Moreover, Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes have suffered and continue to suffer economic losses and other general and specific damages, including but not limited to the amounts paid for the All Natural Products, and any interest that would have accrued on those monies, all in an amount to be proven at trial.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Breach of Contract

(for the California and Nationwide Classes)

- 120. Representative Plaintiff incorporates in this claim for relief each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs, with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.
- 121. Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes had a valid contract, supported by sufficient consideration, pursuant to which Defendants were obligated to provide food products which were, in fact, "all natural," as represented by Defendants.
- 122. Defendants materially breached their contract with Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes by providing the Products which were not "all natural."
- 123. As a result of Defendants' breach, Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes were damaged in that they received a product with less value than the amount paid. Moreover, Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes have suffered and continue to suffer economic losses and other general and specific damages, including but not limited to the amounts paid for the All Natural Products, and any interest that would have accrued on those monies, all in an amount to be proven at trial.
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Unfair Business Practices (California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-17208) (for the California Class Only)

- 124. Representative Plaintiff incorporates in this claim for relief each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs, with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.
- 125. Representative Plaintiff brings this claim seeking equitable and injunctive relief to stop Defendants' misconduct, as complained of herein, and to seek restitution of the amounts Defendants acquired through the unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent business practices described herein.
- 126. Defendants' knowing conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes an "unfair" and/or "fraudulent" business practice, as set forth in California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-17208. Representative Plaintiff also asserts a violation of public policy by Defendants by withholding material facts from consumers.
- 127. Defendants' conduct was and continued to be fraudulent, because directly or through their agents and employees, Defendants made false representations to Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class that were likely to deceive them. These false representations (i.e., the labeling of the Products as "all natural") are and were likely to deceive reasonable California purchasers, such as the Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class, into purchasing the Products.
- 128. There were reasonable alternatives available to Defendants to further Defendants' legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein.
- 129. Defendants' misrepresentations of material facts, as set forth herein, also constitute an "unlawful" practice because they, inter alia, violate California Civil Code §§ 1572, 1573, 1709, 1710, 1711 and 1770, as well as the common law. Further, Defendants' misrepresentations violate California's Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law ("Sherman Law") which provides that "[a]ny food is misbranded if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular." California Health and Safety code, Division 104, Part 5, Article 6 § 110660.
- 130. Finally, Defendants' conduct violated the FDA's policy concerning what is "natural," as set forth throughout this Complaint, although Representative Plaintiff does not

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seek to enforce any of the state law claims raised herein so as to impose any standard of conduct that exceeds that which would violate the FDA policy concerning, or definitions of what is "natural."

- 131. Defendants' conduct in making the representations described herein constitutes a knowing failure to adopt policies in accordance with and/or adherence to applicable laws, as set forth herein, all of which are binding upon and burdensome to its competitors. This conduct engenders an unfair competitive advantage for Defendants, thereby constituting an unfair business practice under California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200-17208.
- 132. In addition, Defendants' conduct was, and continues to be, unfair, in that its injury to countless purchasers of the Products is substantial, and is not outweighed by any countervailing benefits to consumers or to competitors.
- 133. Moreover, Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class could not have reasonably avoided such injury, given that Defendants failed to disclose the Products' true characteristics at any point. Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class purchased the Products in reliance on the representations made by Defendants, as alleged herein.
- 134. Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class have been directly and proximately injured by Defendants' conduct in ways including, but not necessarily limited to, the monies paid to Defendants for Products that lack the characteristics advertised, interest lost on those monies, and their unwitting support of a business enterprise that promotes deception and undue greed to the detriment of health- and environmentally-conscious consumers.
- 135. As a result of the business acts and practices described above, Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class, pursuant to California Business and Professions Code § 17203, are entitled to an Order enjoining such future wrongful conduct on the part of Defendants and such other Orders and judgments which may be necessary to disgorge Defendants' ill-gotten gains and to restore to any person in interest any money paid for the All Natural Products as a result of the wrongful conduct of Defendants.
- 136. Defendants have clearly established a policy of accepting a certain amount of collateral damage, as represented by the damages to the Representative Plaintiff and members of the

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California class herein alleged, as incidental to their business operations, rather than accept the alternative costs of full compliance with fair, lawful, and honest business practices, ordinarily borne by their responsible competitors and as set forth in legislation and the judicial record.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Quasi-Contract/Unjust Enrichment (for the California and Nationwide Classes)

