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12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
13 **FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

14 SANDRA BROWN, on behalf of  
15 herself, all others similarly situated,  
16 and the general public,

17 Plaintiff,

18 v.

19 STARBUCKS CORPORATION, a  
20 Washington Corporation,

21 Defendant.

Case No: '18CV2286 JM WVG

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

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1 Sandra Brown (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, by  
2 and through his undersigned counsel, hereby brings this action against The Starbucks  
3 Corporation (“Starbucks”), alleging that certain products manufactured, packaged,  
4 labeled, advertised, distributed and sold by Defendant is misbranded and falsely advertised  
5 in California and otherwise violate California law, and upon information and belief and  
6 investigation of counsel alleges as follows:

7 **I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8 1. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action under the Class Action  
9 Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). The Defendant is a citizen of a state  
10 different from that of the Plaintiff, the putative class size is greater than 100 persons, and  
11 the amount in controversy in the aggregate for the putative Class exceeds the sum or value  
12 of \$5 million exclusive of interest and costs.

13 2. The Court has jurisdiction over the state law claims because they form part  
14 of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

15 3. This Court has both general and specific personal jurisdiction over the  
16 Defendant.

17 4. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because its Starbucks  
18 products are advertised, marketed, distributed and sold through the State of California;  
19 Defendant engaged in the wrongdoing alleged in this Complaint throughout the United  
20 States, including in the State of California; Defendant is authorized to do business in the  
21 State of California and engages in substantial activity with the State of California;  
22 Defendant has hundreds of stores throughout the United States, including in the State of  
23 California; and Defendant has sufficient minimum contacts with the State of California,  
24 rendering the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court permissible under traditional notions of  
25 fair play and substantial justice.

26 5. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a  
27 substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred within this  
28 judicial district, Defendant has marketed and sold the Sour Gummies product at issue in

1 this judicial district, and it conducts business within this judicial district. Plaintiff also  
2 purchased the Product within this District.

3  
4 **II. NATURE OF THE ACTION**

5 6. This is a consumer class action for violations of warranty, negligent and  
6 intentional misrepresentations/omissions and consumer protection laws, with a California  
7 class for violation of California consumer protection laws.

8 7. Defendant manufactures, packages, distributes, advertises, markets, and sells  
9 a house-brand product identified as “Starbucks Sour Gummies” (the “Product”).

10 8. The Product is falsely advertised in California and throughout the United  
11 States, violates express and implied product warranties, and otherwise violates consumer  
12 protection law.

13 9. The Product’s front label identifies the Product as “Apple, watermelon,  
14 tangerine and lemon-flavored candies.”

15 10. However, the Product contains an undisclosed artificial flavor.

16 11. The Product is labeled as if it is flavored only with natural ingredients when  
17 in fact the Product is artificially flavored.

18 12. Because consumers prefer naturally-flavored food products over products  
19 with artificial flavors, and will pay more for natural products, Defendant intentionally  
20 conceals the artificial flavor from consumers.

21 13. Defendant’s packaging, labeling, and advertising scheme is intended to give  
22 consumers the impression that they are buying a premium, ‘all natural’ product with  
23 natural flavoring ingredients instead of a product that is artificially flavored.

24 14. Plaintiff, who was deceived by Defendant’s unlawful conduct and purchased  
25 one or more of the Products multiple times in California during the proposed Class Period,  
26 brings this action, on her own behalf and on behalf of California and nationwide  
27 consumers similarly situated, to remedy Defendant’s unlawful acts.

1 15. On behalf of the Class as defined herein, Plaintiff seeks an order compelling  
2 Defendant to, *inter alia*: (1) cease packaging, distributing, advertising and selling the  
3 Products in violation of California law; (2) re-label or recall all existing deceptively  
4 packaged Products; (3) conduct a corrective advertising campaign to fully inform  
5 California consumers; (4) award Plaintiff and other Class-members restitution, actual  
6 damages, and punitive damages; and (5) pay all costs of suit, expenses, and attorney fees.

7 **III. PARTIES**

8 16. Defendant the Starbucks Corporation (“Starbucks” or “Defendant”) manufactures, packages, labels, advertises, markets, distributes, and sells the Products in  
9 California and throughout the United States.  
10

11 17. Starbucks is a Washington corporation with its headquarters and principal  
12 place of business located at 2401 Utah Avenue S., Suite 800, Seattle, Washington.  
13 Starbucks is registered with the California Secretary of State under entity number  
14 C1672418.

15 18. Plaintiff Sandra Brown (“Plaintiff”) is a resident and citizen of Santee,  
16 California who purchased the Products multiple times during the Class Period in 2017 in  
17 California for personal and household consumption.

18 **IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

19 **A. Defendant unlawfully conceals that the Product contains artificial flavor.**

20 19. The Product is a Starbucks private-label sour gummy candy assortment.

21 20. The Product’s front-of-package label claims that the package contains Apple,  
22 Watermelon, Tangerine, and Lemon-flavored sour candies.

23 21. The label does not disclose that the Product contains artificial flavors.

24 22. In fact, Starbucks maintains a health and wellness campaign stating that  
25 Starbucks listens to its customers and continues to evolve its health and wellness options  
26  
27  
28

1 influenced by customer feedback.<sup>1</sup>

2 23. Starbucks' Director of Retail Brand Partnerships, Deb Hannah stated that  
3 "We know customers are snacking on the go and looking for snacks that are healthier."<sup>2</sup>

4 24. Starbucks adds a synthetic flavoring chemical mixture to the Product that  
5 mimics and reinforces the Product's advertised "natural flavors."

6 25. California consumers, like American consumers nationwide, seek out natural  
7 food products and are willing to pay significantly more for such products when compared  
8 to food products with artificial ingredients.<sup>3</sup>

9 26. Food products made exclusively with natural ingredients command a price  
10 premium compared to similar products that contain synthetic ingredients such as artificial  
11 flavors.

