1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER FREEMAN & HERZ LLP FRANCIS M. GREGOREK BETSY C. MANIFOLD RACHELE R. RICKERT PATRICK H. MORAN 750 B Street, Suite 2770 San Diego, California 92101 Telephone: 619/239-4599 Facsimile: 619/234-4599 gregorek@whafh.com manifold@whafh.com rickert@whafh.com moran@whafh.com	CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  JUL 2 5 2011  CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA DEPUTY
9	WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER FREEMAN & HERZ LLC	
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15 16	UNITED STATES	S DISTRICT COURT
17	CENTRAL DISTRI	CT OF CALIFORNIA
18		) cl. ACV11-6127DMb
19	CHRISTI TOOMER, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,	Case No. (ABR
20		) CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT
21	Plaintiff,	) ) ACTION EILED. 7/25/44
22	v.	) <b>ACTION FILED: 7/25/11</b> )
23	CONAGRA FOODS, INC.,	) ) <u>JURY TRIAL DEMANDED</u>
24	Defendant.	)
25	Dolondant.	)
26		_ )
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	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT	

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following allegations pertaining to Plaintiff upon personal knowledge, and makes all other allegations upon information and belief and investigation by counsel:

# **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

Christi Toomer ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated (the

- 1. This action alleges that ConAgra deceptively and misleadingly markets its Wesson brand of cooking oils, including Wesson Vegetable Oil, Wesson Canola Oil, Wesson Corn Oil, and Wesson Best Blend (collectively, "Wesson Oils"), as "100% Natural" when in fact, ConAgra's Wesson Oils are made from unnatural, genetically-modified organisms or plants, including genetically-modified canola (a/k/a rapeseed), soybeans, and/or corn.
- 2. ConAgra repeats is deceptive and misleading "100% Natural" marketing message on its Wesson Oils website, in print advertisements and on Wesson Oil packaging such that any United States consumer who purchases Wesson Oils is exposed to ConAgra's "100% Natural" marketing message. Indeed, ConAgra's "100% Natural" claim is the central feature of ConAgra's advertising and marketing of Wesson Oils.
- 3. But Wesson Oils, and the genetically-modified organisms or plants from which Wesson Oils are derived, are not "100% Natural."
- 4. Genetically-modified plants are plants that have been unnaturally altered by engineers and scientists to exhibit genetic traits that are not naturally their own. As more fully described below, "unnatural" is a recognized defining characteristic of genetically-modified plants and the food products derived from them.
- 5. ConAgra's marketing of Wesson Oils as being "100% Natural," therefore, misleads and deceives reasonable consumers regarding the properties and qualities of those products.
- 6. Consumers are injured when they purchase Wesson Oils because they do not get the "100% Natural" product that they paid for.
- 7. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit against ConAgra individually and on behalf of a nationwide Class and a California Subclass of all other similarly situated purchasers of Wesson

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et seq., and for breach of express warranty.

violations of the Magnuson-Moss Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301, et seq., untrue and misleading advertising under California Business & Professions Code § 17500 et seq., unfair competition under California Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq., unfair and deceptive business practices under the Consumers Legal Remedies Act (the "CLRA"), California Civil Code § 1750

## **PARTIES**

Oils for ConAgra's false marketing of Wesson Oils as "100% Natural," alleging claims for

#### **Plaintiff** A.

8. Christi Toomer is a resident of San Diego, California. During the time period relevant to this action, Ms. Toomer purchased Wesson Canola Oil at WalMart, for her and her family's personal consumption. Plaintiff was exposed to ConAgra's claim that and Wesson Oils were "100% Natural" and reasonably believed Defendant's representation. Plaintiff would not have purchased Wesson Oil, but-for Defendant's misleading statements about the product being "100% Natural." Plaintiff was injured in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's conduct of misleadingly and deceptively advertising and marketing Wesson Oils as "100% Natural." Plaintiff paid for a "100% Natural" product, but did not receive a product that was 100 percent natural. Instead, Plaintiff received a product that was made from unnatural plants that were genetically engineered in a laboratory and had their genetic code artificially altered to exhibit unnatural qualities.

#### В. **Defendant**

9. ConAgra is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters located in Omaha, Nebraska. Among other activities, ConAgra manufactured, markets, distributes, and sells Wesson Oils. The Wesson brand is part of ConAgra's Consumer Foods segment. ConAgra owns consumer foods manufacturing facilities in thirty-nine states, including California, and is registered as an active corporation with the California Secretary of State. ConAgra claims that its products are in 96 percent of American households and reported over \$12 billion in net sales for fiscal year 2010, with an operating profit of over \$1.6 billion.