- 137. Representative Plaintiff incorporates in this cause of action each and every allegation of the preceding paragraphs, with the same force and effect as though fully set forth herein.
- 138. As alleged herein, Defendants intentionally and/or recklessly made false representations to Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes to induce them to purchase the Products. Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes reasonably relied on these false representations when purchasing the Products.
- 139. Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes did not receive all of the benefits promised by Defendants, and paid more to Defendants for the Products than they otherwise would and/or should have paid.
- 140. Defendants' conduct in enticing Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes to purchase Defendants' Products through Defendants' false and misleading packaging, as described in this Complaint, is unlawful because the statements contained on the Product labels are untrue. Defendants took monies from Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes for Products promised to be "all natural," even though the Products were not "all natural" as detailed in this Complaint. Defendants have been unjustly enriched at the expense of Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes as a result of the unlawful conduct alleged herein, thereby creating a quasicontractual obligation on Defendants to restore these ill-gotten gains to Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes.
- 141. It would be inequitable and unconscionable for Defendants to retain the profit, benefit and/or other compensation they obtained from their deceptive, misleading, and unlawful conduct alleged herein.

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142. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unjust enrichment, Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes are entitled to restitution of, disgorgement of, and/or the imposition of a constructive trust upon all profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained by Defendants from their deceptive, misleading, and unlawful conduct as alleged herein.

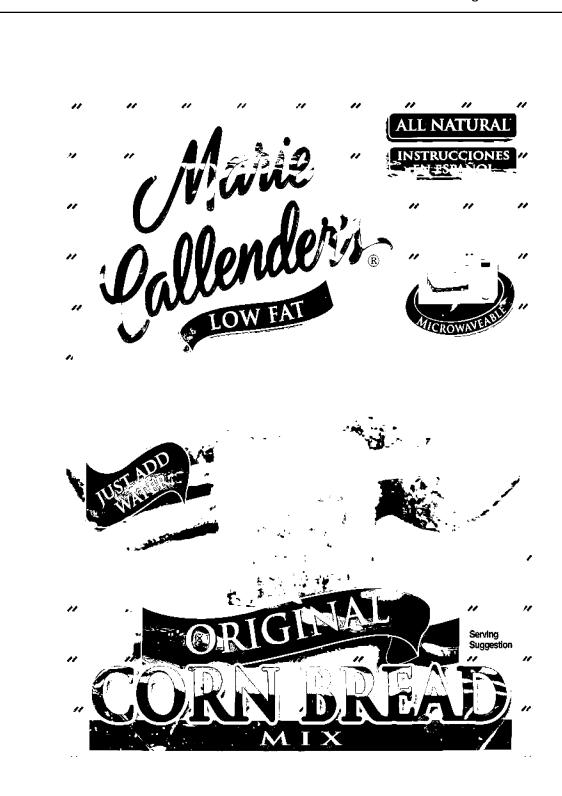
RELIEF SOUGHT

WHEREFORE, the Representative Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and each of the proposed **Plaintiff classes**, prays for judgment and the following specific relief against **Defendants**, as follows:

