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Attorney for Plaintiff, MONIQUE MANCHOUCK
and the Proposed Class

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

MONIQUE MANCHOUCK, as an
individual, and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

MONDELEZ INTERNATIONAL, INC.,
d/b/a **NABISCO** an Illinois corporation,

Defendants.

: Civil Case No.: 3:13-cv-02148-WHA
:
: **FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION**
: **COMPLAINT FOR:**
: 1. Violations of Cal. Bus. & Prof. C. §§ 17200,
: *et seq.* (Unfair & Fraudulent Business
: Practices);
: 2. Violations of Cal. Bus. & Prof. C. §§ 17200,
: *et seq.* (Unlawful Business Practices);
: 3. Violations of Cal. Bus. & Prof. C. §§ 17500,
: *et seq.*;
: 4. Violations of Cal. Civ. C. §§ 1750, *et seq.*;
:
: ***California Class Representation***
:
: ***Jury Trial Requested***

Plaintiff, MONIQUE MANCHOUCK, individually and on behalf of all others similarly
situated, by and through her undersigned counsel, and pursuant to *Federal Rule of Civil Procedure*
15(a)(1)(B), hereby files this First Amended Class Action Complaint against Defendant,
MONDELEZ INTERNATIONAL, INC., d/b/a NABISCO (collectively “NABISCO” or
“Defendant”), by alleging as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1
2 1. Mondelez International, Inc. is the owner, manufacturer, advertiser, and seller of a
3 line of snack foods commonly known as “Nabisco.”

4 2. One of Nabisco’s product lines are its Newtons snack foods, including Strawberry
5 Newtons and Raspberry Newtons (collectively, the “Product”).

6
7 3. The Product claims on the front of its packaging that it is “made with real fruit.”
8 However, the Product merely contains a small amount of processed fruit puree. As a result, the
9 statement “made with real fruit” is likely to deceive reasonable consumers because fruit puree is
10 processed, and therefore not equivalent to real fruit.

11
12 4. For example, a reasonable consumer expects chocolate chip cookies that claim to
13 be ‘made with real chocolate’ to contain actual chocolate chips, not a chocolate puree. Likewise,
14 a reasonable consumer expects a strawberry or raspberry snack food that claims it is “made with
15 real fruit” to contain actual strawberries or raspberries, rather than strawberry puree or raspberry
16 puree that has been mechanically processed.

17
18 5. Thus, the “made with real fruit” statement on the front packaging for the Product
19 is false and/or misleading because a reasonable consumer would not interpret fruit puree as being
20 “real fruit.”

21
22 6. A lawful, accurate statement regarding the Product is that it is “made with fruit
23 puree,” which would no longer be misleading to a reasonable consumer.

24
25 7. Whether the Product is made with fruit puree rather than “made with real fruit” is
26 something reasonable consumers would find important in making their purchase because a fruit
27 puree has been mechanically processed while real fruit is not.
28

1 purchased the subject product of this action in this judicial district. The “Declaration of Benjamin
2 M. Lopatin, Esq., Pursuant to Civil Code §1780(c) of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Civil
3 Code §§1750 et seq.” regarding venue under the California Consumer Legal Remedies Act
4 (“CLRA”) was filed with the original Complaint, and is fully incorporated herein by reference.
5

6 **III. PARTIES**

7 13. Plaintiff is an individual more than 18 years old, and is a citizen of California, who
8 resides in the city of Dublin, County of Alameda. Plaintiff respectfully requests a jury trial on
9 her damage claims.