12 27. To appeal to consumers who seek out natural food products and are willing  
13 to pay more for them, Defendant labels and advertises the Products as if they were  
14 exclusively naturally-flavored.

15 28. Below is a true and accurate representation of Starbucks' Sour Gummies  
16 Product label.

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24 <sup>1</sup>[https://news.starbucks.com/news/customers-influence-health-and-wellness-options-at-](https://news.starbucks.com/news/customers-influence-health-and-wellness-options-at-starbucks)  
25 [starbucks](https://news.starbucks.com/news/customers-influence-health-and-wellness-options-at-starbucks); (last visited Apr. 10, 2018).

26 <sup>2</sup> *Id.*

27 <sup>3</sup> "Consumers Want Healthy Foods - And Will Pay More For Them"; Forbes Magazine,  
28 February 15, 2015. [https://www.forbes.com/sites/nancygagliardi/2015/02/18/consumers-](https://www.forbes.com/sites/nancygagliardi/2015/02/18/consumers-want-healthy-foods-and-will-pay-more-for-them/#4b8a6b4b75c5)  
[want-healthy-foods-and-will-pay-more-for-them/#4b8a6b4b75c5](https://www.forbes.com/sites/nancygagliardi/2015/02/18/consumers-want-healthy-foods-and-will-pay-more-for-them/#4b8a6b4b75c5); (last visited March 22,  
2018).

Starbucks Sour Gummies



29. Defendant advertises four fruit flavors on the label in addition to the generic “sour” flavor.

30. By operation of California law, identifying these flavors by name on the Product label without any qualifying language warrants to the consumer that the Product is flavored only with natural flavors.

31. However, the Product contains an ingredient identified as “fumaric acid.”

32. The fumaric acid that Defendant uses in the Product is a synthetic petrochemical added to the Products to create the overall “sour” flavor and to simulate and

1 reinforce the Product's four characteristic fruit flavors.

2 33. Because Defendant fails to properly disclose this artificial flavor on the label,  
3 the Product's labeling and advertising violate California law in multiple ways.

4 34. Because the Product contains artificial flavoring ingredients that simulate and  
5 reinforce the Products' characterizing flavors, the front labels are required by law to  
6 prominently disclose that artificial flavoring. Failing to do so falsely informs the consumer  
7 that the Products are flavored only with natural juices or flavors. Cal. Health & Saf. Code  
8 § 109875, *et seq.*, (Sherman Law), incorporating 21 C.F.R. § 101.22.<sup>4</sup>

9 35. Omitting this disclosure falsely informs the consumer, by operation of law,  
10 that the Product is flavored only with natural juices or flavors. Cal. Health & Saf. Code  
11 § 109875, *et seq.*, (Sherman Law), incorporating 21 C.F.R. § 101.22.<sup>5</sup>

12 36. The industrial chemical ingredient fumaric acid that Defendant uses is  
13 artificially-synthesized. It is derived from petrochemicals, not from natural source  
14 materials, and is therefore an artificial flavor under California law.

15 37. The fumaric acid is not naturally-occurring but is in fact manufactured in  
16 petrochemical plants from benzene or butane—components of gasoline and lighter fluid,  
17 respectively—through a series of chemical reactions, some of which involve highly toxic  
18 chemical precursors and byproducts.

19 38. The fumaric acid ingredient is synthesized from petrochemical feedstocks,  
20

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21 <sup>4</sup> California's Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Cal. Health & Saf. Code § 109875,  
22 *et seq.*, incorporates into California law all regulations enacted pursuant to the U.S. Food  
23 Drug and Cosmetic Act. An act or omission that would violate FDCA regulations  
24 necessarily therefore violates California's Sherman Law. *Id.* at § 110100. Regulatory  
25 citations in the text are to California's Sherman Law and reference the corresponding  
26 federal regulation for convenience.

27 <sup>5</sup> California's Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Cal. Health & Saf. Code § 109875,  
28 *et seq.*, incorporates into California law all regulations enacted pursuant to the U.S. Food  
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citations in the text are to California's Sherman Law and reference the corresponding  
federal regulation for convenience.

1 through an intermediate chemical transformation to maleic anhydride.

2 39. Maleic anhydride, also called 2,5-Furandione, is a common chemical  
3 precursor used in the industrial manufacture of various other chemicals and intermediaries  
4 as well as fumaric acid. It is also commonly used as a feedstock in other chemical  
5 manufacturing processes to make paints, polymeric plastic resins, industrial coatings,  
6 pesticides, and agricultural chemicals.<sup>6</sup>

7 40. Starbucks uses a synthetic fumaric acid in its Product to simulate the flavor  
8 of the four characterizing fruits and the generic “sour” flavor in the Product.

9 41. The synthetic fumaric acid simulates, resembles, and reinforces the  
10 characterizing flavors in the Product.

11 42. Because the Product contains artificial flavoring, California law requires the  
12 Product to display both front- and back-label disclosures to inform consumers that the  
13 Product is artificially flavored.

14 43. The Product has neither of the required disclosures.

15 44. California law, incorporating U.S. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act regulations  
16 by reference, further requires that a food’s label accurately describe the nature of the food  
17 product and its characterizing flavors. 21 C.F.R. § 102.5(a).

18 45. Any recognizable primary flavor identified directly or indirectly on the front  
19 label of a food Product, whether by word, vignette, depiction of a fruit, or other means, is  
20 referred to as a “characterizing flavor.”

21 46. Any flavor components identified on the Product’s front label, either in text  
22 or in recognizable pictures, are considered primary recognizable flavors and are therefore  
23 characterizing flavors for each Product.