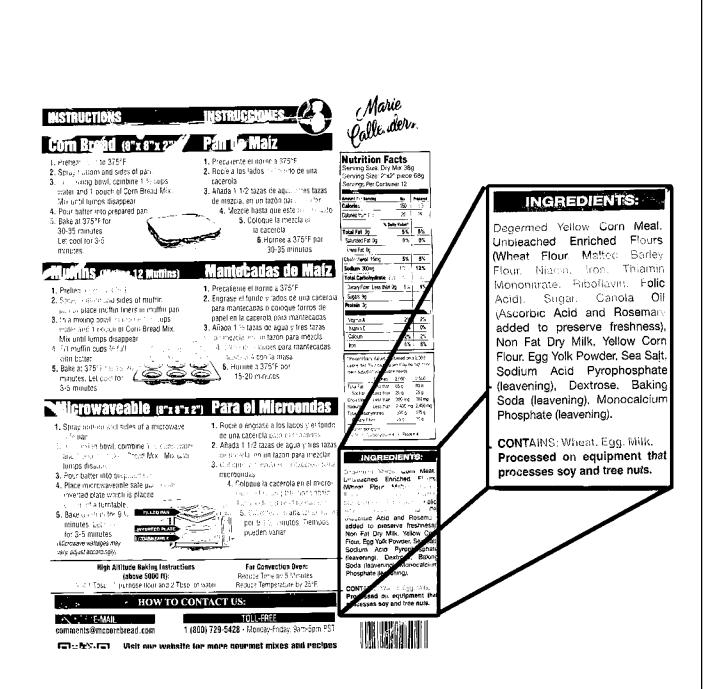
- 1. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that this action is a proper class action and certify each of the proposed classes and/or any other appropriate subclasses under F.R.C.P. Rule 23(b)1, (b)(2) and/or (b)(3);
- 2. That Defendants are found to have violated California Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq., § 17500, et seq., and California Civil Code § 1750, et seq., and § 1790, et seq., as to the Representative Plaintiff and class members:
- 3. That Defendants be found to have breached their contracts with Representative Plaintiff and members of both classes:
- 4. That the Court further enjoin Defendants, ordering them to cease and desist from unlawful activities in further violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.;
- For a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendants from advertising, representing, or otherwise holding out for sale within the United States of America, any products which contain Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate (also known as disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate) as being "all natural";
- For an Order requiring Defendants to provide a form of corrective advertising 6. to correct the misrepresentations, misstatements and omissions made in the marketing, advertising, packaging and other promotional materials related to its All Natural Products;
- 7. For an award of restitution and disgorgement of Defendants' excessive and illgotten revenues to Representative Plaintiff and members of the California class;

1	8.	For an Order requiring an acco	ounting for, and imposition of a constructive trust upon,					
2	all monies re	all monies received by Defendants as a result of the unfair, misleading, fraudulent and unlawful						
3	conduct alleg	ged herein;						
4	9.	For an award to Represent	ative Plaintiff and to members of both classes of					
5	compensator	y damages in an amount to be p	proven at trial;					
6	10.	For an award of pre- and p	ost-judgment interest on the amount of any and all					
7	economic los	omic losses, at the prevailing legal rate;						
8	11.	For an award to Representative Plaintiff and to members of both classes of punitive						
9	and/or exemplary damages;							
10	12.	For an award of reasonable	attorneys' fees, pursuant to California Code of Civil					
11	Procedure §	1021.5 and/or California Civil (Code §§ 1780(d) and 1794(d);					
12	13.	For costs of suit and any and a	all other such relief as the Court deems just and proper;					
13	and							
14	14.	For all other Orders, finding	gs and determinations identified and sought in this					
15	Complaint.							
16		<u>JUR</u>	Y DEMAND					
17	Repre	esentative Plaintiff and member	s of each of the classes hereby demand trial by jury on					
18	all issues tria	ble of right by jury.						
19								
20	Dated: May	1 2014	SCOTT COLE & ASSOCIATES, APC					
21	Buted: Way	1, 2011	SCOTT COLL WILDOCKITLES, IN C					
22		By:	/s/ Molly A. DeSario Molly A. DeSario, Esq.					
23			Attorneys for Representative Plaintiff and the Plaintiff Classes					
24			and the Flamini Classes					
25								
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27								
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ATTACHMENT A



Marie Callender's All Natural Original Corn Bread Mix (Front View)



Marie Callender's All Natural Original Corn Bread Mix (Back View)



Marie Callender's All Natural Corn Bread Muffin Mix (Front View)









do Great Meri

- 1. Preheat oven to 375 To
- 2. Grease muffin tin or use paper baking cups.
- In bowl, combine egg. milk and oil.
- 4. Add muffin mix and mix until smooth.
- 5. Fill muffin cups 2/3 full with batter.
- 6. Bake ET5°F for 13-15 minutes.

lantecadas

- 1. Precalentar el homo a 375°F
- 2. Engrase los lados 😑 fondo de un moide de hornear o use moides de pape.
- 3. En un tazón megalé el huevo. leche y aceite.
- 4. Añada el contenido y mezcle hasta que esté suave la maza.
- Llenar los moldes hasta ¾ del límite superior con la mezcla.