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#### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(a) and 1332(d) because there are more than 100 class members, the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and more than two-thirds of the members of the proposed Class are citizens of states different than that of ConAgra. This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state statutory claims and commonlaw claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- 11. This Court has personal jurisdiction over ConAgra because a substantial portion of the wrongdoing alleged in this Complaint took place in the State of California and because ConAgra has sufficient minimum contacts with and/or otherwise intentionally avails itself of the markets in the State of California.
- 12. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because, as a corporation subject to personal jurisdiction in this District, ConAgra resides in this District and a substantial portion of the events and conduct giving rise to the violations complained of herein occurred in this District.

# **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

- A. ConAgra Advertises and Markets Wesson Oils as "100% Natural"
- 13. ConAgra markets and advertises its Wesson Oils as being "100% Natural."
- 14. For example, each container of Wesson Oils bears a product label stating on the front of the container that that the product is "100% Natural" as illustrated in the representative images of Wesson Oils product packaging reproduced below, directly below the "Pure Wesson" brand name and above the name of the particular Wesson Oil:









- 15. ConAgra repeats its "100% Natural" claim in numerous locations throughout the website for Wesson Oils <a href="www.wessonoil.com">www.wessonoil.com</a> including by stating "Wesson | Pure, 100% Natural Oils" in the title bar for of its website.
- 16. ConAgra further advertises and markets its Wesson Oils as being "100% Natural" on its website, stating:
  - a. "Pure Wesson 100% Natural Canola Oil is the most versatile type of vegetable oil and it provides the best nutritional balance of all popular

- cooking oils . . . Pure Wesson 100 percent Natural Canola Oil is good for your heart." at http://www.wessonoil.com/canola\_oil.jsp;
- b. "Pure Wesson 100% Natural Oil is the perfect all-purpose cooking and baking vegetable oil." at <a href="http://www.wessonoil.com/vegetable\_oil.jsp">http://www.wessonoil.com/vegetable\_oil.jsp</a>;
- c. "Pure Wesson 100% Natural Corn Oil is the best oil to ensure a crispy [sic] coating on your fried foods while retaining moistness on the inside." at <a href="http://www.wessonoil.com/corn\_oil.jsp">http://www.wessonoil.com/corn\_oil.jsp</a>; and
- d. "Pure Wesson 100% Natural Best Blend Oil is highly versatile." at <a href="http://www.wessonoil.com/best\_blend.jsp">http://www.wessonoil.com/best\_blend.jsp</a>.
- 17. Thus, ConAgra has repeatedly and consistently advertised its Wesson Oils as being "100% Natural" in such a manner that all consumers purchasing Wesson Oils are exposed to ConAgra's "100% Natural" marketing and advertising message.
  - B. Genetically-Modified Plants and Genetically-Modified Organisms Are Not Natural
  - 18. Genetically-modified plants are not natural, let alone "100% Natural."
- 19. Agricultural biotechnology companies like Monsanto develop and sell Genetically Engineered Organisms or Genetically Modified Organisms such as genetically engineered or modified Canola, Soybean and Corn. Monsanto's "biotechnology work is concentrated on but not limited to corn, cotton, soybeans and canola." Monsanto, *Biotechnology*, at <a href="http://www.monsanto.com/products/Pages/biotechnology.aspx">http://www.monsanto.com/products/Pages/biotechnology.aspx</a> (last visited July 20, 2011).
- 20. Monsanto defines "Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)" as "Plants or animals that have had their genetic makeup altered to exhibit traits that are not naturally theirs. In general, genes are taken (copied) from one organism that shows a desired trait and transferred into of another organism." Monsanto Glossary, the code genetic http://www.monsanto.com/newsviews/Pages/glossary.aspx#g (last visited July 2011) 20. (emphasis added).
- 21. The World Health Organization defines genetically-modified organisms as "organisms in which the genetic material (DNA) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally. The technology is often called 'modern biotechnology' or 'gene technology',

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sometimes also 'recombinant DNA technology' or 'genetic engineering'. It allows selected individual genes to be transferred from one organism into another, also between non-related species. Such methods are used to create GM plants – which are then used to grow GM food crops." World Health Organization, 20 Questions on Genetically Modified (GM) Foods at <a href="http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/biotech/en/20questions\_en.pdf">http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/biotech/en/20questions\_en.pdf</a> (last visited July 20, 2011).

