

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

YASMIN EXCEVARRIA and JOETTE PHOENIX  
on behalf of themselves, all others similarly  
situated, and the general public,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DR. PEPPER SNAPPLE GROUP INC., DR  
PEPPER/SEVEN UP, INC.

Defendant.

Case No.: 17-cv-7957

CLASS ACTION

**COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF NEW  
YORK’S UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE  
BUSINESS PRACTICES LAW, FALSE  
ADVERTISING LAW, NEGLIGENT AND  
INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION,  
RESTITUTION, AND BREACH OF EXPRESS  
& IMPLIED WARRANTIES**

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs YASMIN EXCEVARRIA and JOETTE PHOENIX, on behalf of themselves, all others similarly situated, and the general public, by and through their undersigned counsel, hereby brings this action against DR. PEPPER SNAPPLE GROUP INC. and DR. PEPPER SEVEN UP, INC. (“Dr. Pepper”), and alleges the following upon their own knowledge, or where they lack personal knowledge, upon information and belief including the investigation of their counsel.

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Dr. Pepper’s ubiquitous beverage, Diet Dr. Pepper, is sweetened with aspartame, a non-caloric sweetener, rather than sugar. Because of the product’s use of the term “diet,” and its lack of calories, consumers reasonably believe that drinking Diet Dr. Pepper will assist in weight loss or management.

2. Scientific evidence demonstrates this is wrong because nonnutritive sweeteners like aspartame interfere with the body’s ability to properly metabolize calories, leading to weight gain and increased risk of metabolic disease, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease.

3. Accordingly, Dr. Pepper’s marketing Diet Dr. Pepper as “diet” is false, misleading, and unlawful.

4. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves, other Diet Dr. Pepper consumers, and the general public, to enjoin Dr. Pepper from continuing to misleadingly advertise Diet Dr. Pepper, and to recover restitution and damages for the class.

**INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

5. Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 50.1(d)(2)(b)(1), this action is properly assigned to the Manhattan Courthouse, because, as further set forth herein, a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in New York County.

**THE PARTIES**

6. Plaintiff YASMIN EXCEVARRIA is a resident of Kings County, New York.

7. Plaintiff JOETTE PHOENIX is a resident of Kings County, New York.

8. Dr. Pepper Snapple Group, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 5301 Legacy Drive, Plano, Texas 75024.

9. Dr. Pepper/Seven Up, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 5301 Legacy Drive, Plano, Texas 75024.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

10. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A), the Class Action Fairness Act, because the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs, at least one member of the class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a State different from Dr. Pepper. In addition, more than two-thirds of the members of the class reside in states other than the state in which Defendant is a citizen and in which this case is filed, and therefore any exceptions to jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) do not apply.

11. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Dr. Pepper because Dr. Pepper is authorized to transact business in New York by the Department of State. Further, Dr. Pepper advertised, marketed, distributed, offered for sale, and sold its product Diet Dr. Pepper to consumers in New York and the United States, transacting business in New York County, in New York, and throughout the United States, including without limitation through extensive on-the-shelf presence in New York County, and online marketing intended to reach consumers in New York County. Moreover, Dr. Pepper has sufficient purposeful, systematic, and continuous minimum contacts with the various states of the United States, including New York, and has

sufficiently availed itself of the markets of various states of the United States, including New York, to render the exercise of personal jurisdiction by this Court permissible.

12. Venue is proper in this Southern District of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c), because a substantial portion of the acts forming the basis for the claims occurred in this district, and because Dr. Pepper transacts substantial business generally in this district.