10 14. Defendant Mondelez International, Inc., d/b/a NABISCO (“NABISCO”) is an
11 Illinois corporation with its principal place of business located at 3 Parkway North, Deerfield,
12 Illinois 60015. Nabisco can be considered a “citizen” of Illinois. Defendant Nabisco promoted
13 and marketed the Product at issue in this jurisdiction and in this judicial district.
14

15 15. The unfair, unlawful, deceptive, and misleading advertising and labeling for the
16 Product relied upon by Plaintiff was prepared and/or approved by NABISCO and its agents, and
17 was disseminated by NABISCO and its agents through labeling and advertising containing the
18 misrepresentations alleged herein.
19

20 16. At all times relevant herein, NABISCO and its subsidiaries, affiliates, and other
21 related entities, as well as their respective employees, were the agents, servants and employees of
22 NABISCO, and at all times relevant herein, each was acting within the purpose and scope of that
23 agency and employment. Plaintiff further alleges on information and belief that at all times
24 relevant herein, the distributors and retailers who delivered and sold the Product, as well as their
25 respective employees, also were NABISCO’s agents, servants and employees, and at all times
26 herein, each was acting within the purpose and scope of that agency and employment.
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- d. CORN SYRUP
- e. STRAWBERRY PUREE
- f. SOYBEAN OIL
- g. APPLE POWDER
- h. MODIFIED CORN STARCH
- i. TAPIOCA STARCH
- j. PARTIALLY HYDROGENATED COTTONSEED OIL
- k. WHEY (FROM MILK)
- l. SALT
- m. PECTIN
- n. NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR
- o. BAKING SODA
- p. SOY LECITHIN
- q. SODIUM BENZOATE ADDED TO PRESERVE FRESHNESS
- r. CITRIC ACID
- s. CARAMEL COLOR
- t. ARTIFICIAL COLOR (RED 40)
- u. CONTAINS: WHEAT, MILK, SOY

21. The following is a list of the Raspberry Newton product ingredients, listed in order of prevalence:

- a. HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP

- 1 b. ENRICHED FLOUR (WHEAT FLOUR, NIACIN, REDUCED IRON,
- 2 THIAMINE MONONITRATE [VITAMIN B1], RIBOFLAVIN [VITAMIN B2],
- 3 FOLIC ACID)
- 4 c. SUGAR
- 5 d. CORN SYRUP
- 6 e. RASPBERRY PUREE
- 7 f. SOYBEAN OIL
- 8 g. APPLE POWDER
- 9 h. MODIFIED CORNSTARCH
- 10 i. PARTIALLY HYDROGENATED COTTONSEED OIL
- 11 j. TAPIOCA STARCH
- 12 k. WHEY (FROM MILK)
- 13 l. NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR
- 14 m. SALT
- 15 n. PECTIN
- 16 o. CITRIC ACID
- 17 p. BAKING SODA
- 18 q. SOY LECITHIN (EMULSIFIER)
- 19 r. CARAMEL COLOR
- 20 s. SODIUM BENZOATE ADDED TO PRESERVE FRESHNESS
- 21 t. RED 40
- 22 u. CONTAINS: WHEAT, MILK, SOY
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1 22. As shown above, the Product’s main ingredient is corn syrup and does not contain
2 any real fruit; rather, the Product contains insignificant amounts of processed strawberry puree
3 and processed raspberry puree.

4 23. It is well-settled that manufacturers cannot deceive consumers through a
5 representation on the front packaging of a product and then rely on the ingredient list to allegedly
6 correct those misrepresentations, as this would provide an unwarranted shield for liability for the
7 deceptive statement.
8

9 **Identical California and Federal Laws Regulate Food Labeling**

10 24. Food manufacturers are required to comply with federal and state laws and
11 regulations governing the labeling of food Product. First and foremost among these is the Federal
12 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FDCA) and its labeling regulations, including those set forth in
13 21 C.F.R. 101.
14

15 25. California and federal law have placed similar requirements on food companies
16 that are designed to ensure that the claims companies are making about their Product to consumers
17 are truthful and accurate.
18

19 26. Pursuant to California’s Sherman Food, Drug & Cosmetic Law (the “Sherman
20 Act”), California has expressly adopted the federal labeling requirements as its own and indicated
21 that “[a]ll food labeling regulations and any amendments to those regulations adopted pursuant to
22 the federal act, in effect on January 1, 1993, or adopted on or after that date shall be the food
23 regulations of this state.” *California Health & Safety Code* §§ 110100, *et seq.*
24

25 27. In addition to its blanket adoption of federal labeling requirements, California has
26 also enacted various laws and regulations that adopt and incorporate specific enumerated federal
27 food laws and regulations. For example, food Product are misbranded under section 110660 of
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1 the *California Health & Safety Code* if their labeling is false and misleading in one or more
2 particulars.