24 47. For Defendant’s “Starbucks Sour Gummies” product, the “Sour” flavor and  
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26 <sup>6</sup> Maleic anhydride, CAS No. 108-31-6; [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/maleic-anhydride.pdf)  
27 [09/documents/maleic-anhydride.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/maleic-anhydride.pdf); last visited Oct. 2, 2018.  
28

1 the four specifically-identified fruits are all considered characterizing flavors.

2 48. If any characterizing flavor is not created exclusively by the named flavor  
3 ingredient, the product's front label must state that the product's flavor was simulated or  
4 reinforced with either or both natural or artificial flavorings. If any artificial flavor is  
5 present which "simulates, resembles or reinforces" the characterizing flavor, the label  
6 must prominently inform consumers that the product is "Artificially Flavored."<sup>7</sup>

7 49. Further, a food product's label also must include a statement of the "presence  
8 or absence of any characterizing ingredient(s) or component(s) . . . when the presence or  
9 absence of such ingredient(s) or component(s) in the food has a material bearing on price  
10 or consumer acceptance . . . and consumers may otherwise be misled about the presence  
11 or absence of the ingredient(s) or component(s) in the food."<sup>8</sup>

12 50. Such statement must be in boldface print on the front display panel and of  
13 sufficient size for an average consumer to notice. *Id.*

14 51. In addition, a food product that does not contain any of the natural fruit  
15 comprising the advertised fruit flavors must disclose on the front label that the product is  
16 "artificially flavored."

17 52. The synthetic fumaric acid in the Product simulates, resembles, and  
18 reinforces the characterizing "Sour" flavor and all the characterizing named fruit flavors.

19 53. The Product violates both state and federal food labeling laws.

20 54. Under California statutory labeling requirements as well, Defendant was  
21 required to place prominently on the Product's front and back labels a notice sufficient to  
22 allow California consumers to understand that the Product contained artificial flavorings.

23 55. Defendant failed to do so, deceiving consumers and violating California law.

24 56. Plaintiff and the Class were unaware that the Product contained artificial  
25 flavoring when they purchased them.

26  
27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>7</sup> California's Sherman Law, incorporating 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(i) (3), (4).

<sup>8</sup> California's Sherman Law, incorporating 21 C.F.R. § 102.5(c).

1 57. When purchasing the Product, Plaintiff and the Class were seeking a product  
2 of particular qualities, that were flavored only with the natural ingredients claimed on the  
3 label and which did not contain artificial flavoring.

4 58. Plaintiff is not alone in these purchasing preferences. As reported in Forbes  
5 Magazine, eighty-eight percent (88%) of consumers polled recently indicated they would  
6 pay more for foods perceived as natural or healthy. “All demographics [of consumers]—  
7 from Generation Z to Baby Boomers—say they would pay more” for such Product,  
8 specifically including foods with no artificial flavors.<sup>9</sup> Forty-one percent (41%) of  
9 consumers rated the absence of artificial flavors in food Product as “Very Important,” and  
10 eighty percent (80%) of North American consumers are willing to pay a premium for foods  
11 with no artificial ingredients.<sup>10</sup>

12 59. John Compton, a Fortune 50 food and beverage industry CEO, spoke to  
13 investors at the Morgan Stanley Consumer & Retail Conference, stating, “We have talked  
14 extensively to consumers about this idea, and they come back and tell us the number one  
15 motivation for purchase is products that claim to be all natural.”

16 60. Defendant’s labeling and advertising reflects these consumer preferences —  
17 not by making the Product only with natural ingredients, but instead by concealing the fact  
18 that the Product contains artificial flavors.

19 61. The Product’s label deceived consumers into paying a price premium for an  
20 artificially-flavored product. That product was worth less than the naturally-flavored  
21 product promised by the labels.

22 62. California’s Health & Safety Code states that “Any food is misbranded if it  
23

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24 <sup>9</sup> *Consumers Want Healthy Foods--And Will Pay More For Them*, FORBES MAGAZINE (Feb.  
25 15, 2015), <https://www.forbes.com/sites/nancygagliardi/2015/02/18/consumers-want-healthy-foods-and-will-pay-more-for-them/#4b8a6b4b75c5>; last visited Mar. 9, 2018.

26 <sup>10</sup> The Nielsen Company, Global Health and Wellness Survey, *We Are What We Eat: Healthy Eating Trends Around the World*, (Jan. 2015); <https://www.nielsen.com/content/dam/niensglobal/eu/nielseninsights/pdfs/Nielsen%20Global%20Health%20and%20Wellness%20Report%20-%20January%202015.pdf>; (last visited Mar. 9, 2018)

1 bears or contains any artificial flavoring, artificial coloring, or chemical preservative,  
2 unless its labeling states that fact.” Cal. Health & Saf. Code § 110740.

3 63. California law therefore required Defendant to include on the Product’s label  
4 a notice alerting California consumers that the Product is artificially flavored.

5 64. Defendant failed to do so.

6 65. Because the Product violated California law, it was misbranded and illegal to  
7 advertise, transport, distribute, or to sell in California. Cal. Health & Saf. Code § 110740;  
8 § 110760; § 110765.

9 66. Plaintiff and the Class lost money as a result of Defendant’s conduct because  
10 they paid a price premium for a product that was artificially flavored when they sought to  
11 purchase a naturally-flavored product.

12 B. Defendant’s competitors label their products lawfully.

13 67. Starbucks not only deceives consumers but also gains an unfair commercial  
14 advantage in the marketplace by labeling the Products deceptively.

15 68. Manufacturers of competing sour and fruit candy products label their  
16 products lawfully.

17 69. Competing manufacturers correctly label their artificially-flavored fruit  
18 candies as “Artificially Flavored.”

19 70. Other competing manufacturers, offering products whose labels suggest just  
20 as Defendant’s do that their products are naturally flavored, truly are flavored only with  
21 natural ingredients.

22 71. Defendant, however, conceals its use of artificial flavoring, deceiving  
23 consumers, illegally cutting costs and increasing profits, and competing unfairly and  
24 unlawfully in the marketplace, hurting competitors as well as consumers.

