

1 R. Craig Clark (SBN 129219)
 2 cclark@celg.org
 3 Alicja A. Urtnowski (SBN 321215)
 4 aurnowski@celg.org
 5 **CONSUMER AND EMPLOYMENT LAWYERS**
 6 3258 Fourth Avenue
 7 San Diego, CA 92103
 8 Telephone: (619) 239-1321
 9 Fax: (888) 273-4554
 10 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Putative Class*

11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
 12 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

13 CADE BOGREN, MICHELLE
 14 BOGREN, and JEREMIAH TILLS,
 15 individuals, on behalf of themselves, and
 16 all persons similarly situated,

17 Plaintiffs,

18 v.

19 THE HERSHEY SALTY SNACK
 20 SALES COMPANY, a Delaware
 21 Corporation, THE HERSHEY
 22 COMPANY, a Delaware Corporation,
 23 SKINNYPOP POPCORN, LLC., a
 24 Delaware Limited Liability Company,
 25 and DOES 1 to 20 inclusive,

26 Defendants.

Case No: '24CV1635 BAS JLB

CLASS ACTION

**COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES,
 RESTITUTION, AND INJUNCTIVE
 RELIEF:**

- 1. UNFAIR COMPETITION
(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.);
- 2. DECEPTIVE AND MISLEADING ADVERTISING
(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 et seq.);
- 3. CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT
(Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq.);
- 4. BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY
[Cal. Com. Code § 2313(1)]
- 5. BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES
(Cal. Com. Code § 2314);

**6. INTENTIONAL
MISREPRESENTATION
7. NEGLIGENT
MISREPRESENTATION; AND
8. UNJUST ENRICHMENT.**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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8 Plaintiffs Cade Bogren, Michelle Bogren, and Jeremiah Tills (“Plaintiffs”),
9 by and through their attorneys of record, bring this action on behalf of themselves,
10 and all persons similarly situated against The Hershey Salty Snack Sales Company,
11 The Hershey Company, SkinnyPop Popcorn, LLC, and DOES 1 to 20
12 (“Defendants” or “SkinnyPop”), on the following grounds:

13
14 **INTRODUCTION**

15 1. This Class Action is brought on behalf of all consumers who
16 purchased Defendants’ SkinnyPop Popcorn products (hereinafter “SkinnyPop
17 Popcorn”) from a retailer within the state of California for personal, family, or
18 household purposes, and not for resale purposes.

19 2. Plaintiffs seek damages, restitution, and injunctive relief, as well as
20 reasonable attorneys’ fees and litigation costs, as provided under California law.

21 3. All allegations in this Complaint are based upon information and
22 belief except for those allegations that pertain to Plaintiffs, which are based on
23 their own personal knowledge. Each allegation in this Complaint has evidentiary
24 support or is likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for
25 further investigation and discovery.

26 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

27 4. Pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure (“Cal. Code Civ.
28 Proc.”) § 382, California Civil Code (“Cal. Civ. Code”) § 1781, and California

1 Business and Professions Code (“Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code”) § 17203, Plaintiffs
2 bring this action on behalf of themselves, and on behalf of all persons within the
3 Class, defined below.

4 5. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Class
5 Action Fairness Act, codified at 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).

6 6. Venue as to Defendants is proper in this jurisdictional district,
7 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391. Defendants transact business through a number of
8 retail locations throughout the county of San Diego and the state of California.
9 The unlawful acts alleged herein have a direct effect on Plaintiffs and those
10 similarly situated within the county of San Diego and the state of California.
11

12 **THE PARTIES**

13 **I. PLAINTIFFS**

- 14 7. Plaintiffs Cade and Michelle Bogren at all material times mentioned
15 herein:
- 16 a. Are a married couple who resided in, and continue to reside in, the
17 County of San Diego;
 - 18 b. Purchased multiple bags in various sizes and flavors of Skinny Pop
19 Popcorn from several San Diego County area retail stores during the
20 relevant time-period, including but not limited to multiple 4.4 oz bags
21 for \$3.99 and \$4.99 of SkinnyPop Popcorn that were purchased from
22 Sprouts and Vons in San Diego, California from January 2021 to July
23 2022 for household consumption;
 - 24 c. Purchased multiple flavors of SkinnyPop Popcorn including Original,
25 Butter, and White Cheddar;
 - 26 d. Were informed and believed based on advertising and their consumer
27 experience that bags of SkinnyPop Popcorn contained the amount of
28 popcorn as advertised by what was printed on the packaging ;

- 1 e. Were deceived by the labels on the SkinnyPop Popcorn bags because
2 the deceptive labels stated, on each bag - depending on the flavor,
3 contained, per the label, 4.4 to 6.7 OZ of popcorn and a total volume
4 of popcorn in each bag of approximately 13 to 24.38 cups of popcorn,
5 depending on flavor. The volume of popcorn was written on the bags
6 under the caption, NUTRITION FACTS, in number and size of
7 servings. For example, "about 4.5 servings per container **Serving size**
8 **3 1/4 cup (28 g)**" or "about 4.4 servings per container **Serving size:**
9 **About 3 1/2 cups (28 g).**"
10
11 f. Were deceived regarding the volume and amount of servings of
12 popcorn by labels on the SkinnyPop Popcorn bags which stated, for
13 example, it contained 5.3 oz of popcorn and a volume total of 12.5 cups
14 of popcorn;
15
16 g. Were deceived by labels on the SkinnyPop Popcorn bags which stated
17 it contained 6.7 oz of popcorn and a total of 24.38 cups of popcorn;
18
19 h. Were deceived by the volume, amount and/or serving size information
20 on the labels of the SkinnyPop Popcorn bags, which represent to the
21 consumer how much product to expect;
22
23 i. Were deceived by the size and fill of the nontransparent bag of
24 SkinnyPop Popcorn, which they believed had the volume - amount
25 and/or serving size - as labeled;
26
27 j. Relied upon the advertisement and information on the label of
28 SkinnyPop Popcorn, including the serving size and volume
information on the label, among other things, when making their
decision to buy SkinnyPop Popcorn;

- 1 k. Believed that they were purchasing bags of SkinnyPop Popcorn that
- 2 had the volume, amount and/or serving size of popcorn as displayed on
- 3 the label;
- 4 l. Received a product that did not conform to the consumer experience
- 5 and/or industry standard as the bags did not contain the serving size,
- 6 volume and/or amount of popcorn as stated in its labels but contained
- 7 significantly less;
- 8 m. Were harmed because they received less popcorn than they had
- 9 bargained for;
- 10 n. Suffered economic injury by purchasing SkinnyPop Popcorn, a product
- 11 they would not have purchased but for the misrepresentations related
- 12 to the label and fill of the bags; and
- 13 o. Are members of the putative Class described herein.
- 14
- 15 8. Plaintiff Jeremiah Tills at all material times mentioned herein:
- 16 a. Resided in, and continues to reside in, the county of San Diego;
- 17 b. Purchased multiple bags in different sizes and flavors of SkinnyPop
- 18 Popcorn from several San Diego County area retail stores during
- 19 the relevant time-period, including but not limited to 4.4 oz., 5.3 oz,
- 20 and 6.7 oz bags that were purchased from CVS, Target and Ralphs
- 21 in San Diego, California in about January 2021 to July 2022 for
- 22 household consumption;
- 23 c. Purchased multiple flavors of SkinnyPop Popcorn including
- 24 Original, Twist of Lime, White Cheddar, and Kettle Corn;
- 25 d. Was informed and believed based on advertising and his consumer
- 26 experience that bags of SkinnyPop Popcorn contained the amount
- 27 of popcorn as advertised;
- 28

- 1 e. Was deceived regarding the volume of popcorn and amount of
2 servings in the bags on the labels on the SkinnyPop Popcorn bags
3 which stated it contained 4.4 oz of popcorn or and a total of
4 approximately 13 to 16 cups of popcorn, depending on flavor;
- 5 f. Was deceived about the volume of popcorn and amount of servings
6 in the bags on labels on the SkinnyPop Popcorn bags which stated
7 it contained 5.3 oz of popcorn and a total volume of 12.5 cups of
8 popcorn;
- 9 g. Was deceived regarding the volume of popcorn and amount of
10 servings on labels on the SkinnyPop Popcorn bags which stated it
11 contained 6.7 oz of popcorn and a total of 24.38 cups of popcorn;
- 12 h. Was deceived by the volume, amount and/or serving size
13 information on the labels of the SkinnyPop Popcorn bags, which
14 represents to the consumer how much product to anticipate;
- 15 i. Was deceived, by the size and fill of SkinnyPop's nontransparent
16 bag, which he believed had the amount and/or serving size as
17 labeled;
- 18 j. Relied upon the advertisement and information on the label of
19 SkinnyPop Popcorn, including the serving size, amount and/or
20 volume information on the label, among other things when making
21 his decision to buy SkinnyPop Popcorn.
- 22 k. Believed that he was purchasing bags of SkinnyPop Popcorn that
23 had the volume, amount and/or serving size of popcorn as displayed
24 on the label;
- 25 l. Received a product that did not conform to his consumer experience
26 and/or industry standard as the bags did not contain the same
27
28

1 serving size, volume, and/or amount of popcorn as stated in its
2 labels;

3 m. Was damaged because he received less popcorn than he had
4 bargained for;

5 n. Suffered economic injury by purchasing SkinnyPop Popcorn, a
6 product he would not have purchased but for the misrepresentations
7 related to the label, and fill of the bags; and

8 o. Is a member of the putative Class described herein.