### **FACTS**

#### **A. Diet Dr. Pepper is Marketed to Assist in Weight Loss and Healthy Weight Management Due to Its Non-Caloric Artificial Sweetener, Aspartame**

13. Dr. Pepper uses the term “diet” in Diet Dr. Pepper, on both its label and in advertising.

14. Dictionary definitions of the term “diet” commonly refer to weight loss.

15. Dr. Pepper uses the term “diet” to market Diet Dr. Pepper because the product is sweetened with a non-caloric artificial sweetener, aspartame, rather than sugar. Because a representation that a product is “diet” inherently and necessarily implies it will assist in weight loss, Dr. Pepper’s implicit promise is that, because Diet Dr. Pepper does not contain calories, it will assist in weight loss, or at least healthy weight management, *i.e.*, will not cause weight gain (in the same way that drinking water could not possibly result in weight gain).

16. Due to the prominent use of the term “diet” in the product’s name, Diet Dr. Pepper, consumers reasonably believe that the product will assist in weight loss, or at least healthy weight management, for example, by not causing weight gain.

#### **B. Aspartame Causes Weight Gain**

17. Artificial, nonnutritive sweeteners were first introduced in the early 20th century, and thus humans have been consuming them for only about a century. They are typically 300 - 13,000 times sweeter than sugar.

18. Although aspartame does not contain calories, scientific research demonstrates that it, like other nonnutritive sweeteners, is likely to cause weight gain.

19. A 2009 review article found that the “addition of [nonnutritive sweeteners] to diet poses no benefit for weight loss or reduced weight gain without energy restriction,” and noted

“long-standing and recent concerns that inclusion of [nonnutritive sweeteners] in the diet promotes energy intake and contributes to obesity.”<sup>1</sup>

20. Another review article, in 2010, found that “[d]ata from large, epidemiologic studies support the existence of an association between artificially-sweetened beverage consumption and weight gain in children.”<sup>2</sup>

21. Another review article from 2010 said “research studies suggest that artificial sweeteners may contribute to weight gain.”<sup>3</sup>

22. A 2013 review article by a federally-funded Purdue University researcher, Susan E. Swithers, assessed differences between diet soda consumers and non-consumers among over 450,000 participants across 14 independent prospective cohort studies, with an average 16-year follow-up. Swithers found that “accumulating evidence suggests that frequent consumers of these sugar substitutes may also be at increased risk of excessive weight gain, metabolic syndrome, type 2 diabetes, and cardiovascular disease,” and that “frequent consumption of high-intensity sweeteners may have the counterintuitive effect of inducing metabolic derangements.” She further stated that “[r]ecent data from humans and rodent models have provided little support for [artificially sweetened beverages] in promoting weight loss or preventing negative health outcomes such as [type 2 diabetes], metabolic syndrome, and cardiovascular events. Instead, a number of studies suggest people who regularly consume [artificially sweetened beverages] are at increased risk compared to those that do not consume [artificially sweetened beverages],” and “with the magnitude of the increased risks similar to those associated with [sugar-sweetened beverages].”<sup>4</sup>

23. A 2014 study found that “consumption of commonly used non-caloric artificial sweetener] formulations drives the development of glucose intolerance through induction of compositional and functional alterations to the intestinal microbiota,” and because of this “link [between] [non-caloric artificial sweetener] consumption, symbiosis and metabolic

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<sup>1</sup> Mattes RD, et al., “Nonnutritive Sweetener Consumption in Humans: Effects on Appetite and Food Intake and Their Putative Mechanisms.” *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.*, Vol. 89, No. 1, pp. 1-14 (Jan. 2009).

<sup>2</sup> Brown RJ, et al., “Artificial Sweeteners: a Systematic Review of Metabolic Effects in Youth.” *Int’l J. of Ped. Obesity*, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 305-12 (Aug. 2010).

<sup>3</sup> Yang, Q., “Gain Weight by ‘Going Diet?’ Artificial Sweeteners and the Neurobiology of Sugar Cravings.” *Yale J. of Bio. & Med.*, Vol. 83, No. 2, pp. 101-108 (June 2010) [hereinafter “Yang”].