- Furthermore, the Environmental Protection Agency has distinguished conventional 22. breeding of plants "through natural methods, such as cross-pollination" from genetic engineering using modern scientific techniques. See United States Environmental Protection Agency, Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Questions & Answers Biotechnology: Final Plant-19. Pesticide/Plant *Incorporated* **Protectants** (PIPs) Rules (Jul. 2001) http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/biotech/pubs/qanda.pdf ("Conventional breeding is a method in which genes for pesticidal traits are introduced into a plant through natural methods, such as cross-pollination . . . Genetically engineered plant-incorporated protectants are created through a process that utilizes several different modern scientific techniques to introduce a specific pesticide-producing gene into a plant's DNA genetic material.") (emphasis of "through natural methods" added; remaining emphasis in original).
- 23. Thus, in accord with the definitions listed above and in accord with the understanding of reasonable consumers, Genetically Engineered or Genetically Modified Organisms or Plants, including genetically modified Canola, Soybeans and Corn, are not "100% natural."
  - C. ConAgra's Wesson Oil Marketing Claims Are False Because Wesson Oils Are Made From Unnatural Genetically Modified Plants
- 24. The only ingredients in Wesson Oils are Canola Oil, Soybean Oil and Corn Oil, made respectively from canola, soybean and corn plants, respectively.
- 25. On information and belief, Wesson Oils are derived from genetically modified plants or organisms, including genetically modified canola, soybeans, and corn.
- 26. In the following statement on "Biotechnology" from ConAgra's corporate website, ConAgra impliedly admits that it uses genetically-modified plants, referred to by ConAgra as

"biotech foods," to make its food products. ConAgra states that its food products not made from genetically-modified plants are limited to ConAgra's "Lightlife" brand and ConAgra's food products specifically labeled "organic":

## **Biotechnology**

In the past two decades, biotechnology has been used to improve yield, nutrition, resistance to drought and insects, and other desirable qualities of several common food crops, including corn and soy. As consumers grow more conscious about the types of foods they put in their bodies, some have asked about the role of biotechnology in food production and health.

As such, ConAgra Foods only purchases and uses ingredients that comply with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations for food safety and nutrition. Both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the FDA have concluded that biotech foods that are approved for human consumption are as safe and nutritious as other foods that are developed through more conventional methods.

However, we understand the field of food biotechnology is constantly shifting as advancements are made in the world of science, and will continue to reevaluate our internal policies, relying heavily on evolving science, consumer and customer expectations, and regulatory decisions.

Ultimately, consumers will decide what is acceptable in the marketplace based on the best science and public information available. We will continue to listen carefully to our customers and consumers on biotechnology and provide alternatives for those who demand products without biotechnology ingredients. Two choices are our Lightlife brand, which is manufactured using non-GMO soy seeds, and our organic foods, which also do not use biotech ingredients.

http://company.conagrafoods.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=202310&p=biotechnology (emphasis added)

Consumers have requested that ConAgra clearly state whether or not its Wesson Oils are made from genetically-modified plants. Instead of admitting that Wesson Oils are made from genetically-modified plants, however, ConAgra has evaded answering consumers' questions by asserting ConAgra's compliance with FDA regulations. See Topic: ConAgra makers of Wesson Oil discussion thread at http://www.facebook.com/topic.php?uid=97259066994&topic=13119 (last visited July 20, 2011).

D. ConAgra Deceptively Markets Wesson Oils as "100% Natural" to Boost Sales

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

- 28. ConAgra markets and advertises its Wesson Oils as being "100% Natural" to bolster ConAgra's sales of Wesson Oils for its own substantial financial gain.
- 29. ConAgra recognizes that consumers rely on "trusted seals, standards and symbols of higher quality" when making food product shopping decisions, and further recognizes that "Natural" is among the top eight trustmarks consumers look for when making purchases. For example, in a News Release dated May 18, 2011, ConAgra states as follows:

To determine what they should consider "better food," many consumers are turning to trusted seals, standards and symbols of higher quality - indeed, more than nine in 10 Americans today consider trust marks to some degree when shopping.

A new "What's In Store" survey of consumer shopping habits commissioned by ConAgra Foods confirms this trend:

- Fully 95 percent of Americans say they would consider quality symbols, seals & trust marks when food shopping.
- Four times as many survey respondents said they are more likely to consider buying foods based on trust marks today than they were a year ago, compared to only a quarter as many who said less likely.
- While many symbols are present in the market today, the top eight trust marks consumers look for are: WHOLE GRAINS, HEART-HEALTHY, ZERO GRAMS TRANS-FAT, LOW SODIUM, NATURAL, DIETARY GUIDELINES, ORGANIC & KOSHER.

ConAgra Foods, News release, ConAgra Foods Survey – Seals & Standards of Quality Give Grocery Shoppers Confidence (May 18, 2011), <a href="http://investor.conagrafoods.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=202310&p=irol-">http://investor.conagrafoods.com/phoenix.zhtml?c=202310&p=irol-</a>

newsArticle pf&ID=1008637&highlight (emphasis added, footnotes omitted).