3 28. Similarly, under FDCA section 403(a), a food is “misbranded” if “its labeling is
4 false or misleading in any particular,” or if it fails to contain certain information on its label or its
5 labeling. 21 U.S.C. § 343(a).

6
7 29. Therefore, the California claims alleged herein are parallel to the FDCA.

8 **Defendant’s Material Misrepresentation**

9 30. Defendant has unfairly, unlawfully, deceptively, and misleadingly represented that
10 the Product is “made with real fruit,” on the front of the Product’s packaging, next to a picture of
11 the real fruit (strawberries and raspberries, respectively), misleadingly suggesting the real fruit is
12 in the Product, when the Product merely contains a small amount of processed fruit puree.

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14 31. Thus, the Product is not “made with real fruit” because it merely contains
15 mechanically processed fruit puree, which is not “real fruit.”

16 32. The misleading “made with real fruit” statement regarding the Product is likely to
17 deceive reasonable consumers.

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19 33. Reasonable consumers, such as the Plaintiff and members of the Class, interpret
20 “made with real fruit” to mean that the Product contains real fruit, and not merely mechanically
21 processed fruit puree, which is not “real fruit.”

22 34. As a result of Defendant’s misrepresentation, Plaintiff purchased the Product
23 instead of other similar products that did not make the “made with real fruit” statement. Plaintiff
24 paid a price premium for the Product over other similar products that do not claim to be “made
25 with real fruit.”
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Plaintiff’s Purchase of the Product

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2 35. Plaintiff purchased Strawberry Newtons and Raspberry Newtons, from a Safeway
3 supermarket located in California and within this judicial district, during October of 2012. In
4 purchasing the Product, Plaintiff saw, read, and relied on the labeling and advertising for it
5 displayed on the front packaging, namely that the Product is “made with real fruit.” Plaintiff
6 interpreted the statement “made with real fruit” to mean the Product contains real fruit—not
7 merely mechanically processed fruit puree, which is not “real fruit.”
8

9 36. Plaintiff has been economically damaged by her purchase of the Product because
10 the labeling and advertising for the Product is unfair, fraudulent, unlawful, deceptive and
11 misleading under California law.
12

13 37. Therefore, the Product is worth less than what Plaintiff paid for it and/or Plaintiff
14 did not receive what she reasonably intended to receive.

15 38. Plaintiff would not have purchased the Product if she had known that it only
16 contains processed fruit puree and not real fruit, or she would not have paid the price premium
17 she did for the Product if it had not claimed to be “made with real fruit.”
18

19 39. Defendant’s claim that the Product is “made with real fruit” is a material
20 misrepresentation that is likely to deceive reasonable consumers, such as Plaintiff and the Class,
21 thereby resulting in economic damages.

22 40. Consequently, Plaintiff is bringing this class action for injunctive relief, restitution,
23 and damages against NABISCO for unfair, unlawful, deceptive, and misleading advertising in
24 violation of California’s Unfair Competition Act (“UCL”) *Business & Professions Code* §§
25 17200, *et seq.*, California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”) *Business & Professions Code* §§
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1 17500, *et seq.*, and California’s Consumer Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), *Civil Code* §§ 1750,
2 *et seq.*

3 **V. CLASS ALEGATIONS**

4 41. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth *supra* in
5 this First Amended Class Action Complaint.

6 42. Plaintiff brings this class action individually and on behalf of all others similarly
7 situated. The Class which Plaintiff seeks to represent is:

8
9 **All California persons who have purchased, for personal use,
10 Nabisco’s Strawberry Newtons or Nabisco’s Raspberry
11 Newtons, that claim to be “made with real fruit” since May 1,
12 2009.**

13 Excluded from the Class are governmental entities, Defendants, any entity in which Defendants
14 have a controlling interest, and Defendants’ officers, directors, affiliates, legal representatives,
15 employees, co-conspirators, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns. Also excluded from the Class
16 is any judge, justice, or judicial officer presiding over this matter and the members of their
17 immediate families and judicial staff. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the Class definition if
18 further information and discovery indicates that the Class definition should be narrowed,
19 expanded or otherwise modified.