<sup>4</sup> Swithers, SE, “Artificial Sweeteners Produce the Counterintuitive Effect of Inducing Metabolic Derangements.” *Trends in Endocrinology & Metab.*, Vol. 24, No. 9, pp. 431-41 (Sept. 2013).

abnormalities,” found that artificial sweeteners “may have directly contributed to enhancing the exact epidemic that they themselves were intended to fight.”<sup>5</sup>

24. In 2015, researchers reported “a striking dose-response relationship,” wherein “increasing [diet soda intake] was associated with escalating abdominal obesity, a pathway for cardiometabolic risk,” and noted that “[h]igh incidences of overweight and obesity, hypertension, metabolic syndrome, diabetes mellitus, kidney dysfunction, heart attack, and hemorrhagic stroke have all recently been associated with frequent [nonnutritive sweetener intake] and [diet soda intake].”<sup>6</sup>

25. Epidemiological studies also implicate artificial sweeteners in causing weight gain.

26. For example, the San Antonio Heart Study “observed a class, positive dose-response relationship between [artificially sweetened] beverage consumption and long-term weight gain,” and found that consuming more than 21 artificially sweetened beverages per week, compared to those who consumed none, “was associated with almost-doubled risk” of overweight or obesity.<sup>7</sup>

27. A study of beverage consumption among children and adolescents aged 6-19 found that “BMI is positively associated with consumption of diet carbonated beverages.”<sup>8</sup>

28. A two-year study of 164 children found that “[i]ncreases in diet soda consumption were significantly greater for overweight and subjects who gained weight as compared to normal weight subjects.”<sup>9</sup>

29. A July 2017 study found that artificial sweeteners did not lead to any significant weight loss in more than 1,000 participants in seven clinical trials. At the same time, combined

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<sup>5</sup> Suez J, et al., “Artificial Sweeteners Induce Glucose Intolerance by Altering the Gut Microbiota.” *Nature*, pp.181-86 (Oct. 2014).

<sup>6</sup> Fowler, S, et al., “Diet Soda Intake is Associated with Long-Term Increases in Waist Circumference in a Biethnic Cohort of Older Adults: The San Antonio Longitudinal Study of Aging.” *J. of the Am. Geriatrics Society* (March 17, 2015).

<sup>7</sup> Fowler, S, et al., “Fueling the Obesity Epidemic? Artificially Sweetened Beverage Use and Long-Term Weight Gain.” *Obesity*, Vol. 16, No. 8, pp. 1894-900 (Aug. 2008).

<sup>8</sup> Forshee RA, et al., “Total Beverage Consumption and Beverage Choices Among Children and Adolescents.” *Int’l J. of Food Sci. & Nutr.*, Vol. 54, No. 4, pp. 297-307 (July 2003); *see also* Berkey CS, et al., “Sugar-Added Beverage and Adolescent Weight Change.” *Obesity Research*, Vol. 12, No. 5, pp. 778-88 (May 2004) (in study of more than 10,000 U.S. children aged 9-14, finding, for boys, intakes of diet soda “were significantly associated with weight gains”).

<sup>9</sup> Blum, JW, et al., “Beverage Consumption Patterns in Elementary School Aged Children Across a Two-Year Period.” *J. of Am. Coll. of Nutr.*, Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 93-98 (Apr. 2005).

data from 30 observational studies involving more than 400,000 participants showed that artificial sweeteners are associated with obesity, high blood pressure, type 2 diabetes and heart health problems.<sup>10</sup>

30. A study published in August 2017 suggested artificial sweetener use increases the risk of type 2 diabetes by 21%, which is about half the increased risk seen with sugar-sweetened beverage use, at 43%.<sup>11</sup> Another study indicates daily diet soda consumption is associated with a 36% increase in risk of metabolic syndrome, and a 67% increase in risk of type 2 diabetes compared with non-drinkers.<sup>12</sup>

31. Recent research, published in August 2017, suggests the likely mechanism of the counterintuitive effect of non-caloric sweeteners contributing to weight gain and other chronic, metabolic illness.