6. Hornee a 375°F por 13-15 minutos.

- 1. In powl combine Egg. Milk & Oil. 2. To bowl add muffin mix: recipiente que seguro para **ix until smooth.
- 3. Stray microwave safe muffin 2. En un tazón mezcle el huevo, can or line with baking cups.
- 4. Fill muffin cups 2/3 full with patter. 5. Place Muffin pan on
 - 4. Lienar los moides hasta 34 de.
 - 5. Ponga el molde encima del platóa del microondas vi

Para el Microcodas

- 1. Engrase o coloque moldes de papel para mantecadas en un usarse en microondas.
- leche y aceite, hasta estar bien mezclados.
- 3. Añada el contenido y mezcle hasta que esté suave la maza.
- límite superior con la mezcia.
- hornee alta temperatura por ½ a 2 minutos.

Nutrition Facts Serving Size 1/4 Cus Dry Mix(33g) Servings Per Container 8 :30 220 Calones from Fat 20 710 Total Fat 20 20 % Saturated Fall Og 8% 0% Trans Fa: Og Cholesterol (mg 10% 11% 12% Sodium 270mg Total Carbohydrate 25g 8% 9% Delay **Floer** () Suga:s 8g **Protein** 2g Vitamin A Vitamin C ን ፣ Calcium ne. ۳, lron

ed mulfin nutrition in s made using 2% Low Fat Milk

INGREDIENT

Enriched Degermed Yellow Corn Meal. Unb.sached Enriched Wheat Flour (Niac Iron, Thiamin Mononitrata Riboflavin, Folio Acid), Sugar Canola Oii (Rosemary and Ascorbic Acid added to preserve freshness), Sea Salt Leavening (Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate. Sadiun Bicarbonate, Monocaldia Phosphate).

Contains: Wheat Manufactured of equipment es Milk, Egg. Soy

INGREDIENTS:

Enriched Degermed Yellow Meal. Unbleached Corn Enriched Wheat Flour (Niacin. Iron, Thiamin Mononitrate. Riboflavin, Folic Acid), Sugar, Canola Oil (Rosemary and **Ascorbic Acid added to** preserve freshness), Sea Salt. Leavening (Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate, Sodium Bicarbonate, Monocalcium Phosphate).

Contains: Wheat Manufactured on equipment that processes Milk, Egg. Soy and Tree Nuts.



HOW TO CONTACT U

comments@mccornbread.com

microwave turntable.

5ake on high 1 ½ - 2 minutes.

1 (800) 729-5428 - Miphday-Friday, 9am-5pm PS

Visit our website for more gourmet mixes and recipes http://www.mccornbread.com

Marie Callender's Sourmet Products Division / ICC

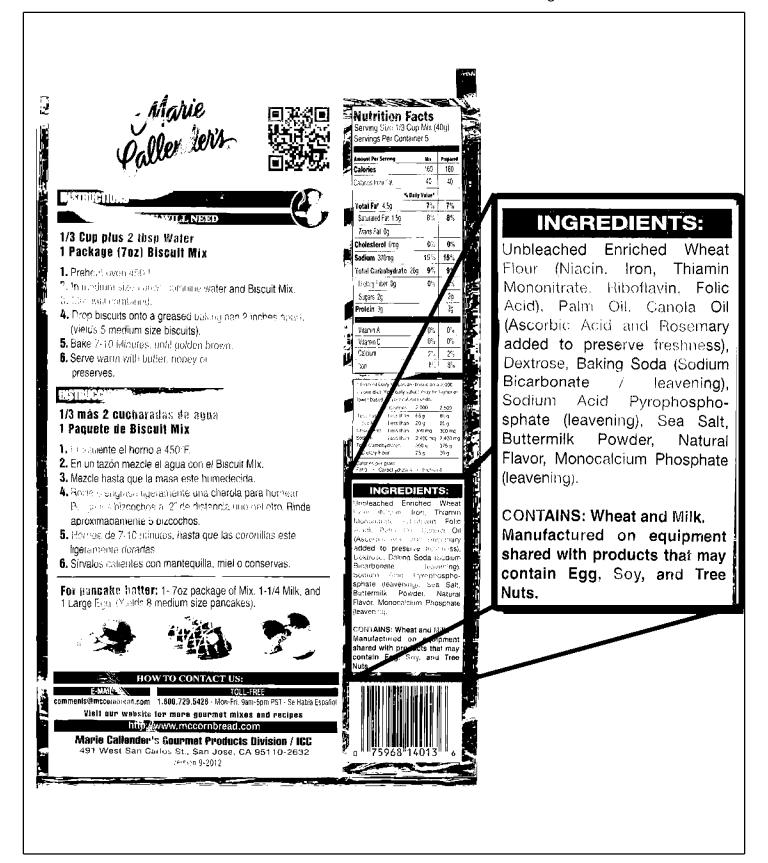
491 West San Carlos St., San Jose, CA 95110-2632 MARIE CALLENDER'S is a registered trademark of ConAgra Foods RDM. Inc., used under license.