25 72. Defendant’s conduct injures competing manufacturers that do not engage in  
26 the same illegal behavior. These manufacturers compete for market share and limited shelf  
27 space, as well as for consumers’ buying preferences and dollars. Defendant’s competitors  
28 do so lawfully. Defendant does not.

1 C. Plaintiff's and Class Purchases of the Products.

2 73. Plaintiff purchased the Product in California during the Class Period as  
3 defined herein.

4 74. Plaintiff purchased Starbucks Sour Gummies several times in 2017.  
5 Plaintiff's most recent purchase was in December 2017 at Starbucks located on 9868  
6 Mission Gorge Road B., Santee, CA 92071.

7 75. The Products were purchased at the marked retail prices, typically \$1.75  
8 each.

9 76. Plaintiff first discovered Defendant's unlawful acts described herein in  
10 September 2018, when she learned the Product's characterizing flavors were deceptively  
11 created or reinforced using artificial flavoring even though Defendant failed to disclose  
12 that fact on the Product's label.

13 77. Plaintiff was deceived by and relied upon the Product's deceptive labeling,  
14 and specifically the omission of the fact that this Product contained artificial flavoring.  
15 Plaintiff purchased this Products believing it was naturally-flavored, based on the  
16 Product's deceptive labeling and failure to disclose that it was artificially flavored.

17 78. Neither Plaintiff nor any of the Class members, as reasonable consumers, are  
18 required to subject consumer food products to laboratory analysis, to scrutinize the back  
19 label to discover that a product's front label is false and misleading, or to search the label  
20 for information that federal and state regulations require be displayed prominently on the  
21 front – and, in fact, under state law are entitled to rely on statements that Defendant  
22 deliberately place on the Product's labeling.

23 79. Defendant, but not Plaintiff or the Class, knew that this labeling was in  
24 violation of state law.

25 80. Because Plaintiff reasonably assumed the Product to be free of artificial  
26 flavoring, based on the Product label, when it was not, she did not receive the benefit of  
27 her purchases. Instead of receiving the benefit of a Product free of artificial flavoring, she  
28 received a Product that was unlawfully labeled to deceive the consumer into believing that

1 it was exclusively naturally flavored and contain no artificial flavoring, in violation of  
2 federal and state labeling regulations.

3 81. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Product in the absence of Defendant's  
4 misrepresentations and omissions. Had Defendant not violated California law, Plaintiff  
5 would not have been injured.

6 82. The Product was worth less than what Plaintiff paid for it and Class members  
7 would not have paid as much as they have for the Product absent Defendant's false and  
8 misleading statements and omissions.

9 83. Plaintiff and the Class members paid a price premium for each of the Products  
10 that they purchased. That price premium will be determined by the fact finder at trial based  
11 on evidence adduced then. The anticipated price premium is significantly less than the full  
12 retail price of the Product.

13 84. Plaintiff and the Class therefore lost money in the amount of the price-  
14 premium paid as a result of Defendant's unlawful behavior. Plaintiff and Class members  
15 altered their position to their detriment and suffered loss in an amount equal to the amount  
16 of the price premium when they paid for the Product.

17 85. Plaintiff intends to, desires to, and will purchase the Products again when she  
18 can do so with the assurance that the Product's label, which indicates that the Product is  
19 naturally-flavored, is lawful and consistent with each Product's ingredients.

#### 20 **V. DELAYED DISCOVERY**

21 86. Plaintiff did not discover that Defendant's labeling of the Products was false  
22 and misleading until September 2018 when she learned the Products contained undisclosed  
23 artificial flavoring.

24 87. Plaintiff is a reasonably diligent consumer who exercised reasonable diligence  
25 in her purchase and consumption of the Product. Nevertheless, he would not have been  
26 able to discover Defendant's deceptive practices and lacked the means to discover them  
27 given that, like nearly all consumers, she relies on and is entitled to rely on the  
28 manufacturer's obligation to label its products in compliance with state law. Furthermore,

1 Defendant’s labeling practices and non-disclosures—in particular, failing to identify the  
2 artificial flavor in the ingredient list or to disclose that the Products contained artificial  
3 flavoring—impeded Plaintiff’s and Class members’ abilities to discover the deceptive and  
4 unlawful labeling of the Product throughout the Class Period.

5 88. Because Defendant actively concealed its illegal conduct, preventing Plaintiff  
6 and the Class from discovering its violations of state law, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled  
7 to delayed discovery and an extended Class Period tolling the applicable statute of  
8 limitations.

9 **VI. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

10 89. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated  
11 (the “Class”) pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3).

12 90. The nationwide Class is defined as follows:

13 All U.S. citizens who purchased the Product in their respective state of  
14 citizenship on or after January 1, 2012 and until the Class is certified, for  
15 personal use and not for resale, excluding Defendant and Defendant’s  
16 officers, directors, employees, agents and affiliates, and the Court and its  
17 staff.

18 91. The California sub-Class is defined as follows:

19 All California citizens who purchased the Product in California on or after  
20 January 1, 2012 and until the Class is certified, for personal use and not for  
21 resale, excluding Defendant and Defendant’s officers, directors, employees,  
22 agents and affiliates, and the Court and its staff.

23 92. During the Class Period, the Products unlawfully contained the undisclosed  
24 artificial flavor fumaric acid and was otherwise improperly labeled. Defendant failed to  
25 label the Product as required by California law.

26 93. During the Class Period, Class members purchased the misbranded Product,  
27 paying a price premium for the Product compared to similar products lawfully labeled.

28 94. The proposed Class meets all criteria for a class action, including numerosity,

1 typicality, superiority, and adequacy of representation.

