

1 **GOOD GUSTAFSON AUMAIS LLP**
2 Christopher T. Aumais (Cal. Bar No. 249901)
3 2330 Westwood Blvd., No. 103
4 Los Angeles, CA 90064
5 Tel: (310) 274-4663
6 cta@ggallp.com

7 **SHENAQ PC**
8 Amir Shenaq, Esq.*
9 3500 Lenox Road, Ste. 1500
10 Atlanta GA 30326
11 Tel: (888) 909-9993
12 amir@shenaqpc.com

13 **THE KEETON FIRM LLC**
14 Steffan T. Keeton, Esq.*
15 100 S Commons, Ste 102
16 Pittsburgh PA 15212
17 Tel: (888) 412-5291
18 stkeeton@keetonfirm.com

19 *Pro hac vice forthcoming

20 *Counsel for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class*

21 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
22 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

23 Jennifer Marino, individually,
24 and on behalf of those similarly
25 situated,

26 Plaintiff,

27 v.

28 YummyEarth, Inc.,

Defendant.

CASE NO.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Demand for Jury Trial

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1
2 Plaintiff Jennifer Marino brings this action on behalf of herself, and all others
3 similarly situated against Defendant YummyEarth, Inc. (collectively “YummyEarth”
4 or “Defendant”). Plaintiff makes the following allegations pursuant to the
5 investigation of counsel and based upon information and belief, except as to the
6 allegations specifically pertaining to herself, which are based on personal knowledge.
7

8
9 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

10 1. This case arises from Defendant’s deceptive and misleading practices
11 with respect to its marketing and sale of their fruit snack products (the “Products”).¹
12

13 2. Defendant manufactures, sells, and distributes the Products using a
14 marketing and advertising campaign focused on claims that appeal to health-
15 conscious consumers – specifically the importance of real fruit and its presence in the
16 Products.
17

18 3. Defendant engages in a deceptive marketing campaign to convince
19 consumers that the Products contain the actual fruits shown and referenced in the
20 marketing² and on the labeling³ of the Products, they are nutritious and healthful to
21 consume, and are more healthful than similar products.
22
23

24 ¹ At the time of this filing, the following YummyEarth products are included in this
25 definition: Organic Fruit Snacks, Organic Tropical Fruit Snacks, Organic Vitamin C
26 Drops, Organic Fruit Chewys, and Organic Gummy Fruits. This definition is not
exhaustive, and shall include all of Defendant’s products that are similarly
deceptively marketed.

27 ² Variants of the words “marketing,” and “market” refer to all forms of advertising in
all forms of media, including but not limited to print advertisements, television, and
radio commercials, Products’ labels, viral marketing, incentives, and websites.

28 ³ The term “labeling” encompasses other descriptive terms, including various forms of
the words: labels, labeling, packages, and packaging.

1 4. Notably, the Products' names include "fruit" combined with references to
2 fruit on the packaging, including, but not limited to, images of fruit, flavors bearing
3 names of actual fruits, and references to health benefits associated with fruit.

4 5. For example, the Organic Vitamin C Drops claim to include antioxidant
5 fruits and has flavors of that reference names of fruits that are high in Vitamin C.
6



21 6. Instead of containing real fruit – including the fruits referenced on the
22 packaging – the Vitamin C Drops include high amounts of sugar while lacking any
23 real fruit. Further, the only Vitamin C contained in the food item comes from added
24 Ascorbic Acid which is a synthetic ingredient that mimics natural Vitamin C. In other
25 words, despite representing that it includes real fruit that is high in Vitamin C and
26 containing beneficial antioxidants, it is a fruit-less candy packed with sugar, that is
27 boosted with a synthetic ingredient that is meant to mimic real Vitamin C.
28

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1 7. This food item, like all of the Products, deceives consumers in a similar
2 fashion. The deception lies in the fact that the Products are devoid of real fruit.
3 Rather than containing real fruit, the Products are packed with sugar. Defendant’s
4 Products contain sugar levels comparable to candy and none of the vibrantly depicted
5 fruits.

6 8. Thus, although Defendant markets the Products as containing real fruit
7 while being healthful and nutritious, they are devoid of the health benefits
8 reasonable consumers associate with consuming real fruit.
9

10 9. Reasonable consumers purchased the Products believing, among other
11 things, that they were accurately represented. Specifically, reasonable consumers
12 believed that the Products were healthful and contained real fruit. Reasonable
13 consumers would not have purchased the Products if they had known about the
14 misrepresentations and omissions or would have purchased them on different terms.
15

16 10. Defendant violated the trust of Plaintiff and Class Members because the
17 Products are not the fruit-packed snack that Defendant’s marketing and labeling
18 represents.
19

20 11. Relying on Defendant’s representations, consumers that seek healthier
21 alternatives than mere candy only later realize that their purchase of Defendant’s
22 Products was a fruitless endeavor.
23

24 12. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of those similarly
25 situated and seek to represent a National Class and a California Class. Plaintiff
26 seeks damages, interest thereon, reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs, restitution,
27 other equitable relief, and disgorgement of all benefits that Defendant have enjoyed
28 from its deceptive business practices, as detailed herein. In addition, Plaintiff seeks

1 injunctive relief to stop Defendant’s deceptive conduct in the labeling and marketing
2 of the Products.

3 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

4
5 13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant. Defendant
6 purposefully avails itself of the California consumer market and distributes the
7 Products to many locations within this District and hundreds of retail locations
8 throughout the State of California, where the Products are purchased by thousands of
9 consumers every day.

10 14. This Court has original subject-matter jurisdiction over this proposed
11 class action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), which, under the provisions of the Class
12 Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”), explicitly provides for the original jurisdiction of the
13 federal courts in any class action in which at least 100 members are in the proposed
14 plaintiff class, any member of the plaintiff class is a citizen of a State different from
15 any defendant, and the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000.00,
16 exclusive of interest and costs. Plaintiff alleges that the total claims of individual
17 members of the proposed Class (as defined herein) are well in excess of \$5,000,000.00
18 in the aggregate, exclusive of interest and costs.

19 15. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a). Plaintiff’s
20 purchases of Defendant’s Products, substantial acts in furtherance of the alleged
21 improper conduct, including the dissemination of false and misleading information
22 regarding the nature, quality, and/or ingredients of the Products, occurred within this
23 District and the Defendant conducts business in this District.

24
25 **DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT**

26 16. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 3-2(c-d), a substantial part of the events
27 giving rise to the claims arose in San Francisco County, and this action should be
28 assigned to the San Francisco Division.

PARTIES

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17. Plaintiff Jennifer Marino is a citizen of California.
- a. Prior to her purchase, Plaintiff saw and relied on Defendant’s marketing and labeling representing that the Products contained the fruits that are named and depicted on the Products.
 - b. Plaintiff wished to purchase the snacks containing fruit for personal consumption. When Plaintiff saw Defendant’s misrepresentations prior to and at the time of purchase, she relied on Defendant’s prominent representations and claims about the Products. Specifically, that it contained the real fruit that Defendant emphasized in the marketing and on the labeling of the Product.
 - c. Plaintiff relied on the Defendant’s representations, including but not limited to, the numerous “FRUIT” representations made throughout the Products as well as the fruit imagery that encompasses the entire packaging.
 - d. Plaintiff understood these representations to mean that real fruit was present in the Product. Had Plaintiff known the truth – that the Products did not contain any real fruit – Plaintiff would not have purchased the Products at a premium price. If Defendant started including real fruit, or the Products were no longer deceptively labeled, Plaintiff would purchase the Products again in the future. Plaintiff brings the claims below seeking damages, actual and statutory, as well as injunctive relief.

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1 e. Plaintiff has purchased the Products on multiple occasions. Plaintiff's
2 most recent purchase of the Products occurred in January 2022, when
3 she purchased the Yum Earth Organic Fruit Snacks at a price of
4 approximately \$3.99 per bag from a Walgreens store located in San
5 Francisco, CA. Within the past three years, she has purchased the
6 Products at Whole Foods, Walgreens, and other retailers in the San
7 Francisco Bay Area.

8
9 18. Defendant YummyEarth, Inc. is a Connecticut corporation with its
10 principal place of business in Stamford, CT.

11
12 19. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint to add different or
13 additional defendants, including without limitation any officer, director, employee,
14 supplier, or distributor of Defendant who have knowingly and willfully aided,
15 abetted, or conspired in the false and deceptive conduct alleged herein.