9
10 9. Plaintiffs are “consumers” and “members of the public,” as the terms
11 are used in California’s Business and Professions Code and Civil
12 Code.

13 **II. DEFENDANTS**

14 10. Defendant The Hershey Salty Snack Sales Company, formerly known
15 as Amplify Snack Brands, LLC, is a Delaware corporation that is headquartered
16 in Hershey, Pennsylvania. It is the Plaintiffs’ understanding that The Hershey
17 Salty Snack Sales Company operates as a subsidiary of The Hersey Company. It
18 is the Plaintiffs’ understanding that The Hershey Salty Snack Sales Company
19 formerly operated in California under the name “Amplify Snack Brands, LLC”
20 until approximately 2023. The Hershey Salty Snack Sales Company is engaged in
21 the business of manufacturing and/or distributing snack products, including
22 SkinnyPop Popcorn, which is distributed and available in various sizes including
23 4.4 oz, 5.3 oz, and 6.7 oz at a variety of retail stores throughout the county of San
24 Diego and the state of California.

25
26 11. Defendant The Hershey Company is a Delaware corporation that is
27 headquartered in Hershey, Pennsylvania. It is the Plaintiffs’ understanding that
28 The Hershey Company owns and operates The Hershey Salty Snack Sales
Company. The Hershey Company is in the business of manufacturing and selling

1 snack foods, including SkinnyPop Popcorn through The Hershey Salty Snack
2 Sales Company.

3 12. Based on Plaintiffs' understanding, Defendant SkinnyPop Popcorn,
4 LLC, is a Delaware limited liability company in connection with The Hershey
5 Salty Snack Sales Company; and is engaged in business with The Hershey
6 Company, through the production and/or distribution of SkinnyPop Popcorn. It is
7 Plaintiffs' understanding that SkinnyPop Popcorn, LLC is headquartered in
8 Chicago, Illinois.

9 13. The true names and capabilities, whether individual, corporate,
10 subsidiary, partnership, associate or otherwise of Defendant Does 1 through 20,
11 are unknown to Plaintiffs who therefore sues these defendants by such fictitious
12 names pursuant to Cal. Code Civ Proc. 474. Plaintiffs will amend their complaint
13 to allege the true names and capacities of Does 1 through 20 when they are
14 ascertained.
15

16 14. At all times mentioned herein, the acts alleged to have been done by
17 Defendants are also alleged to have been done by the unascertained Defendants
18 mentioned above and by each of their agents and employees who have acted
19 within the scope of their agency and/or employment.

20 15. At all times mentioned herein, each defendant acted as an agent,
21 servant, employee, co-conspirator, alter-ego and/or joint venture of the other
22 defendants, and in doing the things alleges herein acted within the course and
23 scope of such agency, employment, alter ego and/or in furtherance of the joint
24 venture.
25

26 16. At all times mentioned herein, the acts and omissions of each of the
27 Defendants concurrently contributed to the various acts and omissions of each
28 and every one of the other Defendants in proximately causing the wrongful
conduct, harm, and damages alleged herein. Each defendant approved of,

1 condoned, and/or otherwise ratified each of the acts or omissions complained
2 herein. Each defendant and all Doe defendants were and are acting with the
3 authority of each and every other defendant and are acting as agents of each and
4 every other defendant or Doe defendant.

5 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

6 17. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set
7 forth herein, all paragraphs of this Complaint.

8 18. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants violated California Law and Federal
9 Law by misleading consumers, through the advertisement, label, volume and fill of
10 SkinnyPop Popcorn bags. Plaintiffs believed they purchased SkinnyPop popcorn
11 containing the amount, volume and/or serving of popcorn stated on its labels, when
12 in fact, upon Plaintiffs' experience, SkinnyPop Popcorn bags contain up to
13 approximately 43% less than what is promised.
14

15 19. Because the name of the brand "Skinny Pop" as well as the other
16 information contained on the bag as herein described, Plaintiffs believed they could
17 consume the portion sizes described on the bag and in the number of servings
18 described in the bags which would contain the number of calories per serving using
19 that information. If the calories information in the bags is accurate per the weight
20 on the bags then the servings size on the bags have more calories per serving than
21 is represented.

22 20. Plaintiffs allege that Defendants misrepresent their SkinnyPop
23 Popcorn bags to contain a certain amount of popcorn per bag. However, there is
24 less popcorn than what Defendants promise, short-selling the consumer.

25 21. For example, the 4.4 oz bags of SkinnyPop Popcorn claim to contain
26 different volume/serving amount depending on a flavor, including:
27

- 28 a. 4.4 servings of 3.75 cups, for a total of 16.5 cups in the Original
flavor. However, every bag checked of the Original flavor 4.4 oz

1 bags contained not the 16.5 cups promised but only approximately
2 9.5 to 11.5 cups of popcorn.

- 3 b. 4.4 servings of 3.5 cups, for a total of 15.4 cups in the White
4 Cheddar flavor. However, every bag checked of the White
5 Cheddar 4.4 oz bags contained only approximately 11 cups of
6 popcorn.
- 7 c. 4.5 servings of 3.75 cups, for a total of 16.88 cups in the Salt and
8 Pepper flavor.
- 9 d. 4.4 servings of 3 cups for a total of 13.2 cups in the Twist of Lime
10 flavor.
- 11 e. 4.5 servings of 3 cups for a total of 13.5 cups in the Aged White
12 cheddar flavor.
- 13 f. 4.5 servings of 3.25 cups, for a total of 14.63 cups in the Butter
14 flavor. However, every bag checked of the Butter 4.4 oz bags
15 contained only approximately between 10.5 and 12.5 cups;
16

17 22. The 5.3 oz Kettle Corn bags claim to contain 5 servings of 2.5 cups,
18 for a total of 12.5 cups of popcorn.

19 23. The 6.7 oz bags of SkinnyPop Original Popcorn claim to contain 6.5
20 servings of 3.75 cups, for a total of 24.38 cups of popcorn.

21 24. However, Plaintiffs allege that, Defendants regularly underfill the
22 described volume on the SkinnyPop Popcorn bags, for example;

- 23 a. Every bag checked of the Original flavor 4.4 oz bags contained
24 not the 16.5 cups promised but only approximately 9.5 to 11.5
25 cups of popcorn;
- 26 b. Every bag checked of the Butter 4.4 oz bags contained only
27 approximately between 10.5 and 12.5 cups;
28

- 1 c. Every bag checked of the Kettle Corn flavor 5.3 oz bags contain
2 only approximately 9.5 cups of popcorn;
- 3 d. Every bag checked of the Original Flavor 6.7 oz bags contain only
4 approximately 17.5 cups of popcorn;
- 5 e. Every bag checked of the Lime flavor 4.4 oz bags contain only
6 approximately 11.25 cups; and
- 7 f. Every bag checked of the White Cheddar 4.4 oz bags contain only
8 approximately 11 cups of popcorn.

9
10 25. Throughout Plaintiffs' investigation, Plaintiffs measured multiple
11 SkinnyPop Popcorn bags, comparing the actual product volume to the advertised
12 serving amount/volume on the label. As an example, a chart with results is below:

13 Bag size and flavor	Total Serving Amount/Volume As Advertised on Label	Actual Serving Amount/Volume Measured	% Difference
14 4.4 oz original	16.5 cups	9.5 cups	43% less
16 4.4 oz original	16.5 cups	11.5 cups	31% less
18 4.4 oz original	16.5 cups	10.5 cups	37% less
20 4.4 oz butter	14.63 cups	12.5 cups	15% less
21 4.4 oz white cheddar	15.4 cups	11 cups	29% less
22 4.4 oz white cheddar	15.4 cups	11 cups	29% less
24 4.4 oz lime	13.2 cups	11.25 cups	15% less
25 5.3 oz kettle corn	12.5 cups	9.5 cups	24% less
27 6.7 oz original	24.38 cups	17.5 cups	29% less

1	4.4 oz Butter	14.63 cups	10.5 cups	29% less
2	4.4 oz	16.5 cups	10.75 cups	35% less
3	original			

4
5 26. Plaintiffs thus allege Defendants are giving its consumers up to
6 approximately 43% less than what is labeled and promised. Plaintiffs also thus
7 allege that almost every size bag provides significantly less popcorn than is
8 promised.