20 43. This action is maintainable as a class action under Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the
21 *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure*.

22 44. **Numerosity:** The Class comprises many thousands of persons throughout the State
23 of California. The class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, and the
24 disposition of their claims in a Class Action will benefit the parties and the Court.
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1 45. **Commonality:** The questions of law and fact common to the Class have the
2 capacity to generate common answers that will drive resolution of this action. Common questions
3 of law and fact include, but are not limited to, the following:

4 a. Whether Defendant’s practices and representations related to the marketing,
5 labeling and sales of the Product in California were unfair, deceptive and/or
6 unlawful in any respect, thereby violating Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, *et*
7 *seq.*;

8 b. Whether Defendant’s practices and representations related to the marketing,
9 labeling and sales of the Product in California were unfair, deceptive and/or
10 unlawful in any respect, thereby violating Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et*
11 *seq.*;

12 c. Whether Defendant violated Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.* with its practices
13 and representations related to the marketing, labeling and sales of the Product
14 within California; and,

15 d. Whether Defendant’s conduct as set forth above injured consumers and if so,
16 the extent of the injury.
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18 46. **Typicality:** Plaintiff’s claims, and Defendant’s defenses thereto, are typical of the
19 claims of the Class, as the representations made by Defendant are consistent and uniform and are
20 contained in the advertisements and labels that every member of the Class was necessarily
21 exposed to in purchasing the Product uniformly claiming to be “made with real fruit.” Thus, there
22 exists a presumption that all Class members relied upon said uniform and consistent advertising
23 and representations to their detriment. Additionally, all members of the Class have the same or
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1 similar injury (loss of purchase price) based on Defendant's false and misleading marketing and
2 advertising.

3 47. **Adequacy:** Plaintiff does not have any conflicts with any other members of the
4 Class, and will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the
5 Plaintiff Class and any subclass. Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced in both
6 consumer protection and class action litigation.
7

8 48. **Predominance:** As set forth in detail herein, common issues of fact and law
9 predominate because all of Plaintiff's UCL, FAL and CLRA claims are based on a uniform, false
10 and misleading advertising message which all class members were necessarily exposed to, namely
11 "made with real fruit."
12

13 49. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to other available methods for fair and
14 efficient adjudication of this controversy. The expense and burden of individual litigation would
15 make it impracticable or impossible for Class members to prosecute their claims individually.
16 Absent a class action, Defendant will likely retain the benefits of its wrongdoing. Because of the
17 small size of the individual Class members' claims, few, if any, Class members could afford to
18 seek legal redress for the wrongs complained of herein. Absent a representative action, the Class
19 members will continue to suffer losses and Defendant will be allowed to continue these violations
20 of law and to retain the proceeds of its ill-gotten gains. The trial and litigation of Plaintiff's claims
21 are manageable. Individual litigation of the legal and factual issues raised by Defendant's conduct
22 would increase delay and expense to all parties and the court system. The class action device
23 presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of a single, uniform
24 adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court. The benefits
25 of proceeding as a class action, including providing a method for obtaining redress for claims that
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1 would not be practical to pursue individually, outweigh any difficulties that might be argued with
2 regard to the management of this class action.

3 **VI. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION:**
4 **UNFAIR AND FRAUDULENT BUSINESS PRACTICES**
5 **IN VIOLATION OF CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200 ET SEQ.**
6 **(By Plaintiff and the Proposed Class Against Defendant)**

7 50. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth *supra* in
8 this First Amended Class Action Complaint.

9 51. This cause of action is brought on behalf of Plaintiff and members of the general
10 public pursuant to the “unfair” and “fraudulent” prongs of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et*
11 *seq.*, which provide that “unfair competition shall mean and include any unlawful, unfair or
12 deceptive business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and any
13 act prohibited by Chapter I (commencing with Section 17500) as Part 3 of Division 7 of the
14 Business and Professions Code.”

15 52. In its marketing and advertising, Defendant makes false and misleading
16 statements regarding the uses and benefits of the Product.