2 95. The Product is offered for sale at over 100 Starbucks locations in California  
3 alone; the Class numbers at minimum in the tens of thousands. This action has been  
4 brought and may properly be maintained as a class action against Defendant. While the  
5 exact number and identities of other Class Members are unknown to Plaintiff at this time,  
6 Plaintiff is informed and believes that there are hundreds of thousands of Members in the  
7 Class. The Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all Members is  
8 impracticable and the disposition of their claims in a class action rather than in individual  
9 actions will benefit Class members, the parties, and the courts.

10 96. The proposed Class satisfies typicality. Plaintiff's claims are typical of and  
11 are not antagonistic to the claims of other Class members. Plaintiff and the Class members  
12 all purchased the Product, were deceived by the false and deceptive labeling, and lost  
13 money as a result, purchasing a Product that was illegal to sell in California.

14 97. The proposed Class satisfies superiority. A class action is superior to any  
15 other means for adjudication of the Class members' claims because each Class member's  
16 claim is modest, based on the Product's retail purchase price which is generally under  
17 \$5.00 per unit. It would be impractical for individual Class members to bring individual  
18 lawsuits to vindicate such claims.

19 98. Because Defendant's misrepresentations were made on the label of the  
20 Products, all Class members including Plaintiff were exposed to and continue to be  
21 exposed to the omissions and affirmative misrepresentations. If this action is not brought  
22 as a class action, Defendant can continue to deceive consumers and violate California law  
23 with impunity.

24 99. The proposed Class representative satisfies adequacy of representation.  
25 Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class as she seeks relief for the Class, her  
26 interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class members, and she has no interests  
27 antagonistic to those of other Class members. Plaintiff has retained counsel competent in  
28 the prosecution of consumer fraud and class action litigation.

1 100. There is a well-defined community of interest in questions of law and fact  
2 common to the Class, and these predominate over any individual questions affecting  
3 individual Class members in this action.

4 101. Questions of law and fact common to Plaintiff and the Class include:

- 5 a. Whether Defendant failed to disclose the presence of the  
6 artificial flavoring ingredient fumaric acid in the Product;
- 7 b. Whether Defendant's labeling omissions and representations  
8 constituted false advertising under California law;
- 9 c. Whether Defendant's conduct constituted a violation of  
10 California's Unfair Competition Law;
- 11 d. Whether Defendant's conduct constituted a violation of  
12 California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act;
- 13 e. Whether Defendant's label statements claiming solely natural  
14 flavorings was an affirmative representation of the Product's  
15 composition and conveyed an express warranty;
- 16 f. Whether Defendant's conduct constitutes a breach of implied  
17 warranties under California's Commercial Code;
- 18 g. Whether the statute of limitations should be tolled on behalf of  
19 the Class;
- 20 h. Whether the Class is entitled to restitution, rescission, actual  
21 damages, punitive damages, attorney fees and costs of suit, and  
22 injunctive relief; and
- 23 i. Whether members of the Class are entitled to any such further  
24 relief as the Court deems appropriate.

25 102. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class, has no  
26 interests that are incompatible with the interests of the Class, and has retained counsel  
27 competent and experienced in class litigation.

28 103. Defendant has acted on grounds applicable to the entire Class, making final

1 injunctive relief or declaratory relief appropriate for the Class as a whole.

2 104. Class treatment is therefore appropriate under Federal Rule of Civil  
3 Procedure 23.

4 105. Class damages will be adduced at trial through expert testimony and other  
5 competent evidence.

6 106. On information and belief, based on publicly-available information, Plaintiff  
7 alleges that the total amount in controversy exclusive of fees, costs, and interest, based on  
8 the estimated price premium and Product revenues for sales to the Class in California  
9 during the proposed Class Period, exceeds \$5 million.

10 **VII. CAUSES OF ACTION**

11 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **FRAUD BY OMISSION**

13 **Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1709-1710**

14 **and the common law of all states**

15 **(on behalf of the Nationwide Class and the California Class)**

16 107. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations made  
17 elsewhere in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

18 108. Plaintiff brings this claim for fraud by omission pursuant to California Civil  
19 Code §§ 1709-1710, *et seq.* and the common law of all states. The elements of fraud are  
20 substantially similar from state to state, thus making nationwide class certification  
21 appropriate.

22 109. Defendant actively concealed material facts, in whole or in part, with the  
23 intent to induce Plaintiff and the members of the Class to purchase the Product.  
24 Specifically, Defendant actively concealed the truth about the Product by not disclosing  
25 the existence of artificial flavoring ingredients on the front label of the Product as is  
26 required by California and federal law.

27 110. Plaintiff and the Class were unaware of these omitted material facts and  
28 would not have purchased the Product, or would have paid less for the Product, if they  
had known of the concealed facts.

1 111. Plaintiff and the Class suffered injuries that were proximately caused by  
2 Defendant's active concealments and omissions of material facts.

3 112. Defendant's fraudulent concealments and omissions were a substantial factor  
4 in causing the harm suffered by Plaintiff and the Class members as they would not have  
5 purchased the Product at all if all material facts were properly disclosed.

6 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION**

8 **Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1709-1710**

9 **and the common law of all states**

10 **(on behalf of the Nationwide Class and the California Class)**

11 113. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations made  
12 elsewhere in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

13 114. Defendant had a duty to disclose to Plaintiff and the Class members the  
14 existence of artificial flavoring ingredients on the front labels of the Product pursuant to  
15 California and federal law. Defendant was in a superior position than Plaintiff and the  
16 Class members such that reliance by Plaintiff and the Class members was justified.  
17 Defendant possessed the skills and expertise to know the type of information that would  
18 influence a consumer's purchasing decision.

19 115. During the applicable Class period, Defendant negligently or carelessly  
20 misrepresented, omitted, and concealed from consumers material facts regarding the  
21 products, including the existence of artificial flavoring ingredients.