9 27. Additionally, Plaintiffs allege that Defendants mislabel the nutrition
10 facts on SkinnyPop Popcorn nutrition labels. If the total calorie count represented
11 on SkinnyPop Popcorn bags is correct, then there are significantly more calories
12 per serving of SkinnyPop popcorn than advertised. Thus the "Skinny Pop" name
13 and the amount of calories in each serving is false and misleading as customers
14 are consuming more calories per volume serving than they expect based on the
15 labels.

16 28. California Law mandates that food labels accurately portray the
17 contents of the food packaging. Cal. Health & Safety Code § 110675 (Any food is
18 misbranded if it is in package form, unless it bears a label containing . . . An
19 accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or
20 numerical count.)

21
22 **I. THE HERSHEY COMPANY AND THE HERSHEY SALTY**
23 **SNACK SALES COMPANY**

24 29. According to www.thehersheycompany.com, The Hershey Company
25 was established in 1894. In 2018, The Hershey Company acquired Amplify Snack
26 Brands, Inc., the producer of SkinnyPop Popcorn. In 2023, Amplify Snack Brands,
27 Inc. changed its name in California to The Hershey Salty Snack Sales Company.
28 Together, they continue to produce and market SkinnyPop Popcorn.



(See <https://www.hersheyland.com/brands/snacks>)

30. SkinnyPop Popcorn is sold at various retail stores throughout California, including but not limited to Sprouts, Vons, Costco Wholesale, Ralphs, Rite Aid, Walgreens, Smart and Final, Albertsons, and Target.

31. According to Defendants' website, SkinnyPop Popcorn is sold in various bag sizes, including 2.8 oz, 4.4 oz size, a 5.3 oz size, a 6.7 oz size, and 9.3 oz. (See <https://www.hersheyland.com/skinnypop>).

32. Defendants have, and continue to, distribute and sell SkinnyPop Popcorn in California since approximately 2010.

33. Plaintiffs and other members of the Putative Class purchased one or more bags of SkinnyPop Popcorn from various retail stores in California throughout the relevant time-period.

1 **II. INDUSTRY STANDARD AND CONSUMER EXPECTATIONS**

2 34. “The touchstone under the ‘reasonable consumer’ test is whether the
3 product labeling and ads promoting the products have a meaningful capacity to
4 deceive consumers.” *McGinity v. P&G* (9th Cir. 2023) 69 F.4th 1093, 1097. A
5 consumer is thought to act reasonably when there is a “probability ‘that a significant
6 portion of the general consuming public or of targeted consumers, acting
7 reasonably in the circumstances, could be misled.’” *Id.* (quoting *Ebner v. Fresh,*
8 *Inc.*, (9th Cir. 2016) 838 F.3d 958. “Reasonable consumers also rely on serving size
9 and product yield information as well as the feel of the package to inform their
10 purchasing decisions.” (*Stewart v. Kodiak Cakes, LLC* (S.D.Cal. 2021) 537 F. Supp.
11 3d 1103, 1142.)

12 35. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and allege thereon that the snack
13 industry standard is to fill SkinnyPop Popcorn bags with the amount of popcorn
14 and serving size as stated on their labels and advertisement. Cal. Health & Safety
15 Code § 110675 (Any food is misbranded if it is in package form, unless it bears a
16 label containing . . . An accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms
17 of weight, measure, or numerical count.)

18 36. In fact, Defendants advertise the serving amounts indicated on the
19 Skinny Pop popcorn bag labels on their website.

20 (<https://www.hersheyland.com/products/skinypop-original-popped-popcorn>

21 37. Based on Plaintiffs’ preliminary investigation, the average consumer
22 expects a bag of popcorn to be filled with the approximate amount of popcorn as
23 advertised on the label.

24 38. Thus, Plaintiffs are informed and believe and allege thereon that the
25 reasonable consumer expects that a bag of popcorn would contain the approximate
26 amount of popcorn as advertised on the label.
27
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1 39. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and allege thereon that the industry
2 standard has created a gateway expectation among consumers that has been
3 deceptively exploited by Defendants in manner described herein.

4 **III. CONSUMERS ARE DECEIVED BY THE ADVERTISEMENT,**
5 **LABEL, AND FILL OF SKINNYPOP POPCORN**

6 **a. SkinnyPop Labels are False and Misleading, And The Information**
7 **on SkinnyPop Popcorn Bags is Deceptive**

8 40. SkinnyPop Popcorn is sold in opaque, non-transparent bags. The bags
9 are filled with non-GMO air and popcorn. The bags are made of thin aluminum and
10 plastic which deprives the consumer to view the amount of popcorn inside the bags
11 because the bags are nontransparent. Thus, consumers are unable to view the
12 contents of the container. As a result, reasonable consumers, such as Plaintiffs,
13 depended upon, and continue to depend upon, the product advertisement and
14 information on the label, such as the amount, volume, and serving amount, among
15 other things to conduct product comparisons and make purchasing decisions.

16 41. Plaintiffs expected, and other reasonable consumers may reasonably
17 presume, to receive the amount, volume and/or serving size of popcorn indicated
18 on Defendants' labels and advertisement. This presumption is in line with the
19 consumer reasonable expectation that bags of snacks, such as SkinnyPop Popcorn,
20 contain the amount of popcorn that is stated on the label.

21 42. However, after purchasing SkinnyPop Popcorn bags, Plaintiffs noticed
22 the bags contained much less popcorn than what was stated on its labels.

23 43. Plaintiffs allege SkinnyPop Popcorn bags routinely contain
24 significantly less popcorn than advertised.

25 44. For example, Plaintiffs Cade and Michelle Bogren allege that the 4.4
26 oz bags of SkinnyPop Popcorn, including the Original, Butter, and White Cheddar
27 flavors, contain only approximately 9.5, 12.5, and 11 cups of popcorn respectively.
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1 This is a significant difference than the 16.5 cups advertised for the Original flavor,
2 the 14.63 cups advertised for the Butter flavor, and the 15.4 cups advertised for the
3 White Cheddar flavor by SkinnyPop.

4 45. Plaintiff Jeremiah Tills alleges that, for example, the 4.4 oz bags of
5 SkinnyPop Popcorn, including the Original, Twist of Lime, and White Cheddar
6 flavors, contain respectively approximately 10.5, 11.25, and 11 cups of popcorn.
7 This is significantly less than the 16.5 cups advertised for the Original flavor, the
8 13.2 cups advertised for the Twist of Lime flavor, and the 15.4 cups advertised for
9 the White Cheddar flavor by SkinnyPop.

10 46. Further, Plaintiff Jeremiah Tills alleges that the 5.3 oz bags of
11 SkinnyPop Kettle Corn contain approximately 9.5 cups of Kettle Corn. This is a
12 significant difference to the 12.5 cups advertised.

13 47. Plaintiff Jeremiah Tills also alleges that the 6.7 oz bags of Original
14 flavor SkinnyPop Popcorn contain only approximately 17.5 cups of popcorn, rather
15 than the 24.38 cups advertised.

16 48. Additionally, Plaintiffs allege that if the nutrition label on SkinnyPop
17 Popcorn bags reflect an accurate total calorie count, there are more calories per
18 serving of SkinnyPop Popcorn labels than advertised.

19 49. Based on information and belief, Plaintiffs allege thereon that the same
20 or similar discrepancies are found in other bags of SkinnyPop Popcorn.

21 50. Defendants have the duty to inform consumers about the amount of the
22 product in the bag.

23 51. Plaintiffs and other putative class members reasonably believed that a
24 bag of SkinnyPop Popcorn contained the volume, serving size, nutrition, and/or
25 amount of popcorn indicated on the respective label.
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1 52. However, consumers are misled by the information on the labels of
2 SkinnyPop Popcorn because the information does not truthfully or accurately
3 reflect the amount of popcorn in the bag.

4 53. Plaintiffs thus allege that consumers are misled and deceived by the
5 labels on the SkinnyPop Popcorn bags. See Cal. Health & Safety Code § 110675.

6 54. Therefore, Defendants have knowingly deprived, and continue to
7 deprive, consumers out of popcorn.
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Nutrition Facts
 About 5 servings per container
Serving size: About 2 1/2 cups (28g)

Amount per serving
Calories 140

	% Daily Value*
Total Fat 7g	9%
Saturated Fat 1g	5%
<i>Trans</i> Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 110mg	5%
Total Carbohydrate 17g	6%
Dietary Fiber 2g	7%
Insoluble Fiber 2g	
Total Sugars 7g	
Includes 7g Added Sugars	14%
Protein 2g	
Vitamin D 0mcg	0%
Calcium 1mg	0%
Iron 0mg	0%
Potassium 29mg	0%

*The % Daily Value 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.