- 30. Given the importance of trustmarks to consumers, ConAgra's labeling of its Wesson Oils as being "100% Natural" is an intentional business practice by ConAgra to bolster its sales and corporate profits.
- 31. As detailed in the allegations above, however, because Wesson Oils are made from genetically-modified plants, ConAgra's "100% Natural" representations are false, deceptive,

misleading, and unfair to consumers who are injured when they purchase a product that is not "100% Natural" as claimed by ConAgra.

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

32. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and as a class action, pursuant to the provisions of Rules 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of a class defined as:

All persons in the United States who have purchased Wesson Oils from June 27, 2007 through the final disposition of this and any and all related actions (the "Class").

Excluded from the Class are ConAgra and its subsidiaries and affiliates; all persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the Class; governmental entities; and the judges to whom this case is assigned and any immediate family members thereof.

33. Plaintiff further seeks to represent a subclass defined as:

All persons who reside in the State of California who have purchased Wesson Oils from June 27, 2007 through the final disposition of this and any and all related actions (the "California Subclass").

- 34. Certification of Plaintiff's claims for class-wide treatment is appropriate because Plaintiff can prove the elements of her claims on a class-wide basis using the same evidence as would be used to prove those elements in individual actions alleging the same claims.
- Numerosity Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1). The members of the Class and California Subclass are so numerous that individual joinder of all Class members is impracticable. There are millions of individual purchasers of Wesson Oils. The precise number of Class and California Subclass members and their addresses are unknown to Plaintiff, but may be ascertained from ConAgra's books and records. Class and California Subclass members may be notified of the pendency of this action by recognized, Court-approved notice dissemination methods, which may include U.S. Mail, electronic mail, Internet postings, and/or published notice.
- 36. Commonality and Predominance Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(2) and 23(b)(3). This action involves common questions of law or fact, which predominate over any questions affecting individual Class or California Subclass members. All Class and California Subclass members were inextricably exposed to ConAgra's deceptive and misleading advertising and marketing claim that Wesson Oils are "100% Natural" because that claim was on the label of

every container of Wesson Oil sold. Furthermore, common questions of law or fact include:

- a. whether ConAgra engaged in the conduct as alleged herein;
- b. whether ConAgra's practices violate applicable law;
- c. whether Plaintiff and the other members of the Class and California Subclass are entitled to actual, statutory, or other forms of damages, and other monetary relief; and
- d. whether Plaintiff and the other members of the Class and California Subclass are entitled to equitable relief, including but not limited to injunctive relief and restitution.
- 37. ConAgra engaged in a common course of conduct giving rise to the legal rights sought to be enforced by Plaintiff individually and on behalf of the other Class and California Subclass members. Similar or identical statutory and common law violations, business practices, and injuries are involved. Individual questions, if any, pale by comparison, in both quality and quantity, to the numerous common questions that dominate this action.
- 38. Typicality Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(3). Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other Class and California Subclass members because, among other things, all Class and California Subclass members were comparably injured through the uniform misconduct described above, were subject to ConAgra's false, deceptive, misleading and unfair advertising and marketing practices, including the false claim that Wesson Oils are "100% Natural" found on every container of Wesson Oil sold. Further, there are no defenses available to ConAgra that are unique to Plaintiff.
- 39. Adequacy of Representation Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4). Plaintiff is an are adequate Class and California Subclass representative because her interests do not conflict with the interests of the other Class and California Subclass members he seeks to represent; he has retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation; and Plaintiff will prosecute this action vigorously. The Class's and California Subclass's interests will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and her counsel.

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40. Declaratory and Injunctive Relief – Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2). ConAgra has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and the other Class and California Subclass members, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and declaratory relief, as described below, with respect to the members of the Class and California Subclass as a whole.

Superiority - Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3). A class action is 41. superior to any other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by Plaintiff and the other Class and California Subclass members are relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be required to individually litigate their claims against ConAgra, so it would be impracticable for Class and California Subclass members to individually seek redress for ConAgra's wrongful conduct. Even if the Class and California Subclass members could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation creates a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and increases the delay and expense to all parties and the court system. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court. Given the similar nature of the Class and California Subclass members' claims and the absence of material differences in the statutes and common laws upon which the Class and California Subclass members' claims are based, a nationwide class and California only subclass will be easily managed by the Court and the parties.

#### **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

### **COUNT I**

Violation of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301, et seq.

- 42. Plaintiff incorporates each of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein
- 43. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the class.
- 44. Wesson Oils are consumer products within the meaning of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).