Marie Callender's All Natural Corn Bread Muffin Mix (Back View)



Marie Callender's All Natural All Purpose Biscuit Mix (Front View)



Marie Callender's
All Natural All Purpose Biscuit Mix
(Back View)



Marie Callender's All Natural Sweet Potato Muffin Mix (Front View)



INSTRUCTIONS - Makes 12 Mulfin

- 1. Preheat oven to 375° F. Line a 12-cup muffin pan with paper liners or coat each muffin cup with non-stick spray.
- 2. In a large bowl, combine and mix egg, milk and melted butter until well-blooded.
- 3. Add Mulfin Mix and stir until all ingredients are thoroughly moistened.
- 4. Scoop batter into muftin cups, filling each 2/3 full.
- 3. Bake 18-20 minutes, or until tops spring back when lightly touched with fingertip. Cool 5 minutes before removing from pan.
- 6. Carefully turn hot muffins onto wire rack. Serve warm, if desired.

NSTRUCCIONES

- 1. Precaliente el horno a 375°F. Prepare una cacerola para 12 tazas de montecadas con forros de papel o rocíe cada uno con antiadherente.
- En un tazon, bata el hirovo, leche y mantequilla hasta que: todos los ingredie, como los ideas acazolados
- 3. Agregue i no bolso de lemán Minor idados limbio que a dos los ingredientes esten humo addien-
- 4. Llene cada molde hasta 2/3 del limite superior con la masa.
- 5. Hornee por 18-20 minutos o hasta que las coronillas salten de vuelta al tocar ligeramente con la punta del deno Dejo en Abripar Dimension
- #. Con cuidado actoque los montecadas en la paulia. Sirvalos calientes, si lo desea.

High Altitude Baking Instructions (above 5000 ft): Add 1 Tbsp. all purpose flour and 2 3bsp. of water

For Convection Oven: Reduce Time by 5 Mini Reduce Temperature in ab

HOW TO CONTACT US: E-MAIL.

TOLL-FREE 1 (8P0) 729-5428 - Monday-Friday, Sala Spm PST

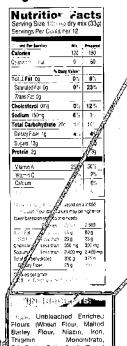


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Visit our website for more gourmet mixes and recipes http://www.mccornbread.com

Marie Sailender's Courmet Products Division / ICE





Thiamin Monombrate, Caballavin Fatic Agid), Sweet

Monocalcium eavening), Sea Salt, Cinnange

Natural Vanilla Powde

Satisfo Powde

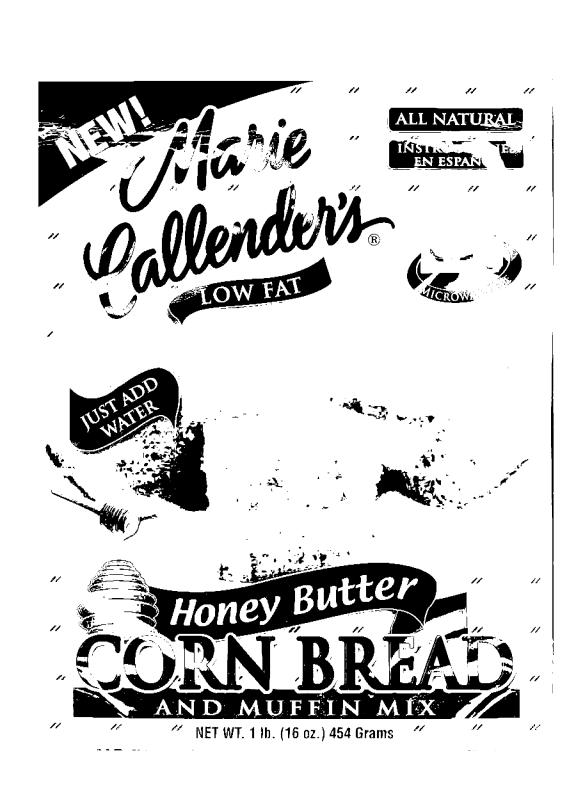
Sugar, Unbleached Enriched Flours (Wheat Flour, Malted Barley Flour, Niacin, Iron, Thiamin Mononitrate. Riboflavin, Folic Acid), Sweet Potato Powder, Baking Powder [(Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate, Baking Soda, Corn Starch, Monocalcium Phosphate) leavening], Sea Salt, Cinnamon, Natural Vanilla Powder, Natural Flavors, Spice.