32. In nature, sweetness signals energy. Generally, the greater the sweetness, the more calories that are available, so the human brain has evolved to expect the two to come together. When they do not, the brain can become confused, thinking there are fewer calories to burn. That is, artificial sweeteners, including aspartame, appear to promote weight gain, and to trigger metabolic syndrome and diabetes, because the brain misreads the number of calories present and reduces metabolism, resulting in more calories being stored in the body.

33. This recent research came about when Yale University researcher Dana Small set out to determine whether the rewarding character of sweet foods was due to the calories those foods contain. Small created five beverages. Each was sweetened with sucralose, an artificial sweetener, to taste about as sweet as a drink containing about 75 calories of sugar. Small then varied the calories by adding different amounts of a tasteless carbohydrate called maltodextrin, so that the five beverages contained 0, 27.5, 75, 112.5, and 150 calories. After subjects consumed each drink six times over a period of weeks, Small scanned their brains to see how each affected brain reward circuits, expecting that the higher-calorie drinks would stimulate a stronger reward

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<sup>10</sup> Azad, MB, et al., "Nonnutrative sweeteners and cardiometabolic health: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials and prospective cohort studies." *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, Vol. 189, No. 28, pp. E929-E939 (July 17, 2017).

<sup>11</sup> Huang, M, et al., "Artificially sweetened beverages, sugar-sweetened beverages, plain water, and incident diabetes mellitus in postmenopausal women: the prospective Women's Health Initiative observational study." *Am. J. Clin. Nutr.*, Vol. 106, No. 2, pp. 614-22 (Aug. 2017).

<sup>12</sup> Nettleton, JA, et al., "Diet soda intake and risk of incident metabolic syndrome and type 2 diabetes in Multi-Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA)." *Diabetes Care*, Vol. 32, No. 4, pp. 688-94 (Apr. 2009).

response. However, the most “reinforcing” drink was the 75 calorie one, which stimulated a stronger brain response than both the 0 calorie and 150 calorie drinks.<sup>13</sup>

34. This research led Small to test the body’s metabolic response, which is the energy the body expends to process calories. The results repeated themselves, with the metabolic response to the high-calorie drink lower than the metabolic response to the medium-calorie drink. Thus, the researchers found that when there was a “mismatch” between sweetness and calories present, the calories present fail to trigger the body’s metabolism. In addition, reward circuits in the brain did not register that calories had been consumed.<sup>14</sup>

35. This research demonstrates that sweetness plays a role in how the body responds to food, inasmuch as it regulates the metabolic signal.

36. In sum, calories consumed in a mismatched condition, such as when a person drinks a Diet Dr. Pepper while eating food, are not efficiently metabolized at the time of ingestion, and may therefore be processed later, or stored, which can drive weight gain and further interfere with metabolism.

37. In addition, some research has shown that sweetness—whether from sugar or non-caloric, artificial sources, increases appetite, which can lead to weight gain.<sup>15</sup> Moreover, “[i]nconsistent coupling between sweet taste and caloric content can lead to compensatory overeating and positive energy balance.”<sup>16</sup>

### **DR. PEPPER’S UNLAWFUL ACTS**

#### **A. Dr. Pepper Misleadingly Marketed Diet Dr. Pepper as Promoting Weight Loss or Healthy Weight Management**

38. Because the aspartame in Diet Dr. Pepper is likely to cause weight gain, rather than to help in weight loss or healthy weight management, Dr. Pepper’s marketing the product as “diet” is false and misleading.

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<sup>13</sup> See Veldhuizen, MG, et al., “Integration of Sweet Taste and Metabolism Determines Carbohydrate Reward.” *Current Biology*, Vol. 27, Issue 16, pp. 2476-85 (Aug. 2017).

<sup>14</sup> See *id.*

<sup>15</sup> See Yang, *supra* n.3 (“Preload experiments generally have found that sweet taste, whether delivered by sugar or artificial sweeteners, enhanced human appetite.”).