Ingredients:
 Popcorn, Sugar, Sunflower Oil and Sea Salt

[Intentionally left blank]

FREE NOT FREE

PRESERVATIVE FREE

NO ARTIFICIAL FLAVORS

ZERO TRANS FAT

A GOOD SOURCE OF FIBER

AND DELICIOUS!

Nutrition Facts
 About 6.5 servings per container
Serving size: About 3 3/4 cups (28g)

Amount per serving		% Daily Value*
Calories	150	
Total Fat 10g		13%
Saturated Fat 1g		5%
Trans Fat 0g		
Cholesterol 0mg		0%
Sodium 75mg		3%
Total Carbohydrate 15g		5%
Dietary Fiber 3g		11%
Insoluble Fiber 3g		
Total Sugars 0g		
Includes 0g Added Sugars		0%
Protein 2g		
Vitamin D 0mcg		0%
Calcium 2mg		0%
Iron 1mg		6%
Potassium 42mg		0%

*The % Daily Value 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.

Ingredients:
Popcorn, Sunflower Oil and Salt.

That's All. Nothing More. Nothing Less.



55. A reasonable consumer, such as Plaintiffs, depended upon, and continue to depend upon, the product advertisement, label, and the fill of the packaging, among other things to conduct product comparisons and make purchasing decisions.

56. Consumers, like Plaintiffs, purchase a wide variety of flavors and sizes, and rely on the information on the SkinnyPop Popcorn bags to provide an accurate description of the contents of the product purchased.

1 **IV. BOTH FEDERAL AND CALIFORNIA LAW PROHIBIT THE**
2 **SELLING OF MISBRANDED FOOD PRODUCTS TO**
3 **CONSUMERS**

4 57. Pursuant to California¹ and Federal law², Defendants are prohibited from
5 misleading consumers as to the quantity in the container, as well as prohibited from
6 misbranding any food product.

7 58. SkinnyPop Popcorn bags are misbranded pursuant to Federal law for the
8 following reasons: (1) its label contains a false and misleading advertisement; and (2)
9 its label contains false and misleading information as to its nutrition, volume, serving
10 size, and amount of popcorn in the bag.

11 59. Defendants violated California law by (1) disseminating false
12 advertisements of SkinnyPop Popcorn in the state of California; (2) producing and
13 selling SkinnyPop Popcorn, which are falsely advertised, in the state of California; (3)
14 advertising SkinnyPop Popcorn, which are misbranded, in the state of the California;
15 and (4) producing and selling misbranded SkinnyPop Popcorn in the state of California.

16 60. Defendants also knowingly produced and sold misbranded food products
17 to consumers throughout California and the United States.
18
19
20

21
22 ¹ The Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law (California Health and Safety Code
23 §109875 et seq.) regulates the packaging, labeling, and advertising of food, drugs,
24 and cosmetics in California

25 ² The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”), 21. U.S.C. § 301 et
26 seq., regulates food, drugs, and cosmetics produced and sold in the United States.
27 Specifically, 21 U.S.C. § 331(b) prohibits “the adulteration or misbranding of
28 any food...in interstate commerce.”

1 **V. PLAINTIFFS AND PUTATIVE CLASS MEMBERS WERE**
2 **INJURED AND CONTINUE TO BE INJURED BY DEFENDANTS.**

3 61. Defendants knew or had reason to know that they were misinforming and
4 misleading Plaintiffs and other consumers about the amount of popcorn, volume, and
5 true contents of SkinnyPop Popcorn.

6 62. Defendants’ conduct deliberately induced, and continues to induce,
7 consumers, such as Plaintiffs and other putative class members, to purchase SkinnyPop
8 Popcorn.

9 63. As a result of Defendants’ unfair and deceptive conduct, consumers, such
10 as Plaintiffs, suffered, and continue to suffer, economic injury by purchasing
11 SkinnyPop Popcorn, a product they would not have purchased had they known the
12 truth about the product.

13 64. Plaintiffs further believe that additional violations may be discovered and
14 therefore reserve their right to allege additional violations of the law as investigation
15 and discovery warrants. In the event Plaintiffs discover additional violations through
16 the discovery process, Plaintiffs will seek to amend the operative complaint as
17 necessary.
18

19 **CLASS DEFINITION**

20 65. Members of the proposed Class are defined as follows during the period
21 commencing on the date that is within four years prior to the filing of this Complaint
22 and through the present date (hereinafter the “Class Period”). To the extent that
23 equitable tolling operates to toll claims by the Class against Defendants, the Class
24 Period should be adjusted accordingly.

- 25 a. All consumers in the state of California who purchased SkinnyPop
26 Popcorn, which are sold in various sizes, including but not limited to
27 4.4 oz, 5.3 oz, and 6.7 oz bags from a retailer in the state of California
28

1 for personal family or household purposes, and not for resale purposes
2 during the Class Period.³

3 66. The Class is comprised of “consumers” and “members of the public,” as
4 the terms are used in California’s Civil Code and Business and Professions Code.

5 67. A more precise definition of the class and/or classes may be determined
6 after further investigation and discovery is conducted.

7 68. Plaintiffs reserve their right to redefine the class and/or classes at any time
8 prior to the court’s order on Plaintiffs’ Motion for Class Certification as provided by
9 law.

10 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

11 69. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves, and on behalf of all
12 persons within the defined Class outlined above.

13 70. This Class Action meets the statutory prerequisites for the maintenance of
14 a Class Action, as set forth in Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 382, Cal. Civ. Code § 1781, and
15 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (“Fed. R. Civ. P.”), rule 23, in that:

- 16
- 17 a. The persons who comprise the Class are so numerous that the joinder
18 of all such persons is impracticable and the disposition of their claims
19 as a class will benefit the parties and the Court;
 - 20 b. Nearly all factual, legal, statutory, declaratory, and injunctive relief
21 issues that are raised in this Complaint are common to the Class and
22 will apply uniformly to every member of the Class, and as a practical
23 matter, be dispositive of the interests of the other members not party
24 to the adjudication;
- 25

26
27 ³ Excluded from the Class are Plaintiffs’ attorneys of record, their employees, and
28 their family members, as well as any judges to which this action is assigned, and their family members.

- 1 c. The parties opposing the Class have acted or have refused to act on
2 grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making final
3 injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief appropriate with
4 respect to the Class as a whole; and
- 5 d. Common questions of law and fact exist as to the members of the Class
6 and predominate over any question affecting only individual members,
7 and a Class Action is superior to other available methods for the fair
8 and efficient adjudication of the controversy, including consideration
9 of:
- 10 (i) The interests of class members in individually controlling the
11 prosecution or defense of separate actions;
- 12 (ii) The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy
13 already commenced by or against members of the Class;
- 14 (iii) The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the
15 litigation of the claims in this particular forum; and
- 16 (iv) The difficulties likely to be encountered in the management
17 of a Class Action.

18
19 71. The Court should permit this action to be maintained as a Class Action
20 pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 382, Cal. Civ. Code § 1781, and Fed. R. Civ. P. 23
21 because:

- 22 a. Questions of law and fact common to the Class are substantially
23 similar and predominate over any questions affecting only individual
24 members;
- 25 b. A Class Action is superior to any other available method for the fair
26 and efficient adjudication of class members' claims;
- 27 c. The members of the Class are so numerous that it is impracticable to
28 bring all class members before the Court;

- 1 d. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the Class;
- 2 e. Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class will not be able to obtain
- 3 effective and economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as
- 4 a Class Action;
- 5 f. There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and
- 6 equitable relief for the common law and statutory violations and other
- 7 improprieties alleged, and in obtaining adequate compensation for the
- 8 damages that Defendant's actions have inflicted upon the Class;
- 9 g. Plaintiffs can and will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the
- 10 Class;
- 11 h. There is a community of interest in ensuring that the combined assets
- 12 and available insurance of Defendants is sufficient to adequately
- 13 compensate the members of the Class for the injuries sustained; and
- 14 i. Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally
- 15 applicable to the Class, thereby making final injunctive relief
- 16 appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole.
- 17
- 18

19 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

20

21 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **(Against Defendants and Does 1-10)**

23 **UNFAIR COMPETITION**

24 **[Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.]**

25 72. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set

26 forth herein, all paragraphs of this Complaint.

27 73. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq. codifies California's Unfair

28 Competition Law ("UCL"), which broadly prohibits "any unlawful, unfair, or

1 fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading
2 advertising...”