THE PROPERTY OF STREET

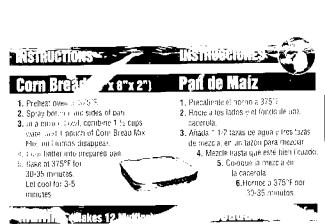
CONTAINS: WHEAT.

Processor on equipment that processes egg, milk, soy and tree

Marie Callender's All Natural Sweet Potato Muffin Mix (Back View)



Marie Callender's
All Natural Honey Butter Corn Bread and Muffin Mix
(Front View)



Precaliente el homo a 375°F

- in the heat men to 375%
- 2. Search often and siegs of motion para or plage mader, sectores maffin, et c
- 3, tala raixing povil combine water and 1 per chief Corn Bread Mix Wix gath a musidisappea-
- 4. Fill muitin cups ¾ full en aarte.
- 5. Bake at 5750 100 15700 nómitos, Let cou, (o) 3-5 mnutes
- Flore to be not the Y person in the color of
- Garagina Caras a Cara y Sanor sa pay or early comprete page country of sta-
- 3. Amedia il 65 tazas de meno y pres lidzas de mezela, en un tazón para mezela. 4. There for moldes para mantecadas
 - soista la 1 con la recete 6. Homee a 375 % 365
 - 55-20 minutos

Microwaveable (**x **x 2**)

- 1. Spray bottom and sides of a microwave sate can
- 2, in a mixing bowl, combine 1 to cops water and 1 pough of Corn Bread Mix. Mix until tumps disappear
- 3. Pour batter into prepared par-
- 4. Place interovaveable safe part on an inverted plate which is placed. gn top of a turntable.
- minutes, Let caul io: 2-5 minutes Chinavaya waltagas may rang agiust ascordingly l



5. Bake on then for 9.19



For Convection Oven:

(above 5000 ft): at primarise flauriand 2 Tests of water

Sinh Allitude Baking Instructions

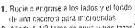
Reduce Time by 5 Minutes Reduce Temperature by 25 5

E-MAIL comments@mccornbread.com

TOLL-FREE 1 (800) 729-5428 - Monday-Friday, Satin-Sprt PS3



Visit our website for more gournet mixes and recipes http://www.mccornbread.com



- 2. Añada 1. 1/2 tazas de apua y tres taza: de mezcla, en un tazon para mezcial.
- 3. Coloque la mezola en la caperola para
 - 4, Coloque la cacerola en el inscroondas soure un piato poda aba_io el cual está sobre el tornamesa.
 - 5. Catienteio en ada temperatur per 9 1/2 in nutos. Tiempos ppeder varias.

Nutrition Facts Serving Size: Dry Mix 38g Serving Size: 2"x2" piece 60g Servings Per Container 12

		_	ı
Amount Per Service	W.	Prepared	l
Calories	150_	156	l
Caloties from Fat	25	25	ì
N	ine Palme	Ĺ	ι
Total F61 75%	4.5	40	ı
Saturated Fall Gg	01-	0.5	Į
Trans Fall 9g	_		ļ
Chalesteral 2000	_ 5%	1	
Sodium 20019	11	•	ļ
Total Carbohydrate	9: 10°	iC.	í
Date of Fire Co	_ y	0.	ì
52325 132		1 -	l
Protein 11		i -	١
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INGREDIENTS