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*

39. Dr. Pepper is, or reasonably should be aware, of the scientific evidence that consuming aspartame can cause weight gain. That evidence has been in the published and in the public domain, and recounted in major news outlets.

40. Despite that Dr. Pepper is, or reasonably should have been aware that promoting Diet Dr. Pepper as “diet” was false and misleading, Dr. Pepper continued to do so anyway, because this representation is the major driver of Diet Dr. Pepper sales.

41. Moreover, while touting Diet Dr. Pepper as “diet,” and containing zero calories, Dr. Pepper deceptively omitted material information, namely that despite its lack of calories, the consumption of Diet Dr. Pepper can lead to weight gain and contribute to metabolic disease, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease.

**B. Dr. Pepper Violated FDA and New York Food Labeling Regulations**

42. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. §§ 301 *et seq.* (“FDCA”), governs the labeling of foods and beverages. Pursuant to the New York State Agriculture and Markets Law § 201, §71.05, New York has adopted the FDCA and its implementing regulations as its own law.

43. The FDCA prohibits the labeling of food that is “false or misleading in any particular,” 21 U.S.C. § 343(a).

44. FDA regulations provide that companies may use the term “diet” in the brand name or label of a soft drink described in section 343(r)(2)(D) *only* when it is not false or misleading. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 343(r)(2)(D); 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(q)(2).

45. Dr. Pepper’s labeling Diet Dr. Pepper as “diet” is false and misleading for the reasons described herein. Accordingly, Dr. Pepper has violated 21 U.S.C. §§ 343(a) and 343(r)(2)(D), 21 C.F.R. § 101.13(q)(2), and the corresponding sections of New York State Agriculture and Markets Law § 201, §71.05.

46. In labeling Diet Dr. Pepper, Dr. Pepper also “fail[ed] to reveal facts that are material in light of other representations made or suggested by the statement[s], word[s], design[s], device[s], or any combination thereof,” in violation of 21 C.F.R. § 1.21(a)(1). Such facts include that consuming the aspartame in Diet Dr. Pepper can lead to weight gain or make it difficult to maintain a healthy weight.

47. In labeling Diet Dr. Pepper, Dr. Pepper similarly failed to reveal facts that were “[m]aterial with respect to the consequences which may result from use of the article under”



both “[t]he conditions prescribed in such labeling,” and “such conditions of use as are customary or usual,” in violation of § 1.21(a)(2). Namely, Dr. Pepper failed to disclose the increased risk of weight gain, and of serious chronic disease, likely to result from the usual consumption of Diet Dr. Pepper in the customary manner.

48. New York EDN. Law § 6815 similarly provides that “[a] drug or device shall be deemed to be misbranded: a. If its labeling is false or misleading in any particular.”

### **PLAINTIFFS’ PURCHASE, RELIANCE & INJURY**

49. Plaintiff YASMIN EXCEVARRIA has been a frequent purchaser of Diet Dr. Pepper for many years. For over 10 years, Plaintiff has purchased at least dozens of cans of Diet Dr. Pepper each month, usually from convenience stores in New York, including Champs Gourmet Deli located at 30 Broad Street, New York, New York 10004.

50. Plaintiff YASMIN EXCEVARRIA has struggled with obesity for many years. She purchased and consumed Diet Dr. Pepper in large part because she believed, based on Dr. Pepper’s advertising the product as “Diet,” that it would contribute to healthy weight management, and, due to its lack of calories, would not cause her to gain weight.

51. Plaintiff JOETTE PHOENIX has been a frequent purchaser of Diet Dr. Pepper for many years. For over 15 years, plaintiff has purchased at least dozens of cans of Diet Dr. Pepper each month, usually from convenience stores in New York.

52. Plaintiff JOETTE PHOENIX has struggled with obesity for many years. She purchased and consumed Diet Dr. Pepper in large part because she believed, based on Dr. Pepper’s advertising the product as “Diet,” that it would contribute to healthy weight management, and, due to its lack of calories, would not cause her to gain weight.