16
17 **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

18 **A. Defendant deceives consumers by misrepresenting that the**
19 **Products contain real fruit.**

20 20. Consumers increasingly and consciously seek out healthy foods and
21 snacks— placing value on healthy fruit-based snacks that contain less added sugar.
22 Consumers seek these types of snacks for various reasons, including perceived
23 benefits of avoiding disease, and attaining health and wellness for themselves and
24 their children and families.⁴

25
26
27
28 ⁴ See, e.g., *Fruit Snacks Sales Rise by 162% Amid COVID-19 Pandemic* (April 29, 2020) <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/fruit-snacks-sales-rise-by-162-amid-covid-19-pandemic-301049556.html>.

1 21. In addition, scientific data shows that it is difficult to meet nutrient
2 needs while staying within calorie requirements if you consume more than 10 percent
3 of your daily calories from added sugar. Consumers seek healthier options by seeking
4 to purchase snack products with less sugar. And scientific evidence indicates that
5 excess sugar contributes to numerous chronic health problems such as heart disease
6 and type 2 diabetes.⁵
7

8 22. As a result, consumers are willing to pay, and have paid, a premium for
9 products that contain real fruit over products that do not contain real fruit.⁶
10

11 23. Companies such as the Defendant capitalize on the consumer's demand
12 for real fruit and generate increased unit sales, revenue, and profit by making real
13 fruit representations.

14 24. Further, consumers rely on label representations and information in
15 making purchasing decisions.

16 25. Knowing this, Defendant prominently features real fruit statements and
17 images throughout its packaging, labeling, and marketing.
18

19 a. The Organic Fruit Snacks:
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23
24

25 _____
26 ⁵ American Heart Ass'n, *Understanding Childhood Obesity*, available at
27 [http://www.heart.org/idc/groups/heart-
28 public/@wcm/@fc/documents/downloadable/ucm_428180.pdf](http://www.heart.org/idc/groups/heart-public/@wcm/@fc/documents/downloadable/ucm_428180.pdf).

⁶ Mondelez International, *Fruitful Business: Fruit and Veggie Snack Trend Grows Stronger*, <https://www.letschatsnacks.com/fruitfulbusiness> ("Nielsen reveals that the snackable fruit and vegetable category is ripe with revenue, generating sales of \$16.3 billion in the year ended May 27, 2017").

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- i.
- ii. “Organic fruit snacks” is placed in a large font in the center of the principal display panel (“PDP”).
- iii. In fact, it is presented in the largest font of any other text other than the YUM EARTH brand name at the top.
- iv. It includes images of the “fruit snacks” which are molded to resemble actual fruits: bananas, cherries, peaches, and strawberries.
- v. Moreover, the four flavor names of these fruit snacks include the fruits in the name: “Banana Blast,” “Strawberry Smash,” “Very Very Cherry,” and “Perfectly Peach.”
- vi. Additionally, it includes images of these actual fruit items with drawn-on smiley faces.

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vii. Further, there is no indication on the PDP that the Organic Fruit Snacks fail to include any of the named fruits. Moreover, there is no indication that Organic Fruit Snacks are flavored by sources other than bananas, peaches, strawberries, or cherries.

b. The Organic Tropical Fruit Snacks:



- i.
- ii. “FRUIT SNACKS” is placed in a large font in the center of the PDP.
- iii. In fact, it is presented in the largest font of any other text other than the YUM EARTH brand name.
- iv. It includes images of the “fruit snacks” which are molded to resemble actual fruits: pineapples, mangos, and raspberries.
- v. Moreover, the flavor names of these fruit snacks include the fruits in the name: “Playful Pineapple” and “Mango Tango.”

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- vi. Further, there is no indication on the PDP that the Organic Tropical Fruit Snacks fail to include any of the named fruits. Moreover, there is no indication that Organic Fruit Snacks are flavored by sources other than the referenced fruits.
- vii. In the large “MADE WITHOUT” box on the PDP, it fails to include “real fruit.”

c. The Organic Chewys Fruit Chews:

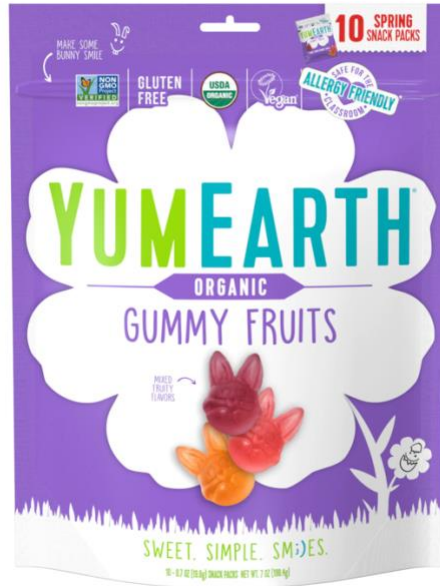


- i.
- ii. “FRUIT CHEWS” is placed in a large font in the center of the PDP.
- iii. Moreover, it shows the individual snacks and lists “Lemon,” “Orange,” “Strawberry,” and “Cherry” directly below.

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iv. Further, there is no indication on the PDP that the Organic Fruit Chews fail to include any of the named fruits. Moreover, there is no indication that Organic Fruit Chews are flavored by sources other than lemons, oranges, strawberries, or cherries.

d. The Organic Gummy Fruits:



- i.
- ii. “ORGANIC GUMMY FRUITS” is placed in a large font in the center of the PDP.
- iii. In fact, it is presented in the largest font of any other text other than the YUM EARTH brand name.
- iv. It references “MIXED FRUITY FLAVORS.”
- v. Moreover, the three flavor names include the fruits in the name: “Strawberry Smash,” “Very Very Cherry,” and “Perfectly Peach.”
- vi. Further, there is no indication on the PDP that the Organic Gummy Fruits fail to include any real fruit. Moreover, there is no

indication that Organic Gummy Fruits are flavored by sources other than peaches, strawberries, or cherries.

e. The Organic Vitamin C Drops:



- i.
- ii. Notably, it claims to contain “ANTIOXIDANT FRUITS” in all capital letters in the center of the PDP.
- iii. Moreover, the four flavor names include the fruits in the name: “Pomegranate Pucker,” “Strawberry Smash,” “Tooberry Blueberry,” and “Very Very Cherry.”
- iv. Further, the PDP also references “vitamin c” which consumers associate with one of the health benefits of consuming real fruit.
- v. Further, there is no indication on the PDP that the Organic Vitamin C Drops fail to include any real fruit. Moreover, there is no indication that Organic Vitamin C Drops are flavored by

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1 sources other than pomegranate, blueberries, strawberries, or
2 cherries.

3 26. Taken as a whole, the words and images used on Defendant’s packaging
4 leads consumers to believe that the Products contain real fruit.

5 27. As shown above, all the Products’ present similar representations to the
6 public which leads reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff, to believe that the Products
7 contain the real fruits depicted throughout the labeling and marketing.
8

9 28. Rather, Defendant’s Products are merely sugar-packed candy
10 masqueraded as health-focused treats containing real fruit and nutrition.

11 29. This deception can also be highlighted by reviewing other products in
12 Defendant’s portfolio.
13

14 30. For example, Defendant’s “Gummy Bears” present almost the exact
15 same nutritional profile as the “Organic Fruit Snacks.” Yet, unlike the fruit snacks,
16 no reasonable consumer would perceive “Gummy Bears” to be a healthy snack choice.
17

18 31. They have the same calories (70), added sugar (12 grams), and fiber (0
19 grams) per serving. The “Organic Fruit Snacks” have higher Vitamin C levels than
20 the “Gummy Bears,” but this is not sourced from fruit. Rather, it is boosted by
21 inserting synthetically derived Ascorbic Acid into the snack.

22 32. Both these snacks are devoid of fruit, packed with sugar, and for the
23 most part, the “fruit” snacks are merely reformulated “Gummy Bears” with a dash of
24 synthetic “Vitamin C” sprinkled into the snack.
25

26 33. In other words, morphing a bear into a banana and adding synthetic
27 vitamins falls far short of consumer expectations and benefits from consuming snacks
28 made with real fruit.