22 116. Defendant was careless in ascertaining the truth of their representations in  
23 that they knew or should have known that Plaintiff and the Class members would not have  
24 realized the true existence of artificial flavoring ingredients in the Product.

25 117. Plaintiff and the Class members were unaware of the falsity of Defendant's  
26 misrepresentations and omissions and, as a result, justifiably relied on them when making  
27 the decision to purchase the Product.

28 118. Plaintiff and the Class members would not have purchased the Product, or  
would have paid less for the Product, if the true facts had been known.

**THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

**VIOLATION OF THE CONSUMERS LEGAL REMEDIES ACT**

**CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1750, *et seq.***

**(on behalf of the California Class)**

119. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations made elsewhere in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

120. The California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 *et seq.* (“CLRA”) prohibits any unfair, deceptive and unlawful practices, and unconscionable commercial practices in connection with the sale of any goods or services to consumers.

121. Plaintiff and the Class are “consumers” as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(d). The Products are a “good” as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1761.

122. Defendant’s failure to label the Product in compliance with federal and state labeling regulations, was an unfair, deceptive, unlawful, and unconscionable commercial practice.

123. Defendant’s conduct violates the CLRA, including but not limited to, the following provisions:

§ 1770(a)(5): representing that goods have characteristics, uses, or benefits which they do not have.

§ 1770(a)(7): representing that goods are of a particular standard, quality, or grade if they are of another.

§ 1770(a)(9): advertising goods with intent not to sell them as advertised.

§ 1770(a)(16): representing the subject of a transaction has been supplied in accordance with a previous representation when it has not.

124. As a result of Defendant’s violations, Plaintiff and the Class suffered ascertainable losses in the form of the price premiums they paid for the deceptively labeled and marketed Product, which they would not have paid had the Product been labeled truthfully, and in the form of the reduced value of the Product purchased compared to the Product as labeled and advertised.

125. On or about October 2, 2018, prior to filing this action, Plaintiff sent a CLRA

1 notice letter to Defendant which complies with California Civil Code § 1782(a). Plaintiff  
2 sent Defendant, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, a letter via Certified  
3 Mail, advising Defendant that it is in violation of the CLRA and demanding that they cease  
4 and desist from such violations and make full restitution by refunding the monies received  
5 therefrom.

6 126. Wherefore, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief for Defendant’s violations of the  
7 CLRA. If Defendant fails to take the corrective action detailed in Plaintiff’s CLRA letter  
8 within thirty days of the date of the letter, then Plaintiff will seek leave to amend their  
9 complaint to add a claim for damages under the CLRA.

10 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA’S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW**

12 **(UNLAWFUL PRONG)**

13 **CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, *et seq.***

14 **(on behalf of the California Class)**

15 127. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation  
16 contained elsewhere in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

17 128. Section 17200 of the California Business & Professions Code (“Unfair  
18 Competition Law” or “UCL”) prohibits any “unlawful,” “unfair” and “fraudulent”  
19 business practice. Section 17200 specifically prohibits any “unlawful . . . business act or  
20 practice.”

21 129. The UCL borrows violations of other laws and statutes and considers those  
22 violations also to constitute violations of California law.

23 130. Defendant’s practices as described herein were at all times during the Class  
24 Period and continue to be unlawful under, *inter alia*, FDA regulations and California’s  
25 Sherman Law.

26 131. Among other violations, Defendant’s conduct in unlawfully packaging and  
27 labeling and distributing the Product in commerce in California violated U.S. FDA and  
28 California packaging and labeling regulations.

132. The Product’s front label fails to disclose that it contains synthetic artificial

1 flavoring in violation of 21 C.F.R. § 101.22 and California’s Sherman Law.

2 133. The Product contains fumaric acid.

3 134. The fumaric acid is a flavoring material; it is included in the Product to create,  
4 simulate and reinforce the characterizing fruit flavors.

5 135. The fumaric acid in the Product is not derived from a natural material as  
6 defined in 21 C.F.R. § 101.22 and is therefore by law an artificial flavor.

7 136. Defendant fails to inform consumers of the presence of artificial flavors in  
8 the Product on the front label as required by law.

9 137. Defendant’s practices are therefore unlawful under Section 17200 *et seq.* of  
10 the California Civil Code.

11 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA’S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW**

13 **(UNFAIR PRONG)**

14 **CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200, *et seq.***

15 **(on behalf of the California Class)**

16 138. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation  
17 contained elsewhere in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

18 139. Section 17200 of the California Business & Professions Code (“Unfair  
19 Competition Law” or “UCL”) prohibits any “unfair . . . business act or practice.”  
20 Defendant’s practices violate the Unfair Competition Law “unfair” prong as well.

21 140. Defendant’s practices as described herein are “unfair” within the meaning of  
22 the California Unfair Competition Law because the conduct is unethical and injurious to  
23 California residents and the utility of the conduct to Defendant does not outweigh the  
24 gravity of the harm to consumers.

25 141. While Defendant’s decision to label the Product deceptively and in violation  
26 of California law may have some utility to Defendant in that it allows Defendant to sell  
27 the Products to consumers who otherwise would not purchase an artificially-flavored food  
28 product at the premium retail price, or at all, if it were labeled correctly, and to realize  
higher profit margins than if it formulated or labeled the Product lawfully, this utility is

1 small and far outweighed by the gravity of the harm inflicts upon California consumers.

2 142. Defendant's conduct also injures competing food product manufacturers,  
3 distributors, and sellers, that do not engage in the same unlawful, unfair, and unethical  
4 behavior.

5 143. Moreover, Defendant's practices violate public policy expressed by specific  
6 constitutional, statutory, or regulatory provisions, including the Sherman Law, the False  
7 Advertising Law, and the FDA regulations cited herein.

8 144. Plaintiff's and all Class members' purchases of the Product all took place in  
9 California.

10 145. Defendant labeled the Product in violation of federal regulations and  
11 California law requiring truth in labeling.