53. Plaintiffs would not have purchased Diet Dr. Pepper at the price they paid, and may not have purchased it at all, absent Dr. Pepper’s false, misleading, and unlawful labeling.

54. The Diet Dr. Pepper cost more than a product, represented to be a diet product, would cost if the truth were revealed that the product was not a diet product at all.

55. If Dr. Pepper were enjoined from making the misleading claims, the market demand and price for Diet Dr. Pepper would drop, as it has been artificially and fraudulently inflated due to Dr. Pepper’s use of false, misleading, and unlawful labeling.

56. For these reasons, the Diet Dr. Pepper was worth less than what plaintiff paid for it.

57. Instead of receiving a beverage that would help assist plaintiffs in achieving and maintaining a healthy weight, plaintiffs received a beverage whose consumption is likely to lead to weight gain.

58. Plaintiffs lost money as a result of Dr. Pepper's deceptive claims and unfair practices in that they did not receive what they paid for when purchasing the Diet Dr. Pepper.

59. Plaintiffs detrimentally altered their position and suffered damages in an amount equal to what they paid for the product.

60. Plaintiffs would consider purchasing Diet Dr. Pepper in the future if the product were properly labeled.

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

61. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, plaintiffs seek to represent a class comprised of all persons in New York who, on or after October 16, 2011 purchased, for personal or household use, and not for resale, Diet Dr. Pepper in cans or bottles.

62. Plaintiffs nevertheless reserves the right to divide into subclasses, expand, narrow, or otherwise modify the class definition prior to (or as part of) filing a motion for class certification.

63. The members in the proposed class and subclass are so numerous that individual joinder of all members is impracticable, and the disposition of the claims of all class members in a single action will provide substantial benefits to the parties and Court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1).

64. There are questions of law and fact common to the class, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2), which plaintiffs may seek to litigate on an individual basis pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(4), including without limitation:

65. Whether Diet Dr. Pepper sold during the class period was likely to result in weight gain, or increased risk of metabolic disease, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease;

66. Whether advertising Diet Dr. Pepper as "diet" would be likely to deceive a reasonable consumer;

67. Whether Diet Dr. Pepper sold during the class period was misbranded because it was in violation of any FDA or New York state food labeling statute or regulation;

68. Whether Dr. Pepper expressly or impliedly warranted that Diet Dr. Pepper was “diet”;

69. Whether Dr. Pepper impliedly warranted that Diet Dr. Pepper would assist in weight loss or healthy weight management;

70. Whether Dr. Pepper breached any express or implied warranties;

71. The proper injunctive or prospective relief; and

72. The proper amount of reasonable litigation expenses and attorneys’ fees.

73. Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of class members’ claims in that they are based on the same underlying facts, events, and circumstances relating to Dr. Pepper’s conduct.

74. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the class, has no interest incompatible with the interests of the class, and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class action litigation, including within the food and beverage industry.

75. Class treatment is superior to other options for resolution of the controversy because the relief sought for each class member is small such that, absent representative litigation, it would be infeasible for class members to redress the wrongs done to them.

76. Questions of law and fact common to the class predominate over any questions affecting only individual class members.

77. As a result of the foregoing, class treatment is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a), (b)(2), and (b)(3), and may be appropriate for certification “with respect to particular issues” under Rule 23(c)(4).

## **CAUSES OF ACTION**

### **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE BUSINESS PRACTICES, N.Y. GEN. BUS. L. § 349**

78. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

79. Dr. Pepper’s conduct constitutes deceptive acts or practices or false advertising in the conduct of business, trade or commerce or on the furnishing of services in New York which affects the public interest under N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 349.

80. As alleged herein, by advertising, marketing, distributing, and selling the Product Diet Dr. Pepper to plaintiffs and other class members with false or misleading claims and representations, Dr. Pepper engaged in, and continues to engage in, deceptive acts and practices.