34. The side-by-side comparison is striking:



ORGANIC FRUIT SNACKS
BANANA BLAST, STRAWBERRY SMASH,
VERY VERY CHERRY, PERFECTLY PEACH

Nutrition Facts	
10 servings per container	
Serving size 1 Snack Pack (19.8g)	
Amount per serving	
Calories	70
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 0g	0%
Saturated Fat 0g	0%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 20mg	1%
Total Carbohydrate 16g	6%
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Total Sugars 12g	
Includes 12g Added Sugars	24%
Protein 0g	
Vitamin D 0mcg	0%
Calcium 0mg	0%
Iron 0mg	0%
Potassium 0mg	0%
Vitamin C 102mg	110%

*The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

Nutrition Facts	
10 servings per container	
Serving size 1 snack pack (19.8g)	
Amount per serving	
Calories	70
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 0g	0%
Saturated Fat 0g	0%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 0mg	0%
Total Carbohydrate 15g	5%
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Total Sugars 12g	
Includes 12g Added Sugars	24%
Protein 1g	
Vitamin D 0mcg	0%
Calcium 0mg	0%
Iron 0mg	0%
Potassium 0mg	0%

*The % Daily Value (DV) tells you how much a nutrient in a serving of food contributes to a daily diet. 2,000 calories a day is used for general nutrition advice.

35. Not only are consumers misled but also competing products sharing the same shelves as Defendant's Products are placed at a competitive disadvantage.

36. For example, these competing products are sold in the same stores as Defendant's Products yet - unlike the Products - these items do not make real fruit representations:

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- 1 a. Albanese® Gummi Bears candy makes no fruit references and contains
 2 lower sugar levels than the Products.



- 16 b. HARIBO® Goldbears® candy includes images of fruit items yet no
 17 written fruit messaging and contains lower sugar levels than the
 18 Products.
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c. Great Value® Gummy Bears candy includes images of fruit items yet no written fruit messaging and contains lower sugar levels than the Products.



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1 37. In other words, while all of the above snacks are high in sugar and lack
2 any real fruit, none of the competing products deceptively misrepresent that they
3 contain real fruit.

4 38. Not only do the Products fail to contain real fruit but also none of the
5 flavor is derived from the depicted fruits.

6 39. In fact, the “fruit” used in the Products is concentrated juice from apples
7 and blackcurrant, and it is used solely for the purpose of coloring the Products to
8 mimic the fruits depicted throughout the Products’ packaging.

9 40. None of the coloring comes from any of the depicted fruits.

10 41. Defendant’s deceptions harm not only consumers but also companies
11 that accurately represent their products by diverting attention and dollars away from
12 competitors that are good faith market participants.
13
14

15
16 **B. Defendant perpetuates this deception in its advertising and**
17 **marketing.**

18 42. Defendant’s deceptions are not limited to the packaging. They further
19 the deception through targeted marketing and advertising.

20 43. Defendant’s website emphasizes the fruit content and the health
21 benefits of the Products.
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23 44. For example, Defendant’s website includes numerous articles concerning
24 healthy eating and presents real fruits and vegetables alongside the Products:
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5 Tips for Better For You Snacking



4 Simple Lifestyle Changes for a Better Fall



SIMPLE & SWEET BACK TO SCHOOL Snack Ideas

THINK OUTSIDE THE BROWN BAG LUNCH WITH THESE ALLERGY FRIENDLY SNACKS!

Simple and sweet back-to-school snack ideas

1 45. Another example involves a mock interview with the Organic Fruit
2 Snacks:⁷

3 Our fan-favorite organic fruit snacks make 4 the best back-to-school treats

5 **First Name:** Fruit E.

6 **Last Name:** Snacks

7 **Loves:** Being the center of attention with bursting bites of delicious fruit flavor. Lunchtime, snacktime and anytime smiles thanks to
8 their organic, allergy-friendly ingredients. Endearing sweetness and strikingly colorful good looks are the product of real fruit juice,
nothing artificial about this bushel.

9 **So Over:** Fake flavors, gluten, GMOs, dyes, and scene-hogging sandwiches who try to steal their school lunch thunder.

10 **For Your Flavor Consideration:** Banana, Strawberry, Cherry and Peach

11 **Happy to Share the Spotlight With:** Organic Tropical Fruit Snacks

12 **Fruity Beginnings**

13 It's as if YumEarth [Organic Fruit Snacks](#) were simply plucked from the orchards. But with lots of hard work and refinement, that fruit
14 flavor was packaged into the sweet, shining snack star turning heads in supermarkets and winning the hearts and taste buds of kids
and parents everywhere.

15 Never one to cut corners, or look for a shortcut to superstardom, this back-to-school celebrity delivers flavors that are as sweet as
16 the first harvest. **Absent are the artificial dyes, GMOs and allergy-inducing ingredients that leave snackers and lunch packers feeling
empty. Each fruity bite is a burst of juicy deliciousness.**

17 **A Pleasure to Snack With**

18 The perfect back-to-school snacks are loved by both parents and kids alike, and this Fruit Snack is perfect for the part. They're
19 deliciously fun on their own, or ready to turn up the fruit flavor as part of a lunchtime ensemble. Either way, the audience will love
how these allergy-friendly treats steal the scene every time.

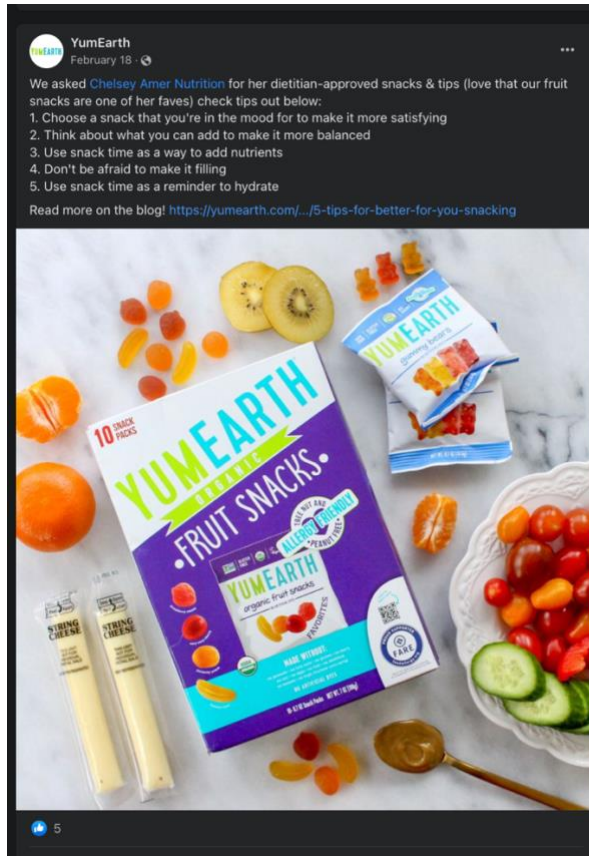
20 Really want to crank up the fruity fun? See what happens when these Organic Fruit Snacks team up with [YumEarth Organic Tropical
21 Fruit Snacks](#). It's a flavorific fruit salad with a tropical vibe.

22 46. Additionally, it uses social media marketing campaigns to perpetuate
23 the myth that the Products contain real fruit:
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28 ⁷ <https://yumearth.com/blogs/sweet-source/back-to-school-snacks-organic-fruit-snacks>
(emphasis added)

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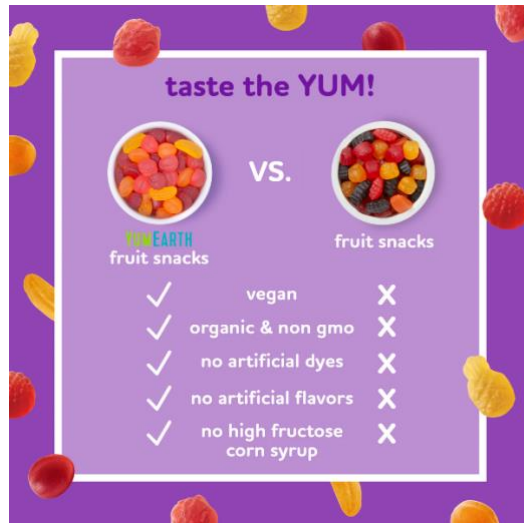
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47. Instead, Defendant fails to include any real fruit in the Products.

48. Therefore, the Products contain no dietary fiber, a key health-promoting component of real fruit nor any of the other health benefits of real fruit.

49. Further, Defendant’s marketing attempts to position itself as the healthier alternative to the competition. For example:



1 50. Noticeably missing from the chart is “no real fruit.”

2 51. While fruit snacks from competitors contain real fruit – or at least fruit
3 juices derived from the fruits depicted – Defendant’s Products contain neither.

4 52. Defendant targets its deceptions to consumers demanding health
5 focused products.