17 53. The misrepresentations by Defendant are material facts and constitute an unfair
18 and fraudulent business practice within the meaning of *Business & Professions Code* § 17200, *et*
19 *seq.*

20 54. Defendant’s business practices, as alleged herein, are unfair and fraudulent
21 because: (1) the injury to the consumer is substantial; (2) the injury is not outweighed by any
22 countervailing benefits to consumers or competition; and (3) consumers could not reasonably
23 have avoided the information because Defendant intentionally mislead the consuming public by
24 means of the claims made with respect to the Product as set forth herein.
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1 55. Defendant's business practices as alleged herein are fraudulent because they are
2 likely to deceive customers into believing that the Product has uses and benefits that it does not
3 have.

4 56. In addition, Defendant's use of various forms of advertising media to market, call
5 attention to, or give publicity to the sale of goods or merchandise, which are not as represented
6 in any manner, constitutes unfair competition, unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading
7 advertising, and an unlawful business practice within the meaning of *Business & Professions*
8 *Code § 17200, et seq.*

9
10 57. Defendant's wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a continuing
11 course of conduct of unfair competition since Defendant is marketing and selling the Product in
12 a manner likely to deceive the public.

13
14 58. Defendant has peddled, and continues to peddle, its misrepresentations through
15 the Product's packaging.

16 59. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant's legitimate
17 business interests, other than the conduct described herein.

18
19 60. As alleged hereinabove, Plaintiff has suffered economic injury in fact and has lost
20 money or property as a result of Defendant's "made with real fruit" misrepresentation.

21 61. Plaintiff purchased the Product that represented it was "made with real fruit."
22 However, the Product merely contains processed fruit puree, which is not real fruit. As a result,
23 Plaintiff and members of the Class suffered economic injury.

24
25 62. Therefore, the Product's statement is misleading and likely to deceive reasonable
26 consumers who read and rely upon the material representation on the front labeling of the
27 Product that it is "made with real fruit."
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1 prohibited by Chapter I (commencing with Section 17500) as Part 3 of Division 7 of the Business
2 and Professions Code.”

3 69. Plaintiff’s second cause of action is brought pursuant to the unlawful prong of
4 California’s Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 (“UCL”). Under
5 California law, a food product that is misbranded cannot legally be manufactured, advertised,
6 distributed, held or sold. A misbranded product cannot be legally sold or possessed, has no
7 economic value and is legally worthless.
8

9 70. In its marketing and advertising, Defendant makes false and misleading
10 statements regarding the uses and benefits of the Product.
11

12 71. Defendant’s business practices, as alleged herein, are unlawful because: (1) it is
13 violating sections 1770(a)(5), 1770(a)(7), 1770(a)(9) and 1770(a)(16) of the CLRA, *Civil Code* §
14 1750, *et seq.*; and (2) it is violating *Business & Professions Code* § 17500.
15

16 72. Plaintiff purchased the Product that represented it was “made with real fruit.”
17 However, the Product merely contains processed fruit puree, which is not real fruit. As a result,
18 Plaintiff and members of the Class suffered economic injury.
19

20 73. Therefore, the Product’s statement is misleading and likely to deceive reasonable
21 consumers who read and rely upon the material representation on the front labeling of the
22 Product that it is “made with real fruit.”
23

24 74. Reasonable consumers, such as the Plaintiff and members of the Class, interpret
25 “made with real fruit” to mean that it contains real fruit, and not just processed fruit puree.
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27 75. Plaintiff and the putative class members were misled into purchasing the Product
28 by Defendant’s deceptive conduct.

1 statement, concerning that real or personal property... or concerning any circumstance or matter
2 of fact connected with the proposed performance or disposition thereof, which is untrue or
3 misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known,
4 to be untrue or misleading...”

5 81. In its advertising and labeling of the Product, Defendant makes false and
6 misleading statements that the Product are “made with real fruit.”