3 74. The UCL permits a cause of action to be brought if a practice violates
4 some other law. In effect, the “unlawful” prong of the UCL makes a violation of
5 the underlying law a per se violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.
6 (*Cel-Tech Commc’ns, Inc. v. Los Angeles Cellular Tel. Co.* (1999) 20 Cal.4th 163,
7 180.) Virtually any law or regulation – federal, state, statutory, or common law –
8 can serve as a predicate for a § 17200 “unlawful” violation. (See *Farmers Ins. Exch.*
9 *v. Superior Court (People)* (1992) 2 Cal.4th 377, 383.)

10 75. A practice may be “unfair” under the UCL even if some other law does
11 not specifically proscribe it. (*Korea Supply Co. v. Lockheed Martin Corp.* (2003)
12 20 Cal.4th 1134, 1143 [internal citations omitted].) Pursuant to the California
13 Supreme Court, the “unfair” standard is intentionally broad to allow courts
14 maximum discretion is prohibiting new schemes to defraud. (*Cel-Tech Commc’ns,*
15 *Inc., supra*, 20 Cal.4th at 180-181.)

16 76. A business act or practice is deemed “fraudulent” under the UCL where
17 “members of the public are likely to be deceived.” (*Blakemore v. Superior Court*
18 (2005) 129 Cal.App.4th 36, 49.) A showing of actual deception, reasonable
19 reliance, or damages is not required. (*Id.*) The fraudulent prong may be used to
20 attack the deceptive manner in which otherwise lawful contract terms are presented
21 to an individual. (See *Boschma v. Home Loan Ctr., Inc.* (2011) 198 Cal.App.4th
22 230, 253.) As such, even a true statement may be unlawful under the UCL if it is
23 “couched in such a manner that is likely to mislead or deceive..., such as by failing
24 to disclose other relevant information.” (*Id.*)

25 77. The unfair competition statute is not confined to anticompetitive business
26 practices, but is also directed toward the public’s right to protection from fraud, deceit,
27 and unlawful conduct. (*Hewlett v. Squaw Valley Ski Corp.* (1997) 54 Cal.4th 499, 519.)
28

1 78. The UCL’s purpose is to protect both consumers and competitors by
2 promoting fair competition in commercial markets for goods and services. (*Kasky v.*
3 *Nike, Inc.* (2002) 27 Cal.4th 939, 949.)

4 **Unlawful Conduct**

5 **Federal Law**

6 79. Defendants violated the UCL’s prohibition against engaging in an
7 unlawful act or practice by violating the following Federal laws:

- 8 a. Defendants violated 21 U.S.C. § 331(a), which prohibits “the
9 introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of
10 any food....product...that is adulterated or misbranded by
11 manufacturing and producing SkinnyPop Popcorn that (1) contain a
12 label with false and misleading volume, nutrition, and/or serving
13 amount information as SkinnyPop Popcorn bags do not contain the
14 amount of popcorn in the bag as indicated on the label; and (2) contain
15 a label with misleading advertisements, which represent to consumers
16 that the bag contains a certain amount of popcorn and/or number of
17 cups in the bag.
- 18 b. Defendants violated 21 U.S.C. § 331(b), which prohibits “the
19 adulteration or misbranding of any food...in interstate commerce” by
20 producing and selling SkinnyPop Popcorn that (1) contain a label with
21 false and misleading volume, nutrition, and/or serving amount
22 information as SkinnyPop Popcorn bags do not contain the amount of
23 popcorn as indicated on the label; and (2) contain a label with
24 misleading advertisements, which represent to consumers that the bag
25 contains a certain amount of popcorn and/or number of cups in the bag.
- 26 c. Defendants violated the policy of 15 U.S.C. § 1451 by producing and
27 selling SkinnyPop Popcorn that have a label with false and misleading
28

1 information. Defendants' deceptive practice of underfilling their bags
2 prohibit consumers from being able to obtain accurate information to
3 conduct accurate value comparisons.

- 4 d. Defendants violated 15 U.S.C. § 1452 by producing and selling
5 unfairly and deceptively labeled SkinnyPop Popcorn, as discussed
6 herein, which are a consumer commodity.

7 **California Law**

8 80. Defendants violated the UCL by violating the following California laws:

- 9 a. Defendants violated Cal. Health & Saf. Code § 110390, which makes
10 it unlawful to disseminate any false advertisement of any food, by
11 manufacturing, distributing and selling SkinnyPop Popcorn, which
12 contain false and misleading advertisements on its label, as described
13 herein.
- 14 b. Cal. Health & Saf. Code § 110395 makes it unlawful for any person to
15 manufacture, sell...or offer for sale any food...that is falsely
16 advertised. Defendants violated Cal. Health & Saf. § 110395 by
17 manufacturing and selling SkinnyPop Popcorn in California, which as
18 described herein contain false advertisements.
- 19 c. Defendants violated Cal. Health & Saf. Code §110398 by advertising
20 and selling SkinnyPop Popcorn in California whose (1) labeling
21 contains false and misleading information, as described herein.
- 22 d. Cal. Health & Saf. Code § 110760 makes it unlawful for any person to
23 manufacture sell, or offer for sale any food that is misbranded.
24 Defendants violated Cal. Health & Saf. Code § 110760 by
25 manufacturing, distributing and selling misbranded SkinnyPop
26 Popcorn in the state of California, as described herein.
27
28

1 e. Defendants violated Cal. Health & Saf. Code § 110765 by misbranding
2 SkinnyPop Popcorn, as described herein.

3 f. As discussed below, Defendants violated Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §
4 17500 et seq.

5 g. As discussed below, Defendants violated California's Consumers
6 Legal Remedies Act.

7 81. Pursuant to the above, Defendants engaged in unlawful acts and practices
8 in violation of the UCL.

9 82. Plaintiffs and putative class members reserve their right to allege other
10 violations of law which constitute other unlawful business acts or practices, as
11 investigation and discovery warrants.

12
13 **Unfair Conduct**

14 83. Defendants' regular practice of placing false and misleading volume,
15 amount, nutrition, and/or serving amount information on the label of SkinnyPop
16 Popcorn, as described herein, is an unfair business practice pursuant to the UCL since
17 the practice misleads consumers into believing that they are purchasing a product that
18 contains a certain amount of popcorn.

19 84. Defendants are in a superior position to know the true state of their
20 product, rather than consumers who could not discern the true amount of SkinnyPop
21 Popcorn they were purchasing due to the opaque bag. By engaging in this practice,
22 Defendants knowingly deprive consumers out of popcorn that they bargained for. This
23 is especially true as the industry standard is to provide accurate information as to the
24 amount of the product in the bag.

25 85. Defendants' conduct, as described herein, is unfair because it violates the
26 policy of 15 U.S.C. § 1451 since Defendants have prevented consumers, such as
27 Plaintiffs, from being able to obtain accurate information to facilitate value
28 comparisons.

Fraudulent Conduct

1
2 86. Defendants’ practice of falsely advertising, misrepresenting, and
3 misbranding SkinnyPop Popcorn to consumers, as described herein, is not only
4 unlawful, but also constitutes a fraudulent business practice under the UCL. This is
5 particularly true as Plaintiffs and other putative class members are likely to be, and are
6 actually deceived, as to quantity of the product they are purchasing. The representations
7 of SkinnyPop Popcorn on its advertisement, label, and fill prohibits consumers from
8 making informed comparisons and purchases.

9 87. As described herein, Defendants’ fraudulent business practices are clear
10 violations of the UCL.

11 88. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ unfair business practices
12 and deceptive, untrue, and misleading advertising, Plaintiffs and other members of the
13 putative Class suffered injury in fact when they purchased SkinnyPop Popcorn for
14 personal, family or household consumption. Plaintiffs and other consumers would not
15 have purchased SkinnyPop Popcorn absent Defendants’ misrepresentations.

16 89. Plaintiffs, and other members of the Class, are entitled to, and do seek,
17 such relief as may be necessary to restore them the money and property to which
18 Defendants have acquired, or which Plaintiffs and other members of the putative class
19 have been deprived.

20 90. Plaintiffs and other reasonable consumers have suffered, and will continue
21 to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to them, but which will
22 exceed the jurisdictional limits of this Court and which will be ascertained according
23 to proof at trial.

24 91. Plaintiffs, and other putative class members, are entitled to, and seek, a
25 declaration that the above described businesses practices are unfair, unlawful, and/or
26 fraudulent.
27
28

1 92. Through its unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business practices,
2 Defendants reaped, and continue to reap, the benefits and profits at the expense of
3 Plaintiffs and members of the putative Class. Plaintiffs and members of the putative
4 Class are entitled to, and do seek, equitable relief in the form of restitution of all monies
5 paid for SkinnyPop Popcorn and disgorgement of profits Defendant derived from its
6 unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business practices.