6 53. Instead of receiving a healthy snack made from real fruit, each serving
7 of the Products contains more sugar per serving than other snacks that do not target
8 health focused consumers.

9 54. The Products contain a minimum of 11 grams of sugar in each serving
10 which is the same amount of sugar as some popular candies:
11

12 **One Tootsie Pop contains 2.25 teaspoons of sugar as well.**



20 **A Tootsie Pop.** Crystal Cox/Business Insider

21 **There are also 2.25 teaspoons of sugar in one fun-size package of Skittles.**



28 **A fun-size bag of Skittles.** Crystal Cox/Business Insider

1 55. Further, the amount of sugar present in each serving of the Products
2 ranges from 11 grams to 36 grams.

3 56. For example, the Organic Fruit Snacks contain 36 grams of sugar per
4 serving.

5 57. These levels are similar to a can of Sprite or 7-Up (each have 38 grams
6 of sugar per serving).
7



17 58. Additionally, the 36 grams of sugar present in the Organic Fruit Snacks
18 is 150% of the recommended daily intake for women and children.⁸

19 59. Thus, the Products contain no real fruit – and none of the health
20 benefits associated with the consumption of real fruit – while containing high levels
21 of sugar that are higher than many food items that consumers consider unhealthy.
22

23 60. Through targeted marketing and advertising, Defendant perpetuates
24 the misrepresentation that their Products contain real fruit.
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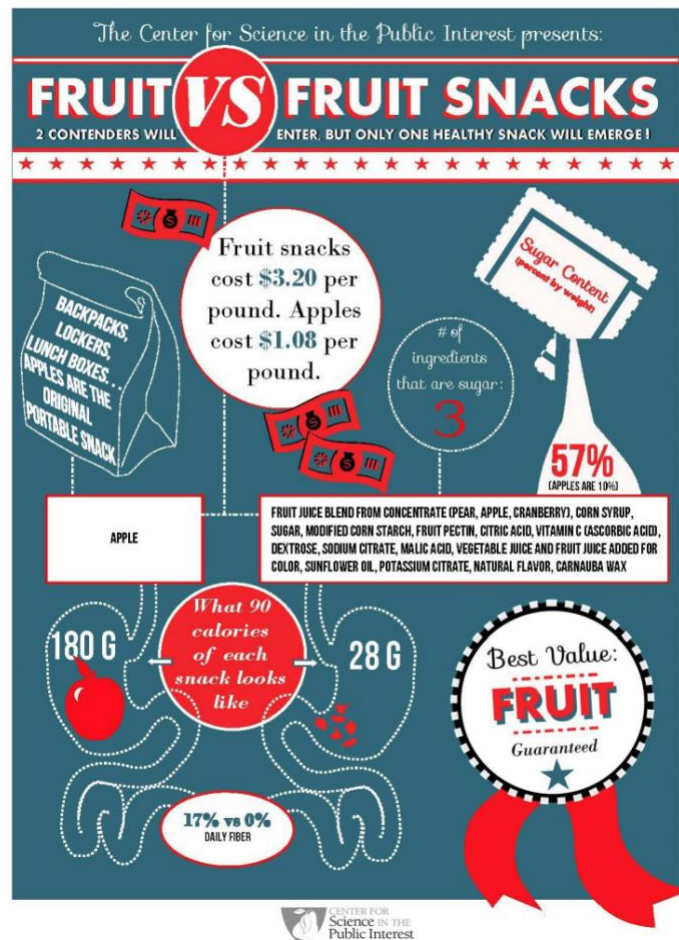
27
28 ⁸ 24 grams for women and children. American Heart Association, *Added Sugars*,
available at <https://www.heart.org/en/healthy-living/healthy-eating/eat-smart/sugar/added-sugars>.

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1 61. The practice of deceptively marketing fruit snacks as containing
 2 substantial amounts of fruit when they do not is well-recognized, and the Center for
 3 Science in the Public Interest has been outspoken in its criticism:⁹

4 Food companies aggressively market phony fruit snacks to toddlers,
 5 children, and their parents, pushing them as healthy options and
 6 substitutes for real fruit. Unfortunately for parents and kids, **phony**
 7 **fruit snacks don't always contain the fruits advertised on the**
 8 **front of the box** and never in the quantities suggested. Instead,
 9 companies use relatively cheap, nutritionally void, and highly
 10 processed pear, apple, and white grape juices, **making phony fruit**
 11 **snacks much closer to gummy bears than actual fruit.**

12 62. The Center for Science in the Public Interest's infographic provides
 13 additional analysis of this problem:



28 ⁹ CSPI website, Nutrition Policy, Fruit Fraud, <http://cspinet.org/nutritionpolicy/fruitfraud.html> (emphasis added).

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1 63. In this case, the Products' first two ingredients are added sugars:
2 organic cane sugar and organic rice syrup.

3 64. This is the exact scenario shown in the CSPI infographic.

4 65. Simply, "[t]hese aren't fruit snacks... these sugar-laden treats are 'Phony
5 Fruit Snacks.'"¹⁰

6 66. Added sugars represent 100% of the sugars contained in the Products.

7 67. Diets high in added sugars – from such foods as sugar-sweetened snacks
8 like the Products – squeeze healthier foods out of the diet, thereby displacing foods
9 that provide nutrients that reduce the risk of osteoporosis, cancer, heart disease,
10 stroke, and other health problems.¹¹

11 68. Diets rich in added sugars contribute to obesity, the prevalence of which
12 has risen dramatically in the last three decades in both youths and adults.¹² Obesity,
13 in turn, increases the risk of diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, and other
14 health problems.¹³ In people who are insulin resistant, high intakes of added sugars
15 increase levels of blood triglycerides, which are associated with a higher risk of heart
16
17
18

19 ¹⁰ CSPI website, *Phony Fruit Snacks*, available at
20 <http://cspinet.org/nutritionpolicy/fruitfraud.html>.

21 ¹¹ See S. Bowman, *Diets of Individuals Based on Energy Intakes from Added Sugars*,
22 12 FAMILY ECON. NUTRITION REV. 31-8 (1999); G. Mrdjenovi & D.A. Levitsky,
*Nutritional and Energetic Consequences of Sweetened Drink Consumption in 6- to 13-
23 year-old Children*, 142 J. PEDIATRICS 604-10 (2003).

24 ¹² See D.S. Ludwig, K.E. Peterson & S.L. Gortmaker, *Relationship between*
Consumption of Sugar-sweetened Drinks and Childhood Obesity, 357 LANCET 505-8
25 (2001); C.S. Berkey, H.R. Rockett, A.E. Field, et al., *Sugar-added Beverages and*
Adolescent Weight Change, 12 OBESITY RES. 778-88 (2004); C.M Apovian, *Sugar-*
sweetened Soft Drinks, Obesity, and Type 2 Diabetes, 292 J. AM. MED. ASS'N 927-34
26 (2004); Ctr. for Disease Control and Prevention, Nat'l Ctr. for Health Statistics,
Prevalence of Overweight among Children and Adolescents: United States, 1999-2002,
27 available at www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/overwght99.htm.

28 ¹³ U.S. Surgeon General, U.S. Dep't of Health and Human Serv., *The Surgeon
General's Call to Action to Prevent and Decrease Overweight and Obesity* (2001).
available at www.surgeongeneral.gov/topics/obesity/calltoaction/CalltoAction.pdf.

1 disease and diabetes.¹⁴ In addition, frequent consumption of foods rich in added
2 sugars increases the risk of osteoporosis.¹⁵

3 69. Defendant's claims about the fruit content of the Products are deceptive.
4 Although the marketing and labeling of the Products depict certain fruits, those fruits
5 are not the predominant ingredient nor are they even present in the Products.
6 Instead, the Products contain significant amounts of added sugars.
7

8 70. As a result of their unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent advertising and
9 marketing practices, Defendant has made millions at the expense of the public health
10 and trust, and continue to make millions through these unfair, unlawful and
11 fraudulent advertising and marketing practices.
12

13 **C. The Products are misbranded.**

14 71. Under FDCA section 403, a food is "misbranded" if "its labeling is false
15 or misleading in any particular." *See* 21 U.S.C. §§ 343(a).