Yellow Co Enriched Degermed Unbleached Wheat Llour, Malted Barley Flou Macin, fron, Thamio Montonifate, Ritofficen, Totic Addit, Sugar, Honey Powder Canela (IRosemary and Ascerbic Ac added to preserve freship Far Dry Milk Yellow Egg York Powder, N Sea Sart Son Pyruphosphate (Inavenimy Dextrose Monocaldiu

. 5: Fgo. Milk. Wheat. CONT

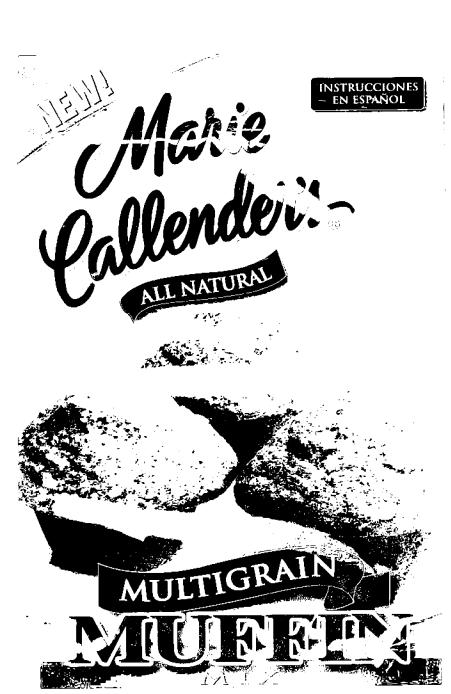
INGREDIENTS:

Degermed Yellow Cornmeal, Unbleached Enriched (Wheat Flour, Malted Barley Flour, Niacin, Iron, Thiamin Mononitrate, Riboflavin, Folic Acid), Sugar, Honey Powder, Canola Oil (Rosemary and Ascorbic Acid added to preserve freshness), Non-Fat Dry Milk, Yellow Corn Flour, Egg Yolk Powder, Natural Flavor, Salt. Sodium Acid (leavening), ^pyrophosphate Baking (leavening), Soda Monocalcium Dextrose. Phosphate (leavening).

CONTAINS: Egg, Milk, Wheat. Manufactured on equipment that processes Soy and Tree Nuts.



Marie Callender's All Natural Honey Butter Corn Bread and Muffin Mix (Back View)



NET WT. 7 oz. (198.45 grams)

Marie Callender's
All Natural Multigrain Muffin Mix
(Front View)





- 1 bag (7 oz) Marle Callender's Mix
- 1 Large Egg 1/3 Cup Oil 1/4 Cup Milk
- 1. Preheat oven 375°F.
- 2. Grease 6 muffin cups or insert paper liners.
- 3. In mixing bowl combine 1 large egg, 1/3 cup oil, 1/4 cup milk.
- 4. Aud Marie Callender's Multigrain Muffin Mix
- 5. Mix until smooth.
- 6. Fill muffin cups about 1/2 full.
- 7. Bake 15-17 Characters notificed accordings and Employ.



• 1 Huevo

- 1/3 Taza de Aceite
- 1/4 Taza de Leche
- 1 Paquete (70z) Marie Callender's Mix
- 1. Precaliente el homo a 375°F.
- 2. Engrase 6 tazas para mantecadas o facerte forros de papel.
- 3. En un tazon, mezcle los ingredientes.
- 4. Añada Marie Callender's Multigrain Baking Mix.
- 5. Mezcle hasta que se disuelva.
- 6. Liene los moldes para mantecadas hasta la mitad.
- 7. Hornear por 15-17 minutos. ¡Disfrutelos!

Add Raisins and Walnuts

Add 1/4 day misins and 1/4 cup walnuts to mix.

Visit our website for more ussines using our Multigrain Multith Mix and to view our other Gourmet Mixes we older:

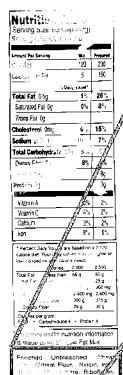


HOW TO CONTACT US:

Marie Callender's Gourmet Products Division / ICC 491 West San Carlos St., San Jose, CA 95110-2632

1-800-729-5428

E-Mail: cumments@mccornbread.com



Enriched Unbleached Floor, (Wheat Flour, Niacin, Iron, Thiamin Mononitrate, Riboflavin, Folio Acid), Sugar, Molasses, Wheat Bran, Six Grain Blend Wheat Flakes, White Wheat Flakes, Barley Flakes, Rye Hakes, Rolled Oats, Sunflower Seeds), Salt, Canola Oil (Rosemary, Acid), Cinnamon, Ascorbic Baking Powder (Baking Soda, Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate, Monocalcium Phosphate).