81. As alleged herein, by misbranding the product Diet Dr. Pepper, Dr. Pepper engaged in, and continues to engage in, deceptive acts and practices.

82. Dr. Pepper's conduct was materially misleading to plaintiffs and the class.

83. During the class period, Dr. Pepper's carried out a plan, scheme and course of conduct which was consumer oriented.

84. As a direct and proximate result of Dr. Pepper's violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 349, plaintiffs and the class were injured and suffered damages.

85. The injuries to plaintiffs and the class were foreseeable to Dr. Pepper and, thus Dr. Pepper's actions were unconscionable and unreasonable.

86. Dr. Pepper is liable for damages sustained by plaintiffs and the class to the maximum extent allowable under N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 349.

87. Furthermore, pursuant to N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 349 (h), "In addition to the right of action granted to the attorney general pursuant to this section, any person who has been injured by reason of any violation of this section may bring an action in his own name to enjoin such unlawful act or practice, an action to recover his actual damages or fifty dollars, whichever is greater, or both such actions. The court may, in its discretion, increase the award of damages to an amount not to exceed three times the actual damages up to one thousand dollars, if the court finds the defendant willfully or knowingly violated this section. The court may award reasonable attorney's fees to a prevailing plaintiff.

88. Plaintiffs further makes a claim for all of the above damages pursuant to N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 349 (h).

89. Pursuant to N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 349(h), plaintiffs and the class seek an Order enjoining Dr. Pepper from continuing to engage in unlawful acts or practices, false advertising, and any other acts prohibited by law, including those set forth in this Complaint.

## **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

### **FALSE ADVERTISING, N.Y. GEN. BUS. L. § 350**

90. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

91. Dr. Pepper has engaged and is engaging in consumer-oriented conduct which is deceptive or misleading in a material way, constituting false advertising in the conduct of any business, trade, or commerce, in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. L. § 350.

92. Dr. Pepper's use of the term "diet" in marketing Diet Dr. Pepper is deceptive in light of the strong evidence that aspartame causes weight gain.

93. Dr. Pepper knew, or reasonably should have known, that marketing Diet Dr. Pepper as "diet" was untrue or misleading.

94. As a result of Dr. Pepper's false advertising, plaintiffs and the class have suffered and continue to suffer substantial injury, including damages, which would not have occurred but for the false and deceptive advertising, and which will continue to occur unless Dr. Pepper is permanently enjoined by this Court.

## **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

### **NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION**

95. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

96. Dr. Pepper misrepresented to plaintiffs and the class the characteristics and benefits of the product Diet Dr. Pepper, and omitted material facts concerning the true nature of the products.

97. Dr. Pepper owed a duty to plaintiffs and the class to exercise reasonable care when issuing statements or disclosures regarding the product Diet Dr. Pepper's characteristics and benefits.

98. Dr. Pepper's statements and disclosures regarding the characteristics and benefits of the product Diet Dr. Pepper were likely to deceive plaintiffs and the class.

99. Dr. Pepper's omissions of material information were likely to deceive plaintiffs and the class in that, had Dr. Pepper not omitted such material information, the disclosure of that

information would have resulted in plaintiffs and the class acting differently, for example, not purchasing the product Diet Dr. Pepper.

100. Dr. Pepper's claims have influenced or are likely to influence future decisions of consumers and the buying public. Plaintiffs and the class, by purchasing the product Diet Dr. Pepper, reasonably acted in reliance on the truth of Dr. Pepper's representations, and the absence of the material information that Dr. Pepper deceptively omitted.

101. As a direct and proximate result of plaintiffs' and the class's reliance upon the representations made by Dr. Pepper, plaintiffs and the class have sustained damages and ascertainable loss.

**FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION/FRAUD**  
**N.Y. C.P.L.R. 213**

102. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

103. Dr. Pepper has engaged and is engaging in intentional misrepresentation resulting in fraud in violation of N.Y. C.P.L.R. 213.