16 72. The amount of fruit in the Products has a material bearing on price and
17 consumer acceptance. Moreover, Defendant's marketing and labeling of the Products
18 — including imagery and references of certain fruits — creates the erroneous
19 impression that the fruit depicted in the Products' marketing and labeling is present
20 in an amount greater than is actually the case.
21

22 73. Defendant's Products contain no real fruit.
23
24
25

26 ¹⁴ M.J. Stampfer, R.M Krauss, J. Ma, et al., *A Prospective Study of Triglyceride Level,*
27 *Lowdensity Lipoprotein Particle Diameter, and Risk of Myocardial Infarction*, 276 J.
AM. MED. ASS'N 882-8 (1996).

28 ¹⁵ S.J. Whiting, A. Healey & S. Psiuk, *Relationship between Carbonated and Other*
Low Nutrient Dense Beverages and Bone Mineral Content of Adolescents, 32
NUTRITION RES. 1107-15 (2001).

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1 74. Because the Defendant fails to reveal the basic nature and
2 characterizing properties of the Products (specifically, the true fruit content),
3 Defendant's Products are not only sold with misleading labeling but also misbranded
4 under Sections 403(a) of the Food Drug & Cosmetic Act ("FDCA"), 21 U.S.C. §§
5 343(a), and cannot be legally manufactured, advertised, distributed, or sold in the
6 U.S. as it is currently labeled. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 331.
7

8 75. Moreover, California law forbids the misbranding of food in language
9 largely identical to that found in the FDCA.

10 76. The Products are misbranded under California's Sherman Law, Cal.
11 Health & Safety Code §§ 109875-111915. The Sherman Law expressly incorporates
12 the food labeling requirements set forth in the FDCA, *see* Cal. Health & Safety Code §
13 110100(a), and provides that any food is misbranded if its nutritional labeling does
14 not conform to FDCA requirements. *See id.* § 110665; *see also id.* § 110670.
15

16 77. The Sherman Law further provides that a product is misbranded if its
17 labeling is "false or misleading." *Id.* § 110660. It is a violation of the Sherman Law to
18 advertise any misbranded food, *id.* § 110398; to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or
19 offer for sale any food that is misbranded, *id.* § 110760; to misbrand any food, *id.* §
20 110765; or to receive in commerce any food that is misbranded or deliver or proffer it
21 for delivery, *id.* § 110770.
22

23 78. By misrepresenting the basic nature and characterizing properties of the
24 Products, Defendant violates these federal and state regulations and mislead Plaintiff
25 and consumers alike.
26
27
28

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D. Reasonable consumers relied on Defendant’s misrepresentations to their detriment.

79. Defendant’s 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.

80. Plaintiff and the Class Members reasonably relied to their detriment on Defendant’s misleading representations and omissions.

81. Defendant’s deceptions have been felt throughout the marketplace. For example:

☆☆☆☆☆ Not Real Fruit

Reviewed in the United States on September 16, 2015

Flavor Name: Fruit Flavor | Size: 43 Count (Pack of 1) | **Verified Purchase**

I didn't realize these were gummies. I thought I was ordering dried fruit snacks. Since this company also makes gummies that are named as such I am not sure what the difference is... Also the packets have a tiny amount each so cost per packet is really high.

☆☆☆☆☆ Gross

Reviewed in the United States on February 13, 2021

Flavor Name: Fruit Flavor | Size: 43 Count (Pack of 1) | **Verified Purchase**

Nasty. For some reason I thought I was buying dried fruit, but these are gummies, except nasty tasting. Actually tastes like cough syrup. Welches are much better! I bought these to take on a section hike but will either throw them out or leave in a hiker box.

☆☆☆☆☆ NOT The Original - That had Vit C!

Reviewed in the United States on November 21, 2020

Flavor Name: Fruit Flavor | Size: 43 Count (Pack of 1) | **Verified Purchase**

I used to buy these at Costco then here, because each pack claimed it had 100% vitamin C in the serving. Whether it was 100% or not no matter... but I was buying these for years as a tasty way to snack on C's several times a day. When the hell did this become JUST a sugary snack??

I missed that little point likely \$100 or so ago, since spending \$24 on this almost every month is not worth it, if it's just gummies. Feel pretty stupid I never noticed the change and of course never thought to check if the MAIN health draw was non existent! Glad however that I suddenly noticed the difference in the packaging ingredients and can stop wasting my money on just basic surgery gummies. SMH

☆☆☆☆☆ Flavorless Waste of Money

Reviewed in the United States on July 2, 2019

Flavor Name: Tropical Fruit | Size: 0.7 Ounce (Pack of 43) | **Verified Purchase**

Except for a hint of pineapple flavor, these all taste the same. I wouldn't mind if they tasted good, but they taste like a mixture of sugar and wax. I purchased these thinking I got a good deal on a bulk healthy fruit snack. However, no matter how good of a deal these were it was money down the drain because they taste horrible. I would not suggest buying these.

☆☆☆☆☆ Zero fruit flavor.

Reviewed in the United States on March 2, 2020

Flavor Name: Fruit Flavor | Size: 43 Count (Pack of 1) | **Verified Purchase**

These taste nothing like fruit or any other food I can think of. They're not inedible but not worth buying.

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1 82. Defendant’s false, misleading, and deceptive misrepresentations and
2 omissions are likely to continue to deceive and mislead reasonable consumers and the
3 general public, as they have already deceived and misled the Plaintiff and the Class
4 Members.

5 **E. Defendant’s wrongful conduct caused Plaintiff’s and the Class**
6 **Members’ injuries.**

7 83. Defendant knows that consumers are willing to pay more for fruit
8 snacks with substantial amounts of real fruit due to the perception that the snacks
9 are higher quality and a healthier alternative to the competition.
10

11 84. As a result of these unfair and deceptive practices, Defendant has likely
12 collected millions of dollars from the sale of the Products that they would not have
13 otherwise earned. Plaintiff and Class Members paid money for fruit snacks that are
14 not what they purported to be or what they bargained for. They paid a premium for
15 the Products when they could have instead bought other, less expensive products that
16 do not purport to made with real fruit.
17

18 85. In making the false and misleading representations described herein,
19 Defendant knew and intended that consumers would pay for, and/or pay a premium
20 for, a product labeled and advertised as containing real fruit.
21

22 86. As an immediate, direct, and proximate result of Defendant's false and
23 misleading representations, Defendant injured the Plaintiff and the Class Members
24 in that they:

- 25 a. Paid a sum of money for Products that were not what Defendant
26 represented;
27
28

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- 1 b. Paid a premium price for Products that were not what Defendant
- 2 represented;
- 3 c. Were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the Products they
- 4 purchased were different from what Defendant warranted;
- 5 d. Were deprived of the benefit of the bargain because the Products they
- 6 purchased had less value than what Defendant represented;
- 7 e. Could not be used for the purpose for which they were purchased; and
- 8 f. Were of a different quality than what Defendant promised.

9
10 87. Had Defendant not made the false, misleading, and deceptive
11 representations, Plaintiff and the Class Members would not have been willing to pay
12 the same amount for the Products they purchased, and, consequently, Plaintiff and
13 the Class Members would not have been willing to purchase the Products.

14
15 88. Plaintiff and the Class Members paid for Products that were purported
16 to contain real fruit but received Products that were devoid of real fruit. The
17 products Plaintiff and the Class Members received were worth less than the products
18 for which they paid.

19
20 89. Based on Defendant's misleading and deceptive representations,
21 Defendant was able to, and did, charge a premium price for the Products over the cost
22 of competitive products not bearing the representations.

23
24 90. Plaintiff and the Class Members all paid money for the Products.
25 However, Plaintiff and the Class Members did not obtain the full value of the
26 advertised Products due to Defendant's misrepresentations. Plaintiff and the Class
27 Members purchased, purchased more of, and/or paid more for, the Products than they
28 would have had they known the truth about the Products. Consequently, Plaintiff

1 and the Class Members have suffered injury in fact and lost money as a result of
2 Defendant's wrongful conduct.