12 146. Defendant consciously failed to disclose material facts to Plaintiff and the  
13 Class in Defendant's advertising and marketing of the Product.

14 147. Defendant's conduct is unconscionable because, among other reasons, it  
15 violates 21 C.F.R. § 101.22(c), which requires all foods containing artificial flavoring to  
16 include:

17 A statement of artificial flavoring . . . [which] shall be placed on the food or  
18 on its container or wrapper, or on any two or all three of these, as may be  
19 necessary to render such a statement likely to be read by the ordinary person  
20 under customary conditions of purchase and use of such food.

21 148. Defendant's conduct is also "unconscionable" because it violates, *inter alia*,  
22 21 C.F.R. § 101.22, which requires all food products for which artificial flavoring provides  
23 a characterizing flavor to disclose this fact prominently on the product's front label.

24 149. Defendant intended that Plaintiff and the Class rely on Defendant's acts and  
25 omissions to induce them to purchase the Product.

26 150. Had Defendant disclosed all material information regarding the Product,  
27 Plaintiff and the Class would not have purchased the Product or would only have been  
28 willing to pay less for the Product than they did.

151. Plaintiff and the Class suffered injury in fact and lost money or property as a

1 result of Defendant’s deceptive advertising: they were denied the benefit of the bargain  
2 when they purchased the Product based on Defendant’s violation of the applicable laws  
3 and regulations, and purchased the Product in favor of competitors’ products, which are  
4 less expensive, contain no artificial flavoring, or are lawfully labeled.

5 152. The acts, omissions, and practices of Defendant detailed herein proximately  
6 caused Plaintiff and other members of the Class to suffer an ascertainable loss in the form  
7 of, *inter alia*, the price premium of monies spent to purchase the Product they otherwise  
8 would not have, and they are entitled to recover such damages, together with appropriate  
9 penalties, including restitution, damages, attorneys’ fees and costs of suit.

10 153. Section 17200 also prohibits any “unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading  
11 advertising.” For the reasons set forth above, Defendant engaged in unfair, deceptive,  
12 untrue and misleading advertising in violation of California Business & Professions Code  
13 § 17200.

14 154. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code § 17203, Plaintiff seeks  
15 an order requiring Defendant to immediately cease such acts of unlawful, unfair, and  
16 fraudulent business practices and requiring Defendant to return to the Class the amount of  
17 money improperly collected.

18 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
19 **VIOLATION OF THE FALSE ADVERTISING LAW**  
20 **CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17500, *et seq.***  
21 **(on behalf of the California Class)**

22 155. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation  
23 contained elsewhere in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

24 156. Defendant manufactured, packaged, labeled, advertised, and distributed, in  
25 California and in interstate commerce, a Product that unlawfully failed to disclose the  
26 presence of artificial flavoring as required by federal and state food labeling regulations.

27 157. The Product’s labeling and advertising in California presents the Product as  
28 if it is solely naturally-flavored.

158. Under California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”), Business and

1 Professions Code § 17500 *et seq.*,

2 “It is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association, or any employee  
3 thereof with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of real or personal property . . .  
4 to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated before the public in  
5 this state, or to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated from this  
6 state before the public in any state, in any newspaper or other publication, or any  
7 advertising device . . . any statement, concerning that real or personal property . . .  
8 which is untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of  
9 reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading. . . .” Cal. Bus. & Prof.  
10 Code § 17500.

11 159. Defendant’s labeling and advertising statements on the Product’s labels and  
12 in advertising and marketing materials are “advertising device[s]” under the FAL.

13 160. Defendant’s labeling and advertising statements, communicating to  
14 consumers that the Product contains no artificial flavors and concealing the fact that the  
15 Product contains a synthetic artificial flavor, were untrue and misleading, and Defendant  
16 at a minimum by the exercise of reasonable care should have known those actions were  
17 false or misleading.

18 161. Defendant’s conduct violated California’s False Advertising Law.

19 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTIES**

21 **CAL. COMM. CODE § 2313**

22 **(on behalf of the California Class and all states with substantially similar laws)**

23 162. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation  
24 contained elsewhere in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

25 163. The Product’s front label misleadingly claims by operation of California law  
26 that the Product is flavored only with the listed natural flavors.

27 164. These promises became part of the basis of the bargain between the parties  
28 and thus constituted an express warranty, which Defendant breached. The Product is not  
“all natural” but is artificially flavored.

1 165. Defendant sold the goods to Plaintiff and Class members who bought the  
2 goods from Defendant.

3 166. As a result, Plaintiff and the Class did not receive goods as warranted by  
4 Defendant.

5 167. Within a reasonable amount of time after Plaintiff discovered that the Product  
6 contained synthetic ingredients, Plaintiff notified Defendant of such breach.

7 168. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff and  
8 the Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

9  
10 **EIGHT CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES**

12 **CAL. COMM. CODE § 2314**

13 **(on behalf of the California Class and all states with substantially similar laws)**

14 169. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates the allegations made elsewhere in the  
15 Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

16 170. Defendant's label representations also created implied warranties that the  
17 product was suitable for a particular purpose, specifically as a naturally-flavored food  
18 product, and created implied warranties by operation of California statute.

19 171. Defendant breached these warranties.

20 172. The Product's front label misleadingly implies that the Product is flavored  
21 only with the natural ingredients comprising the characterizing flavors.

22 173. As alleged in detail above, at the time of purchase Defendant had reason to  
23 know that Plaintiff, as well as all members of the Class, intended to use the Product as  
24 naturally-flavored food product.

25 174. This became part of the basis of the bargain between the parties.

26 175. Based on that implied warranty, Defendant sold the goods to Plaintiff and  
27 other Class members who bought the goods from Defendant.