- 45. Plaintiff and Class members are "consumers" within the meaning of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3)
- 46. ConAgra is both a "supplier" and "warrantor" within the meaning of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(4) and (5).
- 47. ConAgra's written statements that Wesson Oils are "100% Natural" as alleged herein are made in connection with the sale of Wesson Oils that relate to the nature of Wesson Oils and affirm and promise that such Wesson Oils are defect free, and as such are "written warranties" within the meaning of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6)(A).
- 48. As alleged herein, ConAgra has breached this written warranty by selling consumers Wesson Oils that are not in fact 100% Natural as warranted and thus do not conform to ConAgra's written warranty, violating the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301, et seq., and causing Plaintiff and the other Class members injury and damage.

# **COUNT II**

# Violation of the California Business & Professions Code § 17500 et seq.

- 49. Plaintiff incorporates each of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein
- 50. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the California Subclass.
- 51. Defendant has stated through advertisements online and through labels affixed to product packaging and otherwise that Wesson Oils are "100% Natural" when Defendant knew or should have known that such statements are untrue or misleading because Wesson Oils are derived from genetically modified plants or organisms that are not 100% Natural.
- 52. Defendant made these untrue or misleading statements with the intent of inducing consumers to purchase Wesson Oils.
- 53. Plaintiff would not have purchased Wesson Oils, or in the alternative would not have paid as much to purchase Wesson Oils, but for Defendants untrue or misleading statements and was thus injured in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's untrue or misleading statements.
- 54. Defendant has thus violated California Business & Professions Code § 17500 et seq.

55. Plaintiff and California Subclass members seek declaratory relief, restitution for monies wrongfully obtained, disgorgement of revenues or profits wrongfully obtained, injunctive relief enjoining Defendant from continuing to disseminate its false and misleading statements, and any and all other relief allowable under California Business & Professions Code § 17535.

# **COUNT III**

# Violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq.

- 56. Plaintiff incorporates each of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein
- 57. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the California Subclass.
- 58. Defendant has knowingly and unlawfully marketed its Wesson Oils as "100% Natural" when such claims are false, deceptive and misleading to consumers.
- 59. By engaging in the acts and practices described above, Defendant committed one or more acts of "unfair competition" within the meaning of Business & Professions Code § 17200.
- 60. "Unfair competition" is defined to include any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and any act prohibited by [Business & Professions Code § 17500, et seq.]."
- 61. Defendant committed "unlawful" business acts or practices by, among other things, violating California Business & Professions Code § 17500.
  - 62. Defendant committed "unfair" business acts or practices by, among other things:
    - engaging in conduct where the utility of such conduct, if any, is outweighed by the gravity of the consequences to Plaintiff and California Subclass Members;
    - b. engaging in conduct that is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous, or substantially injurious to Plaintiff and California Subclass Members; and
    - c. engaging in conduct that undermines or violates the spirit or intent of the consumer protection laws alleged in this Complaint.
- 63. Defendant committed "fraudulent" business acts or practices by, among other things, engaging in conduct Defendant knew or should have known was likely to and did deceive the public, including Plaintiff and other California Subclass Members.

- 64. Plaintiff would not have purchased Wesson Oils, or in the alternative would not have paid as much to purchase Wesson Oils, but for Defendants acts of unfair competition as described herein and was thus injured in fact and lost money as a result of Defendant's false, misleading, unfair and deceptive statements concerning Wesson Oils being "100% Natural."
- 65. Plaintiff and California Subclass Members seek declaratory relief, restitution for monies wrongfully obtained, disgorgement of ill-gotten revenues and/or profits, and injunctive relief, and other relief allowable under California Business & Professions Code Section 17203, including, but not limited to, enjoining Defendant from continuing to engage in its unfair, unlawful and/or fraudulent conduct as alleged.

# **COUNT IV**

# Violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 et seq.

- 66. Plaintiff incorporates each of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.
- 67. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the California Subclass.
- 68. The Consumers Legal Remedies Act prohibits the act, use or employment by any person of any deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, concealment, suppression or omission of any material fact with intent that others rely upon such act in connection with the sale or advertisement of any merchandise whether or not any person has in fact been misled, deceived or damaged thereby
- 69. Plaintiff and the California Subclass are Consumers, Wesson Oils are Goods, and Plaintiff's and the other California Subclass members' purchases of Wesson Oils constitute Transactions as those terms are defined in the Consumer Legal Remedies Act.
- 70. As alleged above, ConAgra has engaged in deceptive practices, unlawful methods of competition, and/or unfair acts as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, et seq., to the detriment of Plaintiff and the other California Subclass members.
- 71. ConAgra, acting with knowledge, intentionally and unlawfully brought harm upon Plaintiff and the other California Subclass members by falsely and deceptively marketing Wesson Oils as 100% Natural when they were not. Specifically, ConAgra violated Cal. Civ. Code § 1750 in, at least, the following respects:

- a. ConAgra violated § 1770(a)(5) by representing that its goods or services have characteristics and benefits that they do not have;
- b. ConAgra violated § 1770(a)(7) by representing that's its goods are of a particular standard, quality, or grade;
- c. ConAgra violated § 1770(a)(9) by advertising its goods with intent not to sell them as advertised; and
- d. ConAgra violated §1770(a)(16) by representing that the subject of a transaction has been supplied in accordance with a previous representation when it has not.
- 72. Plaintiff and the other California Subclass members have suffered harm as a direct and proximate result of ConAgra's violations of law and wrongful conduct.
- 73. Under Cal. Civ. Code § 1780(a) & (b), Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other California Subclass members, seeks injunctive relief requiring ConAgra to cease and desist from its illegal conduct described herein, and for any other appropriate remedy for ConAgra's CLRA violations. For the sake of clarity, Plaintiff disclaims any claim for damages under the CLRA at this time.

#### COUNT V

### **Breach of Express Warranty**

- 74. Plaintiff incorporates each of the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein
- 75. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the California Subclass
- 76. Plaintiff, and each member of the California Subclass, formed a contract with Defendant at the time Plaintiff and the other California Subclass Members purchased Wesson Oils. The terms of that contract include the promises and affirmations of fact made by Defendant on Wesson Oils' packaging and through marketing and advertising, including Defendant's promise that Wesson Oils are "100% Natural," as described above. This marketing and advertising constitute express warranties and became part of the basis of the bargain, and are part of the standardized contract between Plaintiff and the members of the California Subclass and Defendant.

- 77. All conditions precedent to Defendant's liability under this contract have been performed by Plaintiff and the California Subclass, when they purchased the product and used it as directed.
- 78. Defendant has breached its express warranties about Wesson Oils because Wesson Oils are not "100% Natural" but are rather derived from genetically-modified organisms or plants that are not 100 percent natural.
- 79. As a result of Defendant's breach of express warranty, Plaintiff and the other California Subclass members were harmed in the amount of the purchase price they paid for Wesson Oils.

# REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf other members of the Class and California Subclass described in this Complaint, respectfully requests that:

- A. the Court certify the Class and California Subclass pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3), and adjudge Plaintiff and her counsel to be adequate representatives thereof;
- B. the Court enter an Order requiring ConAgra to pay Plaintiff's and the other Class and California Subclass members' economic, monetary, actual damages (including multiple damages), consequential, compensatory or statutory damages, whichever is greater; and, if its conduct is proved willful, awarding Plaintiff and the other Class and California Subclass members exemplary damages;
- C. the Court enter an Order awarding restitution and disgorgement of ConAgra's revenues arising from its conduct alleged above, or any other appropriate remedy in equity, to Plaintiff and the other Class and California Subclass members;
- D. the Court enter an Order awarding declaratory and injunctive relief as permitted by law or equity, including: enjoining ConAgra from continuing the unlawful practices set forth above; directing ConAgra to cease its deceptive and misleading marketing campaign in which it describes Wesson Oils as "100% Natural", and to disgorge all monies ConAgra acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be wrongful;

- E. the Court enter an Order awarding Plaintiff and the other Class and California Subclass members their expenses and costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees and reimbursement of reasonable expenses, to the extent provided by law;
- F. the Court enter an Order awarding to Plaintiff and the other Class and California Subclass members pre- and post-judgment interest, to the extent allowable; and
  - G. for such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

#### JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all claims in this Complaint so triable.

Dated: July 25, 2011

WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER FREEMAN & HERZ LLP

DOFF COU

FRANCIS M. GREGOREK BETSY C. MANIFOLD RACHELE R. RICKERT PATRICK H. MORAN 750 B Street, Suite 2770 San Diego, California 92101 Telephone: 619/239-4599 Facsimile: 619/234-4599 gregorek@whafh.com manifold@whafh.com rickert@whafh.com

WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER FREEMAN & HERZ LLC

ADAM J. LEVITT (pro hac vice application pending)

EDMUND S. ARONOWITZ (pro hac vice

application pending)

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55 West Monroe Street, Suite 1111