3
4 **CLASS DEFINITIONS AND ALLEGATIONS**

5 91. Plaintiff, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, brings this
6 action on behalf of the following classes:
7

- 8 a. California Class: All persons who purchased Defendant's Products
9 within the State of Oregon and within the applicable statute of
10 limitations;
11 b. Nationwide Class: All persons who purchased Defendant's Products
12 within the United States and within the applicable statute of limitations
13 period (collectively, the "Class," "Classes," and "Class Members").
14

15 92. Excluded from the Classes are Defendant, its parents, subsidiaries,
16 affiliates, officers, and directors, those who purchased the Products for resale, all
17 persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the Classes, the judge to
18 whom the case is assigned and any immediate family members thereof, and those
19 who assert claims for personal injury.
20

21 93. The members of the Classes are so numerous that joinder of all Class
22 Members is impracticable. Defendant has sold, at a minimum, hundreds of thousands
23 of units of the Products to Class Members.
24

25 94. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and
26 fact involved in this case. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the
27 putative classes that predominate over questions that may affect individual Class
28 Members include, but are not limited to the following:

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- 1 a. whether Defendant misrepresented material facts concerning the
- 2 Products on the packaging of every product;
- 3 b. whether Defendant misrepresented material facts concerning the
- 4 Products in print and digital marketing of every product;
- 5 c. whether Defendant’s conduct was unfair and/or deceptive;
- 6
- 7 d. whether Defendant has been unjustly enriched as a result of the
- 8 unlawful, fraudulent, and unfair conduct alleged in this Complaint such
- 9 that it would be inequitable for Defendant to retain the benefits
- 10 conferred upon it by Plaintiff and the Class;
- 11 e. whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to equitable and/or
- 12 injunctive relief;
- 13
- 14 f. whether Defendant breached implied and express warranties to Plaintiff
- 15 and the Class; and
- 16
- 17 g. whether Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages with respect to
- 18 the claims asserted, and if so, the proper measure of their damages.

19 95. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of those of other Class Members because
20 Plaintiff, like all members of the classes, purchased Defendant’s Products bearing the
21 fruit representations and Plaintiff sustained damages from Defendant’s wrongful
22 conduct.

23 96. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes
24 and has retained counsel that is experienced in litigating complex class actions.

25 97. Plaintiff has no interests which conflict with those of the Classes.

26 98. A class action is superior to any other available means for the fair and
27 efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be
28

1 encountered in the management of this class action. The damages or other financial
2 detriment suffered by Plaintiff and the other Class Members are relatively small
3 compared to the burden and expense that would be required to individually litigate
4 their claims against Defendant, making it impracticable for Class Members to
5 individually seek redress for Defendant's wrongful conduct. Even if Class Members
6 could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation
7 creates a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and increases the
8 delay and expense to all parties and the court system. By contrast, the class action
9 device presents far fewer management difficulties, and provides the benefits of single
10 adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

11
12
13 99. The prerequisites to maintaining a class action for equitable relief are
14 met as Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the
15 classes, thereby making appropriate equitable relief with respect to the classes as a
16 whole.

17
18 100. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the Classes would
19 create a risk of establishing inconsistent rulings and/or incompatible standards of
20 conduct for Defendant. For example, one court might enjoin Defendant from
21 performing the challenged acts, whereas another might not. Additionally, individual
22 actions could be dispositive of the interests of the classes even where certain Class
23 Members are not parties to such actions.
24
25
26
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28

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

**Violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”)
Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq.
(On Behalf of the California Class)**

101. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

102. Plaintiff brings this cause of action pursuant to the UCL on their own behalf and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated.

103. The UCL prohibits “any unlawful, unfair... or fraudulent business act or practice.” Cal. Bus & Prof. Code § 17200.

A. Unfair Prong

104. Under the UCL a challenged activity is “unfair” when “any injury it causes outweighs any benefits provided to consumers and the injury is one that the consumers themselves could not reasonably avoid.” *Camacho v. Auto Club of Southern California*, 142 Cal. App. 4th 1394, 1403 (2006).

105. Defendant’s advertising and labeling of the Products as being made with real fruit when the Products contain no real fruit, is false, misleading, and deceptive.

106. Additionally, Defendant’s advertising and labeling of the Products as being made with real fruit when the Products contain no real fruit, is false, misleading, and deceptive.

107. Defendant’s false advertising of the Products causes injuries to consumers, who do not receive the promised benefits from the Products in proportion to their reasonable expectations.

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1 108. Through false, misleading, and deceptive labeling of the Products,
2 Defendant seeks to take advantage of consumers’ desire for food products containing
3 real fruit, while reaping the financial benefits of manufacturing lower quality
4 Products.

5 109. When Defendant labels and markets the Products as being made with
6 real fruit it provides false promises to consumers and stifles competition in the
7 marketplace.
8

9 110. Consumers cannot avoid any of the injuries caused by Defendant’s false
10 and misleading advertising of the Products.
11

12 111. Some courts conduct a balancing test to decide if a challenged activity
13 amounts to unfair conduct under the UCL. The courts “weigh the utility of the
14 defendant’s conduct against the gravity of the harm alleged to the victim.” *Davis v.*
15 *HSBC Bank Nevada, N.A.*, 691 F. 3d 1152, 1169 (9th Cir. 2012).
16

17 112. Defendant’s material misrepresentations and omissions result in
18 financial harm to consumers. Thus, the utility of Defendant’s conduct is vastly
19 outweighed by the gravity of its harm.

20 113. Some courts require the “unfairness must be tethered to some legislative
21 declared policy or proof of some actual or threatened impact on competition.” *Lozano*
22 *v. AT&T Wireless Servs. Inc.*, 504 F. 3d 718, 735 (9th Cir. 2007).
23

24 114. As described herein, Defendant’s conduct impacts the public health of
25 California citizens and the competitive landscape for Defendant’s competitors that act
26 as good faith market participants.
27
28

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1 115. Defendant’s advertising and labeling of the Products, as alleged in the
2 preceding paragraphs, is false, deceptive, misleading, and unreasonable, and
3 constitutes unfair conduct.

4 116. Defendant knew or should have known of its unfair conduct.

5 117. As alleged in the preceding paragraphs, the material misrepresentations
6 by Defendant detailed above constitute an unfair business practice within the
7 meaning of the UCL.
8

9 118. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant’s
10 legitimate business interests other than the conduct described herein. Defendant
11 could have marketed the Products without making any false and deceptive
12 statements about the Products’ ingredients.
13

14 119. All of the conduct alleged herein occurs and continues to occur in
15 Defendant’s business. Defendant’s wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or
16 generalized course of conduct repeated on hundreds of occasions daily.
17

18 120. Pursuant to Business & Professions Code Section 17203, Plaintiff and
19 the California Class seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendant from continuing
20 to engage, use, or employ its practice of false and deceptive advertising and labeling
21 of the Products. Plaintiff and California Class Members additionally request an order
22 awarding Plaintiff and California Class Members restitution of the money wrongfully
23 acquired by Defendant by means of responsibility attached to Defendant’s failure to
24 disclose the existence and significance of said misrepresentations in an amount to be
25 determined at trial.
26
27
28

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1 121. Plaintiff and the California Class have suffered injury in fact and have
2 lost money as a result of Defendant's unfair conduct. Plaintiff paid an unwarranted
3 premium for the Products.

4 **B. Fraudulent Prong**

5 122. The UCL considers conduct fraudulent and prohibits said conduct if it is
6 likely to deceive members of the public. *Bank of the West v. Superior Court*, 2 Cal. 4th
7 1254, 1267 (1992).
8

9 123. Defendant's labeling and advertising of the Products as being made with
10 real fruit is likely to deceive members of the public into believing that the Products
11 contain real fruit.

12 124. Defendant's advertising of the Products, as alleged in the preceding
13 paragraphs, is false, deceptive, misleading, and unreasonable and constitutes
14 fraudulent conduct.
15

16 125. Defendant knew or should have known of its fraudulent conduct.

17 126. As alleged in the preceding paragraphs, the material misrepresentations
18 and omissions by Defendant detailed above constitute a fraudulent business practice
19 in violation of the UCL.
20

21 127. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's
22 legitimate business interests, other than the conduct described herein. Defendant
23 could have refrained from marketing and labeling the Products as being made with
24 real fruit.
25

26 128. All of the conduct alleged herein occurs and continues to occur in
27 Defendant's business. Defendant's wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or
28 generalized course of conduct repeated on hundreds of occasions daily.

1 129. Pursuant to Business & Professions Code Section 17203, Plaintiff and
2 the California Class seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendant from continuing
3 to engage, use, or employ its practice of false and deceptive advertising of the
4 Products. Likewise, Plaintiff and the California Class seek an order requiring
5 Defendant to disclose such misrepresentations, and additionally request an order
6 awarding Plaintiff restitution of the money wrongfully acquired by Defendant by
7 means of responsibility attached to Defendant's failure to disclose the existence and
8 significance of said misrepresentations in an amount to be determined at trial.

10 130. Plaintiff and the California Class have suffered injury in fact and have
11 lost money as a result of Defendant's fraudulent conduct. Plaintiff and the California
12 Class paid an unwarranted premium for the Products. Plaintiff and the California
13 Class would not have purchased the Products if they had known that the Products
14 they did not contain real fruit.