7 93. Plaintiffs further allege that if Defendants are not enjoined, it will continue
8 to engage in conduct that is injurious to the public and violates California law. As such,
9 Plaintiffs and other putative class members seek to obtain an injunction, as provided
10 by Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17203, prohibiting Defendants from continuing to engage
11 in the unlawful, unfair, fraudulent and/or misleading business practices described
12 herein.

13 94. Plaintiffs and the putative Class also seek reasonable attorneys' fees and
14 costs incurred in bringing this action.

15 95. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and other members of the putative
16 Class, requests further relief described in the below prayer.

17
18
19 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
20 **(Against Defendants and Does 1-10)**
21 **DECEPTIVE AND MISLEADING ADVERTISING**
22 **[Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 et seq.]**

23 96. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set
24 forth herein, all paragraphs of this Complaint.

25 97. According to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, it is unlawful to make an
26 untrue or misleading statement in connection with the sale or dissemination of goods
27 or services, if the person making the statement knew or should have known the
28 statement was untrue or misleading.

1 98. Section 17500 prohibits “not only advertising which is false, but also
2 advertising which[,] although true, is either actually misleading or which has a
3 capacity, likelihood or tendency to deceive or confuse the public.” (*Colgan v.*
4 *Leatherman Tool Group, Inc.* (2006) 135 Cal.App.4th 663, 679.)

5 99. According to California law, virtually any statement made in connection
6 with the sale of a product or service is advertising. (*See e.g., Chern v. Bank of America*
7 (1976) 15 Cal.3d 866, 875-876.) Product labels are “advertising” within the meaning
8 of § 17200 and § 17500. (58 Ops.Attny.Gen. 297 (1975).)

9 100. Advertising is untrue or misleading if a reasonable consumer would be
10 deceived. (*Colgan v. Leatherman Tool Group, Inc.* (2006) 135 Cal.App.4th 663, 682.)
11 A “reasonable consumer” is defined pursuant to California law as “the ordinary
12 consumer acting reasonably under the circumstances, [who] is not versed in the art of
13 inspecting and judging a product, in the process of its preparation or manufacture.” (*Id*
14 [internal quotation marks omitted].)

15 101. In determining whether advertising is misleading or deceptive, California
16 Courts evaluate the advertisement’s entire impression, including words, images,
17 format, and product placement. (*See Committee on Children’s Television, Inc. v.*
18 *General Foods Corp., supra*, 35 Cal.3d at 210.) California law does not require a
19 reasonable consumer to look beyond the deceptive advertising to discover the truth.
20 (*See Williams v. Gerber Products Co.* (9th Cir. 2008) 552 F.3d 934, 938 [Appellate
21 court disagreeing with the district court that reasonable consumers should be expected
22 to look beyond the misleading representations on the front of the box to discover the
23 truth from the ingredient list in small print on the side of the box].)

24 102. Defendants’ practices, as described herein, have deceived, and will
25 continue to deceive consumers, such as Plaintiffs and members of the putative Class,
26 by compelling consumers to rely on the misleading and false information provided on
27 SkinnyPop Popcorn.
28

1 103. Defendant’s practice of mislabeling SkinnyPop Popcorn bags is deceptive
2 in that it misleads Plaintiffs and other putative class members into believing that they
3 are purchasing a certain amount of product. Defendants deceive Plaintiffs and other
4 putative class members when they fill the popcorn bags with approximately up to 43%
5 less popcorn than what is stated on the label.

6 104. In addition, Plaintiffs allege Defendants engage in mislabeling the
7 nutrition and calorie content of each serving of SkinnyPop Popcorn. Should the total
8 calorie content as labeled on the popcorn bags be correct, there are more calories per
9 serving of SkinnyPop Popcorn than advertised.

10 105. By their own actions, Defendants have, and continue to, disseminate
11 uniformly misleading advertising concerning SkinnyPop Popcorn. As described
12 herein, SkinnyPop advertising is unfair, deceptive, untrue, and misleading, thus falling
13 within the meaning of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 et seq.

14 106. Defendants intended for Plaintiffs and other putative class members to
15 depend upon the false and misleading information placed on the principal display panel
16 on SkinnyPop Popcorn labels. In fact, Plaintiffs and other putative class members were
17 deceived by the false and misleading advertisements placed on SkinnyPop Popcorn.

18 107. The fact that Defendants concealed or failed to disclose to Plaintiffs and
19 other consumers the amount of popcorn is material in that a reasonable consumer
20 would have considered these facts to be important when deciding to purchase
21 SkinnyPop Popcorn. Had they known of the wrongful conduct by Defendants,
22 Plaintiffs and consumers would have not purchased SkinnyPop Popcorn.

23 108. Defendants’ unfair and deceptive practices occurred repeatedly in
24 Defendants business, and were capable of deceiving a substantial portion of the
25 purchasing public.
26
27
28

1 109. Due to Defendants' untrue, misleading, and deceptive advertising,
2 Plaintiffs and the putative Class have suffered injury by purchasing a product they
3 would not have otherwise purchased.

4 110. Plaintiffs and other reasonable consumers have suffered, and will continue
5 to suffer, damages in amounts which are presently unknown to them, but which will
6 exceed the jurisdictional limits of this Court and which will be ascertained according
7 to proof at trial.

8 111. Plaintiffs and the other members of the putative Class are entitled to, and
9 seek, equitable relief in the form of restitution for all monies paid for SkinnyPop
10 Popcorn, disgorgement of the profits derived from Defendants' false and misleading
11 advertising.

12 112. Plaintiffs and other putative class members are entitled to and do seek
13 reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred as a result of bringing this action.

14 113. Plaintiffs and the putative Class are also entitled to, and do seek, an
15 injunction prohibiting Defendants from continuing to engage in such unlawful, unfair,
16 fraudulent, and/or misleading conduct.

17 114. Plaintiffs and other members of the putative Class are entitled to and do
18 seek an order requiring Defendants to make full disclosures to correct its prior
19 misrepresentations and omissions.

20 115. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and other putative class members,
21 request further relief as described in the below prayer.

22
23
24 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
25 **(Against Defendants and Does 1-10)**
26 **VIOLATION OF THE CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT**
27 **[Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq.]**

28 116. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by this reference, as though fully set
forth herein, all paragraphs of this Complaint.

1 117. California’s Consumer Legal Remedies Action (“CLRA”), as codified in
2 Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq., provides protection for California consumers against
3 unfair, deceptive and unlawful practices, and unconscionable practices in connection
4 with the sale of any goods or services.

5 118. Specifically, Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a) provides:

6 The following unfair methods of competition and unfair or
7 deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a
8 transaction intended to result or which results in the sale
9 or lease of goods or services to any consumer are
unlawful:

10 (5) Representing that goods or services have
11 sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients,
12 uses, benefits, or qualities which they do not have or
13 that a person has sponsorship, approval, status,
14 affiliation, or connection which he or she does not
have;

15 ...

16 (7) Representing that goods or services are of a
17 particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are
18 of a particular style, model, if they are another.

19 ...

20 (9) Advertising goods or services with intent not to sell
21 them as advertised.

22 119. SkinnyPop Popcorn are “goods” as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(a).
23 Defendants are persons under Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(c). Plaintiffs and members of the
24 putative Class are “consumers” by way of Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(d) because they
25 purchased SkinnyPop Popcorn for personal or household use. The purchase of
26 SkinnyPop Popcorn is a “transaction” pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1761(e).
27
28

1 120. Defendants have violated, and continue to violate, the CLRA by engaging
2 in the unlawful practices, described herein, which were intended to result in, and did
3 result in, the sale of SkinnyPop Popcorn.

4 121. As argued herein, Defendants represented, and continue to represent, to
5 consumers that they are purchasing SkinnyPop Popcorn bags that contain specified
6 amounts of popcorn, when in fact SkinnyPop Popcorn bags contain less popcorn that
7 what is promised, in violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5) and (7).

8 122. As indicated herein, Defendants advertised SkinnyPop Popcorn as
9 containing certain amount of popcorn. However, Defendants knowingly bagged,
10 distributed, and sold SkinnyPop Popcorn, containing approximately up to 43% less
11 popcorn than what is advertised, contrary to the advertisement and/or label in violation
12 of Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(9).

13 123. Defendants have violated, and continue to violate, the CLRA by
14 representing to consumers who purchase SkinnyPop Popcorn that they are receiving
15 certain amount of popcorn, while failing to disclose the material fact, that their bags do
16 not contain the promised amount of popcorn.

17 124. Defendants knew, or should have known, that the representations were
18 false and misleading, and that the omissions were of material facts that are required to
19 be disclosed.

20 125. Due to Defendants' failure to disclose material facts related to the actual
21 characteristics and composition of SkinnyPop Popcorn, Plaintiffs and the putative
22 Class were, and continue to be, irreparably harmed.

23 126. Plaintiffs and putative class members would not have purchased
24 SkinnyPop Popcorn had they known the true nature of the falsely represented product.