Contains Wheat
Manufactured on equipment
processing products containing
Egg, Milk, Say, Tree nuts.



doessing products containing gg, Milk, S vy, Tree nuts.

Contins Wheat Makatactured on equ

Marie Callender's
All Natural Multigrain Muffin Mix
(Back View)

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 do	ocket sheet. (SEE INSTRUC	TIONS ON NEXT PAGE O	F THIS FO	RM.)			
I. (a) PLAINTIFFS				DEFENDAN	ΓS		
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES) (c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)				County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY) NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED. Attorneys (If Known)			
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	CTION (Place an "X" in O	ne Box Only)	III. CI	<u>l</u> TIZENSHIP OF	PRINCIPA	AL PARTIES	Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintif
☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government)			(For Diversity Cases Onless of This State			and One Box for Defendant) PTF DEF ncipal Place 1 4 1 4
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant	☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizensh.)	ip of Parties in Item III)	Citize	en of Another State	1 2 1 2	Incorporated and P of Business In A	
				en or Subject of a reign Country	3 3 3	Foreign Nation	□ 6 □ 6
IV. NATURE OF SUIT						AWADAIR TO SEE	OWNER OF LEGIS
□ 110 Insurance □ 120 Marine □ 130 Miller Act □ 140 Negotiable Instrument □ 151 Medicare Act □ 151 Medicare Act □ 152 Recovery of Overpayment	PERSONAL INJURY □ 310 Airplane □ 315 Airplane Product Liability □ 320 Assault, Libel &	PERSONAL INJUR 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPEF 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lending 380 Other Personal Property Damage 731 Product Liability PRISONER PETITION Habeas Corpus: 463 Alien Detainee 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence 530 General 535 Death Penalty Other: 540 Mandamus & Oth 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Condition	Y	DRFEITURE/PENALT 5 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 88 0 Other LABOR 0 Fair Labor Standards Act 0 Labor/Management Relations 0 Railway Labor Act 1 Family and Medical Leave Act 0 Other Labor Litigation 11 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION 2 Naturalization Applicat 5 Other Immigration Actions	422 App 423 Wit 28	USC 157 RTY RIGHTS yrights nt lemark L SECURITY . (1395ff) sk Lung (923) VC/DIWW (405(g)) D Title XVI	OTHER STATUTES □ 375 False Claims Act □ 400 State Reapportionment □ 410 Antitrust □ 430 Banks and Banking □ 450 Commerce □ 460 Deportation □ 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations □ 480 Consumer Credit □ 490 Cable/Sat TV □ 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange □ 890 Other Statutory Actions □ 891 Agricultural Acts □ 893 Environmental Matters □ 895 Freedom of Information Act □ 896 Arbitration □ 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision □ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	Cite the U.S. Civil State Cite the U.S. Civil State	Appellate Court itute under which you a use: IS A CLASS ACTION	re filing (I	pened Ano (spec	statutes unless d		if demanded in complaint:
VIII. RELATED CASI IF ANY	(See instructions):	JUDGE			DOCK	ET NUMBER	
DATE KZO'F KXNIQP CN'CUM PO GP'	V'*EkskriN0F05/4+	SIGNATURE OF AT	TORNEY (OF RECORD			
(Place an "X" in One Box Only)) SAN FRANCISCO/OA	KLAND	() SAN JOSE ()	EUREKA		

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.Cv.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 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; **NOTE: 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 clerk(s) 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 six 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.

Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing

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.

- VI. 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
- VII. 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 actual dollar amount 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.
- VIII. Related Cases. This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Musgrave v. Marie Callender Pie Shops, Inc., et al.

Civil Cover Sheet Attachment

- I(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number):

Matthew R. Bainer, Esq. (S.B. #220972) Molly A. DeSario, Esq. (S.B. #230763) SCOTT COLE & ASSOCIATES, APC 1970 Broadway, Ninth Floor Oakland, CA 94612 (510) 891-9800