16 **C. Unlawful Prong**

17 131. The UCL identifies violations of other laws as "unlawful practices that
18 the unfair competition law makes independently actionable." *Velazquez v. GMAC*
19 *Mortg. Corp.*, 605 F. Supp. 2d 1049, 1068 (C.D. Cal. 2008).

21 132. Defendant's labeling and advertising of the Products, as alleged in the
22 preceding paragraphs, violates California Civil Code Section 1750, et seq. (Consumer
23 Legal Remedies Act), California Business and Professions Code Section 17500, et seq.
24 (False Advertising Law), Cal. Heath & Saf. Code § 110765 et seq. (the "Sherman
25 Law"), and the common law as described herein.
26
27
28

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1 133. Defendant’s packaging, labeling, and advertising of the Products, as
2 alleged in the preceding paragraphs, is false, deceptive, misleading, and
3 unreasonable, and constitutes unlawful conduct.

4 134. Defendant knew or should have known of their unlawful conduct.

5 135. As alleged in the preceding paragraphs, the misrepresentations by
6 Defendant detailed above constitute an unlawful business practice within the
7 meaning of the UCL.
8

9 136. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant’s
10 legitimate business interests other than the conduct described herein. Defendant
11 could have refrained from misrepresenting the true characteristics of the Products.
12

13 137. All of the conduct alleged herein occurred and continues to occur in
14 Defendant’s business. Defendant’s wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or
15 generalized course of conduct repeated on thousands of occasions daily.

16 138. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code Section 17203,
17 Plaintiff and the California Class seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendant
18 from continuing to engage, use, or employ its practice of false and deceptive
19 advertising of the Products. Likewise, Plaintiff and the California Class seek an order
20 requiring Defendant to disclose such misrepresentations, and additionally request an
21 order awarding Plaintiff restitution of the money wrongfully acquired by Defendant
22 by means of responsibility attached to Defendant’s failure to disclose the existence
23 and significance of said misrepresentations in an amount to be determined at trial.

24 139. Plaintiff and the California Class have suffered injury in fact and have
25 lost money as a result of Defendant’s unlawful conduct. Plaintiff paid an
26 unwarranted premium for the Product. Plaintiff would not have purchased the
27
28

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1 Products if she had known that Defendant purposely deceived consumers into
2 believing that the Products contained real fruit.

3 140. As a result of the business acts and practices described above, Plaintiff
4 and members of the California Class, pursuant to § 17203, are entitled to an order
5 enjoining such future wrongful conduct on the part of Defendant and such other
6 orders and judgments that may be necessary to disgorge Defendant’s ill-gotten gains
7 and to restore to any person in interest any money paid for the Products as a result of
8 the wrongful conduct of Defendant.
9

10 141. Pursuant to Civil Code § 3287(a), Plaintiff and the California Class are
11 further entitled to prejudgment interest as a direct and proximate result of
12 Defendant’s unfair and fraudulent business conduct. The amount on which interest is
13 to be calculated is a sum certain and capable of calculation, and Plaintiff and the
14 California Class are entitled to interest in an amount according to proof.
15

16 **COUNT II**
17 **Violation of California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”)**
18 **Business and Professions Code § 17500 et seq.**
19 **(On Behalf of the California Class)**

20 142. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in
21 the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

22 143. Plaintiff brings this cause of action pursuant to the FAL on their own
23 behalf and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated.

24 144. The FAL makes it “unlawful for any person to make or disseminate or
25 cause to be made or disseminated before the public in this state, in any advertising
26 device or in any other manner or means whatever, including over the Internet, any
27 statement, concerning personal property or services, professional or otherwise, or
28

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1 performance or disposition thereof, which is untrue or misleading and which is
2 known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or
3 misleading.”

4 145. Defendant knowingly disseminated misleading claims regarding the
5 Products in order to mislead the public about the presence of fruit in the Products.
6

7 146. Defendant controlled the labeling, packaging, production and
8 advertising of the Products. Defendant knew or should have known, through the
9 exercise of reasonable care, that its representations and omissions about the
10 characteristics and ingredients of the Products were untrue, deceptive, and
11 misleading.
12

13 147. Defendant understands that the public values real fruit representations,
14 and this is shown by the numerous statements and fruit images that are prominently
15 featured throughout the Products’ packaging.
16

17 148. Defendant’s actions in violation of the FAL were false and misleading
18 such that the general public is and was likely to be deceived.
19

20 149. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s conduct alleged herein
21 in violation of the FAL, Plaintiff and members of the California Class, pursuant to §
22 17535, are entitled to an order of this Court enjoining such future wrongful conduct
23 on the part of Defendant, and requiring Defendant to disclose the true nature of its
24 misrepresentations.
25

26 150. Plaintiff and the California Class have suffered injury in fact and have
27 lost money as a result of Defendant’s false representations. Plaintiff purchased the
28 Products in reliance upon the claims and omissions by Defendant that the Products
contain real fruit, as represented by Defendant’s labeling and advertising. Plaintiff

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1 would not have purchased the Products if she had known that the claims and
2 advertising as described herein were false and misleading.

3 151. Plaintiff and members of the California Class also request an order
4 requiring Defendant to disgorge its ill-gotten gains and/or award full restitution of all
5 monies wrongfully acquired by Defendant by means of such acts of false advertising,
6 plus interests and attorneys' fees.
7

8 **COUNT III**
9 **Violation of California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act ("CLRA")**
10 **Business and Professions Code § 1750 et seq.**
11 **(Injunctive Relief Only)**
12 **(On Behalf of the California Class)**

13 152. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in
14 the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

15 153. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of
16 the proposed California Class against the Defendant.

17 154. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and members of the California
18 Class were "consumer[s]," as defined in Civil Code section 1761(d).

19 155. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant is a "person," as defined in Civil
20 Code section 1761(c).

21 156. At all times relevant hereto, the Products manufactured, marketed,
22 advertised, and sold by Defendant constituted "goods," as defined in Civil Code
23 section 1761(a).

24 157. The purchases of the Products by Plaintiff and members of the
25 California Class were and are "transactions" within the meaning of Civil Code section
26 1761(e).
27
28

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1 158. Defendant disseminated, or caused to be disseminated, through its
2 packaging, labeling, marketing and advertising misrepresentations that the Products
3 contained real fruit.

4 159. Defendant's representations violate the CLRA in at least the following
5 respects:
6

- 7 a. In violation of Civil Code § 1770(a)(5), Defendant represented that the
8 Products have characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, and quantities
9 which they do not have;
10 b. In violation of Civil Code § 1770(a)(7), Defendant represented that the
11 Products are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, which they are
12 not; and
13 c. In violation of Civil Code § 1770(a)(9), Defendant advertised the
14 Products with an intent not to sell the products as advertised.

15 160. Pursuant to the provisions of Cal. Civ. Code § 1782(a), Plaintiff provided
16 notice to Defendant of the alleged violations of the CLRA, demanding that Defendant
17 correct such violations, and providing it with the opportunity to correct its business
18 practices. Notice was sent via certified mail, return receipt requested on April 25,
19 2022. As of the date of filing this complaint, Defendant has not responded.
20 Accordingly, if after 30 days no satisfactory response to resolve this litigation on a
21 class-wide basis has been received, Plaintiff will seek leave to amend this request to
22 seek restitution and actual damages as provided by the CLRA.

23 161. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780, Plaintiff seeks injunctive
24 relief, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and any other relief that the Court deems
25 proper.

26 162. Defendant knew or should have known that the Products did not contain
27 the claimed characteristics because Defendant manufactured, marketed and sold the
28 Products without those characteristics that they claimed. Defendant knew or should

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1 have known that the representations about The Products as described herein violated
2 consumer protection laws, and that these statements would be relied upon by
3 Plaintiff and members of the California Class.

4 163. Defendant's actions as described herein were done with conscious
5 disregard of Plaintiff's and California Class Members' rights and was wanton and
6 malicious.

7 164. Defendant's wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a
8 continuing course of conduct in violation of the CLRA since Defendant is still
9 representing that their Products have characteristics which they do not have.

10
11 **COUNT IV**
12 **Breach of Express Warranty**
13 **(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

14 165. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in
15 the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

16 166. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of
17 the proposed Classes against the Defendant.

18 167. Defendant, as the designer, manufacturer, marketer, distributor, and/or
19 seller, expressly warranted and represented that the Products contain real fruit.