25 127. Defendants' conduct is fraudulent, wanton, and malicious.
26
27
28

1 128. Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the other members of the putative
2 Class, are entitled to, and do seek a Court order enjoining the above-described wrongful
3 acts and practices of Defendants pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(a)(2).

4 129. Pursuant to Civ. Code § 1780(e), Plaintiffs and the putative class members
5 are entitled to, and do seek, reasonable attorneys' fees and all costs incurred in bringing
6 this action.

7
8 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
9 **(Against Defendants and Does 1-10)**
10 **BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY**
11 **[Cal. Com. Code § 2313(1)]**

12 130. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the
13 Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

14 131. Cal. Com. Code § 2313 (1) states as follows:

15 **(1)** Express warranties by the seller are created as follows:

16 **(a)** Any affirmation of fact or promise made by the seller to
17 the buyer which relates to the goods and becomes part of the
18 basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the
19 goods shall conform to the affirmation or promise.

20 **(b)** Any description of the goods which is made part of the
21 basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the
22 goods shall conform to the description.

23 **(c)** Any sample or model which is made part of the basis of
24 the bargain creates an express warranty that the whole of the
25 goods shall conform to the sample or model.

26 132. Through the SkinnyPop Popcorn labels, Defendants made affirmations of
27 fact or promises, or description of goods, that, *inter alia*, SkinnyPop Popcorn bags
28 contained certain amount of popcorn, while in fact the bags had much less popcorn as
alleged herein. For example, as alleged herein, Defendants represented that there are
between 13.2 and 16.5 cups of popcorn in the 4.4 oz bags, a total of 12.5 cups in the
5.3 oz bag, and a total of 24.38 cups in the 6.7 oz bags. Accordingly, these statements
are express warranties under California Law.

1 133. However, for example, Plaintiffs allege the Original flavor 4.4 oz bags
2 contain approximately 9.5 cups of popcorn; and the Butter 4.4 oz bags contain
3 approximately 12.5 cups of popcorn. Defendants thus are giving its consumers
4 approximately up to 43% less than what is labeled and promised.

5 134. Additionally, SkinnyPop Popcorn bags advertise calories per serving on
6 their nutrition labels. However, as described herein, the popcorn bags do not contain
7 the amount of popcorn in volume as advertised on the nutrition labels. If the popcorn
8 bags contain the number of total calories indicated on the nutrition labels, there are
9 significantly more calories per serving of SkinnyPop Popcorn than advertised.
10

11 135. These representations were part of the basis of the bargain, in that Plaintiffs
12 and the Class purchased the SkinnyPop Popcorn in reasonable reliance on those
13 statements. Cal. Com. Code § 2313(1).

14 136. Defendants breached its express warranties by selling SkinnyPop Popcorn
15 that do not contain the total amount and number of servings of popcorn as promised.

16 137. That breach actually and proximately caused injury in the form of the lost
17 purchase price, or some portion thereof, that Plaintiffs and Class members paid for
18 SkinnyPop Popcorn.

19 138. As a result, Plaintiffs seek, on behalf of themselves and the Class, actual
20 damages arising as a result of Defendants' breaches of express warranty, including
21 without limitation, expectation damages.

22 139. Because the UCL and FAL apply to a broader set of business practices
23 than the California Commercial Code, Plaintiffs' legal remedies under the Commercial
24 Code are inadequate to fully address all of Defendants' challenged behavior.
25

26
27 ///

28 ///

**FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Against Defendants and Does 1-10)
BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY
[Cal. Com. Code § 2314]**

140. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

141. Cal. Com. Code § 2314 states as follows:

(1) Unless excluded or modified (Section 2316), a warranty that the goods shall be merchantable is implied in a contract for their sale if the seller is a merchant with respect to goods of that kind. Under this section the serving for value of food or drink to be consumed either on the premises or elsewhere is a sale.

(2) Goods to be merchantable must be at least such as

(a) Pass without objection in the trade under the contract description; and

(b) In the case of fungible goods, are of fair average quality within the description; and

(c) Are fit for the ordinary purposes for which such goods are used; and

(d) Run, within the variations permitted by the agreement, of even kind, quality and quantity within each unit and among all units involved; and

(e) Are adequately contained, packaged, and labeled as the agreement may require; and

(f) Conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label if any.

142. Defendants', through their acts set forth herein, in the sale, marketing, and promotion of SkinnyPop Popcorn, made representations to Plaintiffs and the Class that, among other things, the products yield specific volume and/or serving amount as alleged herein: for example approximately between 13.2 and 16.5 cups in the 4.4 oz bags, 12.5 cups in the 5.3 oz bag, and 24.38 cups in the 6.7 oz bags . However, Plaintiffs allege the Original flavor 4.4 oz bags contain as little as 9.5 cups of popcorn;

///

1 and the Butter 4.4 oz bags contain as low as 12.5 cups of popcorn. Defendants are thus
2 giving its consumers up to approximately 43% less than what is labeled and promised.

3 143. Defendants', through their acts set forth herein, in the sale, marketing, and
4 promotion of SkinnyPop Popcorn, made representations to Plaintiffs and the Class that
5 each serving of SkinnyPop Popcorn contains a specified number of calories. Should
6 the total calorie count of each bag be accurate but actual number of servings in the bags
7 be inaccurate, SkinnyPop Popcorn contains more calories per serving than advertised.

8 144. Defendants are merchants with respect to the goods of this kind which
9 were sold to Plaintiffs and the Class, and there was, in the sale to Plaintiffs and other
10 consumers, an implied warranty that those goods were merchantable.

11 145. However, Defendants breached that implied warranty in that the
12 SkinnyPop Popcorn bags do not contain the amount of popcorn stated on the label, as
13 alleged herein.
14

15 146. As an actual and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiffs and
16 other Class members did not receive goods as impliedly warranted by SkinnyPop
17 Popcorn to be merchantable in that they did not conform to promises and affirmations
18 made on the labels of the goods, including the quantity.

19 147. Plaintiffs and the Class have sustained damages as a proximate result of
20 the foregoing breach of implied warranty in the amount of the SkinnyPop Popcorn's
21 purchase prices, or some portion thereof.

22 148. Because the UCL and FAL apply to a broader set of business practices
23 than the California Commercial Code, Plaintiff's legal remedies under the Commercial
24 Code are inadequate to fully address all of Defendants' challenged behavior.
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**SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Against Defendants and Does 1-10)
INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION**

149. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

150. Intentional misrepresentation is the representation of fact, by one who knows its falsity, made with the intent to defraud, which justifiably induces reliance on those false misrepresentations, causing damage from the justifiable reliance.

151. Defendants', through their acts set forth herein, in the sale, marketing, and promotion of SkinnyPop Popcorn, made representations to Plaintiffs and the Class that, among other things, the products yield specific volume and/or serving amount as alleged herein: for example approximately between 13.2 and 16.5 cups in the 4.4 oz bags, 12.5 cups in the 5.3 oz bag, and 24.38 cups in the 6.7 oz bags . However, the Original flavor 4.4 oz bags contain as little as 9.5 cups o of popcorn; and the Butter 4.4 oz bags contain as low as 12.5 cups of popcorn. Plaintiffs allege Defendants are giving its consumers up to approximately 43% less than what is labeled and promised.

152. Defendants', through their acts set forth herein, in the sale, marketing, and promotion of SkinnyPop Popcorn, made representations to Plaintiffs and the Class that each serving of SkinnyPop Popcorn contains a specified number of calories. Should the total calorie count of each bag be accurate but actual number of servings in the bags be inaccurate, SkinnyPop Popcorn contains more calories per serving than advertised.

153. Defendants' misrepresentations regarding SkinnyPop Popcorn bags are material to a reasonable consumer because they relate to the volume, nutrition, and amount of popcorn the consumer is receiving and paying for. A reasonable consumer would attach importance to such representations and would be induced to act thereon in making purchase decisions.

1 154. At all relevant times when such misrepresentations were made,
2 Defendants knew that the representations were false or misleading or have acted
3 recklessly in making the representations without regard to the truth. When Defendants
4 made the above representations, they knew them to be false and made these
5 representations with the intention to deceive and defraud Plaintiffs and other
6 consumers, and induce them to act in reliance on these representations and purchase
7 the product.

8 155. Defendants intend that Plaintiffs and other consumers rely on these
9 representations, as evidenced by the intentional and conspicuous placement of the
10 misleading representations on the SkinnyPop Popcorn labels and information by
11 Defendants.

12 156. Plaintiffs and members of the Class, at the time these representations were
13 made by Defendants, were unaware of the falsity of Defendants' representations and
14 believed them to be true.