Chicago, Illinois 60603 Telephone: 312/984-0000 Facsimile: 312/984-0001

levitt@whafh.com aronowitz@whafh.com

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

	ox if you are representing yoursel ually and on behalf of all others s	,		DEFENDANTS ConAgra Foods, Inc.			
yourself, provide same.) Francis M. Gregorek, Be Wolf Haldenstein Adler I	ddress and Telephone Number. In tsy C. Manifold, Rachele R. Rick Freeman & Herz LLP San Diego, CA 92101; Tel: 619-2	ert, Patri		Attorneys (If Known)			
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.) III. CITIZ			III. CITIZENSI	HIP OF PRINCIPAL P	ARTIES	- For Diversity Case	es Only
□ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	Factorial Question (U.S. Government Not a Part		Citizen of This St		PTF DI	ef	
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendar	nt □ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citi of Parties in Item III)	zenship	Citizen of Anothe	er State	D2 D	2 Incorporated an of Business in A	d Principal Place 5 5 Another State
			Citizen or Subject	t of a Foreign Country	□3 □	3 Foreign Nation	□6 □6
IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in or	ne box only.)						
Original Description							
	LAINT: JURY DEMAND: 2	Yes □	No (Check 'Yes'	only if demanded in con	plaint.)		
CLASS ACTION under F.R.C	C.P. 23: M Yes □ No		□ Me	ONEY DEMANDED I	N COMP	LAINT: \$	
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cit	te the U.S. Civil Statute under wh	ich you a	are filing and write	a brief statement of cau	se. Do no	ot cite jurisdictional s	tatutes unless diversity.)
Magnuson-Moss Act, 15 I	U.S.C. § 2301, et seq.						
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place	ce an X in one box only.)			- j" ""			
OFFICE STATE TES  □ 400 State Reapportionment	☐ IIO Insurance		TORES* ISONAL INJURY	TORES PERSONAL		PRISONER : PETTIONS	LABOR 1  ☐ 710 Fair Labor Standards
☐ 410 Antitrust ☐ 430 Banks and Banking	☐ 120 Marine ☐ 130 Miller Act		Airplane Airplane Product	PROPERTY  ☐ 370 Other Fraud	<b>□</b> 5	10 Motions to	Act
☐ 450 Commerce/ICC	☐ 140 Negotiable Instrument	1	Liability	□ 371 Truth in Lend	ling	Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus	☐ 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations
Rates/etc.  □ 460 Deportation	□ 150 Recovery of	□ 320	Assault, Libel & Slander	☐ 380 Other Person:		30 General	□ 730 Labor/Mgmt.
☐ 470 Racketeer Influenced	Overpayment & Enforcement of	□ 330	Fed. Employers'	Property Dan		35 Death Penalty	Reporting & Disclosure Act
and Corrupt	Judgment	340	Liability Marine	Product Liabi	lity	Other	☐ 740 Railway Labor Act
Organizations  ☐ 480 Consumer Credit	☐ 151 Medicare Act ☐ 152 Recovery of Defaulted		Marine Product	BANKRUPICY		0 Civil Rights	☐ 790 Other Labor
☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV	Student Loan (Excl.		Liability	☐ 422 Appeal 28 US 158		55 Prison Condition	Litigation  791 Empl. Ret. Inc.
□ 810 Selective Service	Veterans)		Motor Vehicle Motor Vehicle	☐ 423 Withdrawal 2	8	PENALTY	Security Act
☐ 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange	Overpayment of	1	Product Liability	USC 157	☐ 61	0 Agriculture	PROPERTY RIGHTS
□ 875 Customer Challenge 12	Veteran's Benefits	□ 360	Other Personal Injury	□ 441 Voting	黨[□ 02	0 Other Food & Drug	☐ 820 Copyrights ☐ 830 Patent
USC 3410  MS90 Other Statutory Actions	☐ 160 Stockholders' Suits	□ 362	Personal Injury-	☐ 442 Employment		25 Drug Related	☐ 840 Trademark
□ 891 Agricultural Act	☐ 190 Other Contract ☐ 195 Contract Product	□ 265	Med Malpractice	☐ 443 Housing/Acco	·	Seizure of	SOCIAL SECURITY
☐ 892 Economic Stabilization Act	Liability □ 196 Franchise		Personal Injury- Product Liability Asbestos Personal	☐ 444 Welfare ☐ 445 American with	ı 🗆 63	881 U Liquor Laws	□ 861 HIA (1395ff) □ 862 Black Lung (923) □ 863 DIWC/DIWW
☐ 893 Environmental Matters ☐ 894 Energy Allocation Act	REAL PROPERTY		Injury Product	Disabilities -	□ 64	0 R.R. & Truck	(405(g))
□ 895 Freedom of Info. Act	☐ 210 Land Condemnation ☐ 220 Foreclosure	MIS-IN	Liability IMIGRATION 12	Employment  446 American with		Airline Regs     Occupational	□ 864 SSID Title XVI
☐ 900 Appeal of Fee Determi-	☐ 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment		Naturalization	Disabilities -	l	Safety /Health	BEDERAL TAX STITS
Access to lusting 240 Torts to Land Application Other 509 Other 570 Taxes (U.S. Plain				☐ 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff			
□ 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	290 All Other Real Property	l	Alien Detainee Other Immigration Actions	Rights			or Defendant) □ 871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC 7609
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number:							

AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Has If yes, list case number(s):	s this action been pro	eviously filed in this court an	d dismissed, remanded or closed? ☑ No ☐ Yes	
VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Have If yes, list case number(s): Briseno			t are related to the present case? □ No	
ங்∕ в. ங்∕ с.	Arise from the same Call for determination For other reasons w	e or closely related transaction on of the same or substantiall ould entail substantial duplic	ns, happenings, or events; or ly related or similar questions of law and fact; or ation of labor if heard by different judges; or and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.	
	California County o	outside of this District; State i	f other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides.	
	ts agencies or emplo	yees is a named plaintiff. If	this box is checked, go to item (b).	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
			Plaintiff: San Diego County	
			f other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides.  If this box is checked, go to item (c).	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
			ConAgra Foods: Nebraska	
Note: In land condemnation c	•			
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
Los Angeles				
* Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernar Note: In land condemnation cases, us			San Luis Obispo Counties	
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (	OR PRO PER):	Betse (Mamp	Date July 25, 2011	
Notice to Counsel/Parties: The or other papers as required by law	ne CV-71 (JS-44) C. w. This form, approv	ivil Cover Sheet and the inforved by the Judicial Conference	mation contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings e of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed ting the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)	
Key to Statistical codes relating to Sc	ocial Security Cases	:		
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of	f Cause of Action	
861	НІА		ance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. ospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the FF(b))	
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)		
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))		
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))		
864	SSID	All claims for supplements Act, as amended.	al security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security	
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (	old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended, (42	

CV-71 (05/08) CIVIL COVER SHEET Page 2 of 2

U.S.C. (g))

Francis M. Gregorek, Betsy C. Manifold, Rachele R. Rickert, Patrick H. Moran
Wolf Haldenstein Adler Freeman & Herz LLP
750 B Street, Ste. 2770
San Diego, CA 92101

Tel:619/239-4599; Fax: 619-234-4599

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
	i Toomer, individually and on behalf of all similarly situated,	CASE NUMBER	
	PLAINTIFF(	(S) LACV11-6127DMG(ABIR)	
ConA	gra Foods, Inc.		
		SUMMONS	
	DEFENDANT(	S).	
TO:	DEFENDANT(S): ConAgra Foods, Inc.		
	A lawsuit has been filed against you.  Within 21 days after service of this summ	mons on you (not counting the day you received it), you	
	erve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached	☑ complaint ☐ amended complaint le 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer	
or moi	ion must be served on the plaintiff's attorney,	Betsy C. Manifold , whose address is B St, Ste 2770, San Diego, CA 92101. If you fail to do so,	
judgm		he relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file	
		Clerk, U.S. District Court	
Da	JUL 2 5 2011	By: Deputy Clerk	
		(Seal of the Court)	
	days if the defendant is the United States or a United S by Rule 12(a)(3)].	States agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed	

CV-01A (12/07) SUMMONS

Francis M. Gregorek, Betsy C. Manifold, Rachele R. Rickert, Patrick H. Moran Wolf Haldenstein Adler Freeman & Herz LLP 750 B Street, Ste. 2770

San Diego, CA 92101

Tel:619/239-4599; Fax: 619-234-4599

101.019/239 1399, 1 dx. 019 231 1399	
UNITED STATES I CENTRAL DISTRIC	DISTRICT COURT T OF CALIFORNIA
Christi Toomer, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,	CASE NUMBER
PLAINTIFF(S) V.	LACV11-6127DMb(AGR
ConAgra Foods, Inc.	
	SUMMONS
DEFENDANT(S).	
must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached  ☐ counterclaim ☐ cross-claim or a motion under Rule 1	2 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer etsy C. Manifold, whose address is St, Ste 2770, San Diego, CA 92101. If you fail to do so,
JUL 2 5 2011 Dated:	Clerk, U.S. District Court  By:  Deputy Clerk

[Use 60 days if the defendant is the United States or a United States agency, or is an officer or employee of the United States. Allowed 60 days by Rule 12(a)(3)].

(Seal of the Court)

CV-01A (12/07) SUMMONS