20 168. Defendant provided the Plaintiff and Class Members with an express
21 warranty in the form of written affirmations of fact promising and representing that
22 the Products contain real fruit.

23 169. The above affirmations of fact were not couched as "belief" or "opinion,"
24 and were not "generalized statements of quality not capable of proof or disproof."
25

26 170. Defendant's express warranties, and its affirmations of fact and
27 promises made to Plaintiff and Class Members regarding the Products, became part
28 of the basis of the bargain between Defendant, Plaintiff, and the Classes, thereby

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1 creating an express warranty that the Products would conform to those affirmations
2 of fact, representations, promises, and descriptions.

3 171. The Products do not conform to the express warranty because they do
4 not contain any real fruit.

5 172. Additionally, prior to the filing of this complaint, Plaintiff timely notified
6 Defendant of these breaches via a letter sent via the U.S. Postal Service.
7

8 **COUNT V**
9 **Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability**
10 **(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

11 173. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in
12 the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

13 174. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the members of
14 the proposed Classes against the Defendant.

15 175. The Products are goods, and Defendant, as the manufacturer, marketer,
16 distributor, and seller of the Products is a merchant under the law.

17 176. Defendant developed, manufactured, distributed, marketed, advertised,
18 and sold the Products directly to or for their eventual sale to end users.

19 177. Defendant impliedly warranted to Plaintiff and Class Members, prior to
20 their purchase of the Products, that the Products were merchantable and reasonably
21 fit for the purposes for which such products are used and that the Products were
22 acceptable in trade for the product description.
23

24 178. Plaintiff and Class Members relied on statements made on Defendant's
25 packaging, product labels, and in its marketing literature that the Products contained
26 real fruit and were fit for the ordinary purposes for which such Products are used.
27
28

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1 179. Plaintiff and Class Members purchased the Products that were
2 manufactured and sold by Defendant in consumer transactions. The implied
3 warranty of merchantability attached to the sale of these Products.

4 180. The Products do not meet the quality of their description because they
5 do not contain real fruit.

6 181. The Products are not adequately contained, packaged and labeled
7 because they are packaged as containing real fruit, but instead the Products contain
8 no real fruit.

9 182. The Products also do not conform to the promises and affirmations of
10 fact made on their containers, packaging and labels, website, and marketing
11 literature because they do not contain real fruit as the Products' packaging and
12 labeling warrants.

13 183. Accordingly, Defendant breached its duty by selling to Plaintiff and
14 Class Members Products that were not of merchantable quality. Therefore, Plaintiff
15 and Class Members did not receive the Products as warranted. The products
16 purchased by Plaintiff and Class Members were worth substantially less than the
17 products Defendant promised and represented. Plaintiff and Class Members relied on
18 Defendant's implied warranties concerning its Products and each Plaintiff sustained
19 an ascertainable loss (financial injury) from Defendant's breach of the implied
20 warranty of merchantability.

21 184. Prior to the filing of this complaint, Defendant was provided written
22 notice of these breached warranties.

23 185. Defendant did not respond to this written notice.
24
25
26
27
28

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1 186. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and
2 the Class Members have suffered actual damages in that they have purchased
3 Products of inferior quality and ingredients compared to how they were represented.
4 Defendant's Products are worth far less than the price Plaintiff and the Class
5 Members paid, and Plaintiff and Class Members would not have purchased the
6 Products at all if they had known of the true quality and ingredients of the Products.
7

8 187. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class Members, demands
9 judgment against Defendant for compensatory damages for herself and each of the
10 other Class Members, as well as attorneys' fees, interest, costs, and any appropriate
11 injunctive relief.
12

13 **COUNT VI**
14 **Unjust Enrichment**
15 **(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

16 188. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in
17 the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

18 189. By means of Defendant's wrongful conduct alleged herein, Defendant
19 knowingly sold the Products to Plaintiff and Class Members in a manner that was
20 unfair, unconscionable, and oppressive.

21 190. Defendant knowingly received and retained wrongful benefits and funds
22 from Plaintiff and the Class Members. In so doing, Defendant acted with conscious
23 disregard for the rights of Plaintiff and members of the Class.
24

25 191. As a result of Defendant's wrongful conduct as alleged herein, Defendant
26 has been unjustly enriched at the expense of, and to the detriment of, Plaintiff and
27 members of the Class.
28

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1 192. Defendant's unjust enrichment is traceable to, and resulted directly and
2 proximately from, the conduct alleged herein.

3 193. Under the common law doctrine of unjust enrichment, it is inequitable
4 for Defendant to be permitted to retain the benefits it received, without justification,
5 from selling the Products to Plaintiff and members of the Class in an unfair,
6 unconscionable, and oppressive manner. Defendant's retention of such funds under
7 such circumstances making it inequitable to do so constitutes unjust enrichment.
8

9 194. The financial benefits derived by Defendant rightfully belong to Plaintiff
10 and members of the Class. Defendant should be compelled to return in a common
11 fund for the benefit of Plaintiff and members of the Class all wrongful or inequitable
12 proceeds received by Defendant.
13

14 **RELIEF DEMANDED**

15 195. WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf the Class Members,
16 seeks judgment and relief against Defendant, as follows:

- 17
- 18 a) For an order declaring: (i) this is a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of
19 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of the proposed Classes
20 described herein; and (ii) appointing Plaintiff to serve as representative
21 for the Classes and Plaintiff's counsel to serve as Class Counsel;
 - 22 b) For an order enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in the
23 unlawful conduct set forth herein;
 - 24 c) For an order awarding restitution of the monies Defendant wrongfully
25 acquired by its illegal and deceptive conduct;
 - 26 d) For an order requiring disgorgement of the monies Defendant
27 wrongfully acquired by its illegal and deceptive conduct;
28

- 1 e) For compensatory and punitive damages, including actual and statutory
2 damages, arising from Defendant's wrongful conduct and illegal conduct;
3 f) For an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and expenses
4 incurred in the course of prosecuting this action; and
5 g) For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.
6

7 **JURY TRIAL DEMAND**

8 Plaintiff demands a jury trial on all causes of action so triable.

9 Dated: May 9, 2022

10 **Good Gustafson Aumais LLP**

11 /s/ Christopher T. Aumais
12 Christopher T. Aumais (Cal. Bar No.
13 249901)
14 2330 Westwood Blvd., No. 103
15 Los Angeles, CA 90064
16 Tel: (310) 274-4663
17 cta@ggallp.com

18 **SHENAQ PC**

19 /s/ Amir Shenaq
20 Amir Shenaq, Esq.*
21 3500 Lenox Road, Ste 1500
22 Atlanta, GA 30326
23 Tel: (888) 909-9993
24 amir@shenaqpc.com

25 **THE KEETON FIRM LLC**

26 /s/ Steffan T. Keeton
27 Steffan T. Keeton, Esq.*
28 100 S Commons Ste 102
Pittsburgh PA 15212
Tel: (888) 412-5291
stkeeton@keetonfirm.com

**Pro hac vice forthcoming*

Counsel for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

Jennifer Marino, individually, and on behalf of those similarly situated,

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

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

GOOD | GUSTAFSON | AUMAIS LLP SHENAQ PC The Keeton Firm LLC
2330 Westwood Boulevard, Suite 103 3500 Lenox Road, Ste. 1500 100 S Commons, Ste. 102
Los Angeles, California 90064 Atlanta GA 30326 Pittsburgh, PA 15212
Telephone: (310) 274-4663 Telephone: (888) 909-9993 Telephone: (888) 412-5291

DEFENDANTS

YummyEarth, Inc.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Fairfield County (CT) (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 JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

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

2 U.S. Government Defendant X 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)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship and incorporation status. Includes options like 'Citizen of This State', 'Citizen of Another State', 'Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country', 'Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State', 'Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State', 'Foreign Nation'.

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

Large table with columns for CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, and OTHER STATUTES. Each column lists various legal categories and codes.

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. Section 1332(d)(2) (Diversity Jurisdiction)

Brief description of cause:

Consumer Fraud - Deceptive, Misleading, and Fraudulent Marketing of Food Products

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. DEMAND \$ 5,000,000.01

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: X Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions):

JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)

(Place an "X" in One Box Only) X SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND SAN JOSE EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE 05/06/2022

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet. The JS-CAND 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 in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), 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.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
 - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
 - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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.
 - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 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-CAND 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.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
 - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
 - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
 - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
 - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
 - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
 - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no 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 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. 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-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.