15 157. Plaintiffs and members of the Class have reasonably and justifiably relied
16 on Defendants' intentional misrepresentations when purchasing SkinnyPop Popcorn,
17 and had the correct facts been known, Plaintiffs would not have purchased them at the
18 prices at which they were offered.

19 158. Therefore, as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' intentional
20 misrepresentations, Plaintiffs and members of the Class have suffered economic losses
21 and other general and specific damages, in the amount of SkinnyPop Popcorn's
22 purchase prices, or some portion thereof, and any interest that would have accrued on
23 those monies, all in an amount to be proven at trial, as well as attorneys' fees, and costs.
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1 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
2 **(Against Defendants and Does 1-10)**
3 **NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION**

4 159. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the
5 Complaint as if set forth in full herein.

6 160. Plaintiffs allege on information and belief that each of the representations
7 described herein were false or misleading when made by Defendants (as described
8 above), was made with willful, wonton and conscious disregard for those
9 representations, and without a reasonable basis for believing them to be true. The
10 representations induced Plaintiffs and other members of the Class to purchase the
11 SkinnyPop Popcorn as alleged herein.

12 161. Defendants' marketed SkinnyPop Popcorn in a manner indicating that the
13 bags contain specific volume and/or serving amount as alleged herein: for example
14 approximately between 13.2 and 16.5 cups in the 4.4 oz bags, 12.5 cups in the 5.3 oz
15 bag, and 24.38 cups in the 6.7 oz bags. However, for example, the Original flavor 4.4
16 oz bags contain as little as 9.5 cups o of popcorn; and the Butter 4.4 oz bags contain as
17 low as 12.5 cups of popcorn. Defendants are thus giving its consumers up to
18 approximately 43% less than what is marketed, labeled and promised.

19 162. Defendants', through their acts set forth herein, in the sale, marketing, and
20 promotion of SkinnyPop Popcorn, made representations to Plaintiffs and the Class that
21 each serving of SkinnyPop Popcorn contains a specified number of calories. Should
22 the total calorie count of each bag be accurate but actual number of servings in the bags
23 be inaccurate, SkinnyPop Popcorn contains more calories per serving than advertised.

24 163. Therefore, Defendant has made misrepresentations about SkinnyPop
25 Popcorn.

26 164. Defendants' misrepresentations regarding SkinnyPop are material to a
27 reasonable consumer because they relate to the serving, nutrition, and amount of
28

1 popcorn the consumer is receiving and paying for. A reasonable consumer would attach
2 importance to such representations and would be induced to act thereon in making
3 purchase decisions.

4 165. At all relevant times when such misrepresentations were made,
5 Defendants knew or had been negligent in not knowing that the SkinnyPop Popcorn
6 bags contained less popcorn than promised.

7 166. Each of the Defendants had a duty to know or discover and disclose
8 the true information which was material to the purchases made by Plaintiffs and
9 other members of the Class. Defendants' failure to disclose these material facts to
10 Plaintiffs and other members of the Class, constitutes intentional and/or negligent
11 misrepresentation with a willful and wonton disregard for the material facts.
12

13 167. Defendants intended that Plaintiffs and other consumers rely on these
14 representations, as evidenced by the intentional and conspicuous placement of the
15 misleading representations on SkinnyPop Popcorn packaging by Defendants.

16 168. Plaintiffs and members of the Class have reasonably and justifiably relied
17 on Defendants' intentional misrepresentations when purchasing SkinnyPop Popcorn,
18 and had the correct facts been known, Plaintiffs would not have purchased them at the
19 prices at which they were offered.

20 169. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent and/or willful,
21 wonton disregard for the truth of these misrepresentations as herein alleged, Plaintiffs
22 and other members of the Class have incurred damages in that they were induced to
23 pay for products that did not contain the amount of product as stated on the label, as
24 alleged herein, and have been damaged in at least the sum in excess of the jurisdictional
25 amount of this Court, and additional amounts according to proof at the time of trial,
26 including interest, attorneys' fees, and costs.
27

28 170. Therefore, as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent
misrepresentations, Plaintiffs and members of the Class have suffered economic losses

1 and other general and specific damages, in the amount of the SkinnyPop Popcorn's
2 purchase prices, or some portion thereof, and any interest that would have accrued on
3 those monies, all in an amount to be proven at trial, as well as attorneys' fees and costs.
4

5 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
6 **(Against Defendants and Does 1-10)**
7 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

8 171. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of the preceding
9 paragraphs, as though fully set forth herein.

10 172. Defendants have received and retained a benefit from Plaintiffs and other
11 consumers, and inequity has resulted.

12 173. Defendants have been unjustly enriched as a result of the conduct
13 described in this Complaint. Defendants received a benefit from Plaintiffs and other
14 members of the Class in the form of compensation received for SkinnyPop Popcorn
15 which did not contain the amount of popcorn as promised. Retention of this
16 compensation received by Defendants would be unjust and inequitable. That
17 compensation received by Defendants was not legitimately earned by Defendants and
18 came at the expense of Plaintiffs.

19 174. Defendants, and each of them jointly and severally, through their
20 wrongful conduct as described in this Complaint, have reaped substantial profits from
21 the monies belonging to Plaintiffs and/or other members of the Class, and in so doing
22 have caused them to suffer monetary losses, among other things, all of which damages
23 and costs were not only foreseeable but were the intended consequences of Defendants'
24 collective actions.

25 175. Based on the facts as alleged herein and as proven at trial, in equity and
26 good conscience, it would be unconscionable and otherwise unjust for Defendants to
27 enrich themselves at the expense of Plaintiffs and other members of the Class.
28

1 176. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful actions,
2 Defendants' have unjustly profited through the sale of SkinnyPop Popcorn. Defendants
3 provided a lower value product than what consumers paid for and were advertised, and
4 thus Plaintiffs and other consumers overpaid for SkinnyPop Popcorn.

5 177. By its wrongful acts described herein, Defendants were unjustly enriched
6 at the expense of Plaintiffs and other Class members. It would be inequitable for
7 Defendants to retain the profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained from its
8 wrongful conduct.

9 178. As a result of the unjust enrichment of Defendants, Plaintiffs, on behalf
10 of themselves and other Class Members, seek restitution from Defendants, and an order
11 of this Court proportionally disgorging all profits, benefits, and other compensation
12 obtained through its wrongful conduct, along with interest, attorneys' fees, and costs.
13

14 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

15 179. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all persons
16 similarly situated, pray for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 17 a. For the Court to determine that this action may be maintained as
18 a Class Action with the named Plaintiffs as Class
19 Representatives;
- 20 b. For the attorneys appearing on the above caption to be named as
21 Class Counsel;
- 22 c. For an order finding in favor of Plaintiffs and the Class on all
23 counts asserted herein;
- 24 d. For damages as provided by law;
- 25 e. For restitution and all other forms of equitable monetary relief
26 as permitted by law;
- 27 f. For an order declaring that Defendants' conduct violates the laws
28 referenced herein;

- 1 g. For injunctive relief ordering the above-described unfair
- 2 business practices to cease;
- 3 h. For all other forms of equitable relief as provided by law;
- 4 i. For pre- and post- judgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- 5 j. For attorneys’ fees and costs incurred in bringing this action,
- 6 pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1780(e), 1021.5 and other
- 7 applicable law; and
- 8 k. For any other relief, the Court may deem as just and proper.
- 9

10 Dated: September 12, 2024 **CONSUMER AND EMPLOYMENT LAWYERS**

11
12 *Alija Urtnowski*

13 _____
14 R. Craig Clark
15 Alicja A. Urtnowski
16 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

17 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

18 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand a jury trial on all issues triable to a jury.

19
20
21 Dated: September 12, 2024 **CONSUMER AND EMPLOYMENT LAWYERS**

22
23 *Alija Urtnowski*

24 _____
25 R. Craig Clark
26 Alicja A. Urtnowski
27 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

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

CADE BOGREN, MICHELLE BOGREN, JEREMIAH TILLS, and all persons similarly situated

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

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

R. Craig Clark and Alicja Urtnowski, Consumer and Employment Lawyers, 3258 Fourth Avenue, San Diego,

DEFENDANTS

THE HERSHEY SALTY SNACK SALES COMPANY, THE HERSHEY COMPANY SKINNYPOP POPCORN LLC

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

'24CV1635 BAS JLB

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)

- Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, PTF DEF, 1 1, 2 2, 3 3, 4 4, 5 5, 6 6

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

Click here for: Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.

Table with columns: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES. Includes various legal categories like Personal Injury, Contract, Labor, etc.

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, 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): Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq.; Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500 et seq.; Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq.; Cal. Com. Code § 2314

Brief description of cause: Deceptive and misleading advertising, Unfair competition, Consumer Legal Remedies, Breach of warranties, Misrepresentation

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ TBD CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 09-12-2024

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

Alicja Urtnowski

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.
 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 cases, if any. If there are related cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

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