7 82. Defendant engaged in the deceptive conduct alleged above, which included
8 deceptive and untrue representations regarding the Product, made to induce the public to
9 purchase the Product.
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11 83. In its marketing and advertising, Defendant makes knowingly false and
12 misleading statements regarding the ingredients, characteristics, uses and benefits of the Product.
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14 84. Defendant is aware that the claims that it makes about the Product are false and
15 misleading.
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17 85. In addition, Defendant’s use of various forms of advertising media to advertise,
18 call attention to or give publicity to the sale of goods or merchandise which are not as represented
19 in any manner constitutes unfair competition, unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising,
20 and an unlawful business practice within the meaning of *Business & Professions Code* §§ 17500,
21 *et seq.*

22 86. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendant’s legitimate
23 business interests, other than the conduct described herein.
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25 87. Plaintiff and the putative class members were misled into purchasing the Product
26 by Defendant’s deceptive conduct as alleged hereinabove.
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1 95. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth *supra* in
2 this First Amended Class Action Complaint.

3 96. This cause of action is brought pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.*, on
4 behalf of herself and the Class.

5 97. Plaintiff is an individual who purchased the Product for personal, family or
6 household purposes.

7 98. The purchase of the Product by Plaintiff and California purchasers of the Product
8 were and are “transactions” within the meaning of Civil Code §1761(e).

9 99. Defendant’s marketing, labeling and advertising and sales of the Product within
10 California, that misleadingly claim to be “made with real fruit,” violated the CLRA in at least the
11 following respects as set forth in detail above:
12

- 13
- 14 a. In violation of Civil Code §1770(a)(5), Defendant represented that the Product
15 has characteristics, ingredients, uses, and benefits which it does not have;
 - 16 b. In violation of Civil Code §1770(a)(7), Defendant represented that the Product
17 is of a particular standard, quality, or grade, which it is not.
 - 18 c. In violation of Civil Code §1770(a)(9), Defendant advertised the Product with
19 an intent not to sell the Product as advertised; and,
 - 20 d. In violation of Civil Code §1770(a)(16), Defendant represented that the subject
21 of the sale of the Product has been supplied in accordance with a previous
22 representation when it has not.
- 23

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25 100. Defendant’s actions as described herein were done with conscious disregard of
26 Plaintiff’s rights, and Defendant was wanton and malicious in its concealment of same.
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1 101. Defendant’s wrongful business practices constituted, and constitute, a continuing
2 course of conduct in violation of the CLRA since Defendant is still representing that the Product
3 has characteristics and abilities which it does not have, and has thus injured Plaintiff and the
4 Class.

5 102. Plaintiff and other members of the putative Class have suffered injury in fact and
6 have lost money as a result of Defendant’s false representations.

7 103. Plaintiff purchased the Product that represented it was “made with real fruit.”
8 However, the Product merely contains processed fruit puree, which is not real fruit. As a result,
9 Plaintiff and members of the Class suffered economic injury.
10

11 104. Therefore, the Product’s statement is misleading and likely to deceive reasonable
12 consumers who read and rely upon the material representation on the front labeling of the
13 Product that it is “made with real fruit.”
14

15 105. Reasonable consumers, such as the Plaintiff and members of the Class, interpret
16 “made with real fruit” to mean that it contains real fruit, and not just processed fruit puree.
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18 106. Plaintiff and the putative class members were misled into purchasing the Product
19 by Defendant’s deceptive conduct. The “made with real fruit” misrepresentations and omissions
20 are uniform and material.

21 107. Plaintiff seeks an award of restitution and actual, statutory, and punitive damages
22 in accordance with *Civil Code* § 1782(a) & (d). Pursuant to *Civil Code* § 1782, Plaintiff notified
23 Defendant on or about January 29, 2013 of the alleged violations of section 1770 and demanded
24 corrective behavior. Defendant failed to agree to the requested relief.
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

1
2 **I HEREBY CERTIFY** that on this **2nd day of August, 2013**, I electronically filed the
3 forgoing document with the Clerk of the Court using CM/ECF. I also certify under penalty of
4 perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing document is being
5 served this day on all counsel of record via transmission of Notices of Electronic Filing generated
6 by CM/ECF.
7

8 /s/ Benjamin M. Lopatin
9 Benjamin M. Lopatin
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