28 176. At the time of purchase, Defendant knew or had reason to know that Plaintiff  
and the Class members were relying on Defendant's skill and judgment to select or furnish

1 a product that was suitable for this particular purpose, and Plaintiff and the Class  
2 justifiably relied on Defendant's skill and judgment.

3 177. The Product was not suitable for this purpose.

4 178. Plaintiff purchased the Product believing it had the qualities Plaintiff sought,  
5 based on the deceptive advertising and labeling, but the Product was actually  
6 unsatisfactory to Plaintiff for the reasons described herein.

7 179. Further, the Product was not merchantable in California because it was not  
8 of the same quality as other products in the category generally acceptable in the trade.

9 180. The Product would not pass without objection in the trade when packaged  
10 with the existing labels, because the Product was misbranded and illegal to sell in  
11 California. Cal. Comm. Code 2314(2)(a).

12 181. The Product also was not acceptable commercially and breached its implied  
13 warranty because the Product was not adequately packaged and labeled as required. Cal.  
14 Comm. Code 2314(2)(e).

15 182. The Product also was not commercially acceptable and breached its implied  
16 warranty because it did not conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the  
17 container or label, Cal. Comm. Code 2314(2)(f), and other grounds as set forth in  
18 Commercial Code section 2314(2).

19 183. By offering the Product for sale and distributing the Product in California,  
20 Defendant also warranted that the Product was not misbranded and was legal to purchase  
21 in California. Because the Product was misbranded in several regards and was therefore  
22 illegal to sell or offer for sale in California, Defendant breached this warranty as well.

23 184. As a result of this breach, Plaintiff and the Class did not receive goods as  
24 impliedly warranted by Defendant.

25 185. Within a reasonable amount of time after the Plaintiff discovered that the  
26 Product contained synthetic flavoring ingredients, Plaintiff notified Defendant of such  
27 breach.

28 186. As a proximate result of this breach of warranty, Plaintiff and the Class have  
been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

1 187. As a result, Plaintiff, the Class, and the general public are entitled to  
2 injunctive and equitable relief, restitution, and an order for the disgorgement of the funds  
3 by which Defendant was unjustly enriched.

4 **VIII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

5 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself, all others similarly situated in  
6 California, and the general public, pray for judgment against Defendant as follows:

- 7 A. An order confirming that this action is properly maintainable as a class action  
8 as defined above;
- 9 B. An order appointing Plaintiff as class representative and The Law Office of  
10 Ronald A. Marron as counsel for the Class;
- 11 C. An order requiring Defendant to bear the cost of Class notice;
- 12 D. An order declaring that the conduct complained of herein violates the CLRA;
- 13 E. An order declaring that the conduct complained of herein violates the UCL;
- 14 F. An order declaring that the conduct complained of herein violates the FAL;
- 15 G. An order declaring that the conduct complained of herein breached express  
16 warranties, implied warranties, or both;
- 17 H. An order requiring Defendant to disgorge any benefits received from Plaintiff  
18 and any unjust enrichment realized as a result of the improper and misleading  
19 labeling, advertising, and marketing of the Products;
- 20 I. An order requiring Defendant to pay restitution and damages to Plaintiff and  
21 Class members so that they may be restored any money which was acquired  
22 by means of any unfair, deceptive, unconscionable or negligent acts;
- 23 J. An award of punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial;
- 24 K. An order enjoining Defendant's deceptive and unfair practices;
- 25 L. An order requiring Defendant to conduct corrective advertising;
- 26 M. An award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- 27 N. An award of attorney fees and costs; and
- 28 O. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just, equitable, or proper.  
P.

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**IX. JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all claims for damages. Plaintiff does not seek a jury trial for claims sounding in equity.

DATED: October 3, 2018

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ Ronald A. Marron  
Ronald A. Marron

**LAW OFFICES OF RONALD A. MARRON**  
Ronald A. Marron  
*ron@consumersadvocates.com*  
Michael T. Houchin  
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San Diego, CA 92103  
Telephone: (619) 696-9006  
Fax: (619) 564-6665  
***Counsel for Plaintiff and the  
Proposed Class***

JS 44 (Rev. 06/17)

**CIVIL COVER SHEET**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

**I. (a) PLAINTIFFS**  
Sandra Brown

**(b)** County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff San Diego  
*(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)*

**(c)** Attorneys *(Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)*  
Ronald A. Marron  
Law Offices of Ronald A. Marron  
651 Arroyo Drive, San Diego, CA 92103 (619)696-9006

**DEFENDANTS**  
Starbucks Corporation

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant King, WA  
*(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)*

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

Attorneys *(If Known)*

**'18CV2286 JM WVG**

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

1 U.S. Government Plaintiff

2 U.S. Government Defendant

3 Federal Question *(U.S. Government Not a Party)*

4 Diversity *(Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)*

**III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES** *(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)*

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

**IV. NATURE OF SUIT** *(Place an "X" in One Box Only)* Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	<b>PERSONAL INJURY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability <b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other <b>LABOR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act <b>IMMIGRATION</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 <b>PROPERTY RIGHTS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) <b>FEDERAL TAX SUITS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS			
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	<b>Habeas Corpus:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <b>Other:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

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

1 Original Proceeding     2 Removed from State Court     3 Remanded from Appellate Court     4 Reinstated or Reopened     5 Transferred from Another District *(specify)*     6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer     8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

**VI. CAUSE OF ACTION**

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing *(Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):*  
28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)

Brief description of cause:  
Diversity case brought under the Class Action Fairness Act

**VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:**     CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.    DEMAND \$ 5,000,000.00    CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND:  Yes     No

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

DATE 10/03/2018    SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Ronald A. Marron

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # \_\_\_\_\_ AMOUNT \_\_\_\_\_ APPLYING IFP \_\_\_\_\_ JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_ MAG. JUDGE \_\_\_\_\_

**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 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 there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- 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.
- 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 date.
- 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 – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- 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.