104. Dr. Pepper represented to the public, including to plaintiffs and the class, that the product Diet Dr. Pepper would assist in weight loss or health weight management, and would not contribute to weight gain.

105. Dr. Pepper's representations were false and misleading.

106. At the time Dr. Pepper made statements or representations regarding the nature and qualities of the product Diet Dr. Pepper, Dr. Pepper knew that the statements and representations were false and misleading.

107. Dr. Pepper made the misrepresentations alleged herein with the intention of inducing and persuading plaintiffs and the class to purchase the product Diet Dr. Pepper.

108. Dr. Pepper further withheld and omitted material information about the product Diet Dr. Pepper with the intention of inducing and persuading plaintiffs and the class to purchase the products.

109. Plaintiffs and the class, by purchasing the product Diet Dr. Pepper, reasonably relied on Dr. Pepper's false and misleading statements and misrepresentations, and on the absence of the material information that Dr. Pepper deceptively omitted.

110. As a direct and proximate result of Dr. Pepper's intentional misrepresentations and deceptive omissions, plaintiffs and the class were induced to pay, and pay a premium for, the product Diet Dr. Pepper.

111. Plaintiffs and the class were damaged through their purchase and use of the product Diet Dr. Pepper.

112. Plaintiffs' and the class's reliance on Dr. Pepper's statements and representations of the nature and characteristics of the product Diet Dr. Pepper was reasonable. As a result, Dr. Pepper is guilty of malice, oppression, and fraud, and plaintiffs and the class are therefore entitled to recover exemplary or punitive damages.

**FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY**

113. Plaintiffs realleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

114. Through the label of Diet Dr. Pepper, Dr. Pepper made affirmations of fact or promises, and made descriptions of goods, that formed part of the basis of the bargain, in that plaintiffs and the class purchased the Diet Dr. Pepper in reasonable reliance on those statements.

115. Specifically, Dr. Pepper made statements that Diet Dr. Pepper is "diet."

116. Dr. Pepper breached its express warranties by selling products that are not "diet," i.e., do not assist in weight loss or healthy weight management, but which in fact cause weight gain.

117. That breach actually and proximately caused injury in the form of the lost purchase price that plaintiffs and class members paid for the Diet Dr. Pepper.

118. Plaintiffs gave Dr. Pepper notice of the breach before filing or asserting the claim, but Dr. Pepper failed to remedy the breach.

119. As a result, plaintiffs seek, on behalf of themselves and other class members, actual damages arising as a result of Dr. Pepper's breach of express warranty.

## **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

### **BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY**

120. Plaintiffs re-alleges and incorporates the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

121. Dr. Pepper, through its acts and omissions set forth herein, in the sale, marketing and promotion of Diet Dr. Pepper, made representations to plaintiffs and the class that Diet Dr. Pepper would assist in weight loss or health weight management, and would not contribute to weight gain.

122. Dr. Pepper is a merchant with respect to the goods of this kind which were sold to plaintiffs and the class, and there was, in the sale to plaintiffs and other consumers, an implied warranty that those goods were merchantable.

123. However, Dr. Pepper breached that implied warranty in that Diet Dr. Pepper does not contribute to weight loss or healthy weight management, and instead contributes to weight gain, as set forth in detail herein.

124. As an actual and proximate result of Dr. Pepper's conduct, plaintiffs and the class did not receive goods as impliedly warranted by Dr. Pepper to be merchantable in that they did not conform to promises and affirmations made on the container or label of the goods.

125. Plaintiffs gave Dr. Pepper notice of the breach before filing or asserting the claims, but Dr. Pepper failed to remedy the breach.

126. As a result, plaintiffs seek, on behalf of themselves and other class members, actual damages arising as a result of Dr. Pepper's breaches of implied warranty.

## **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

### **BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS**

127. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

128. In selling the product Diet Dr. Pepper to plaintiffs and the class, Dr. Pepper impliedly warranted that the goods sold were fit for their particular purpose, e.g., would assist in weight loss or health weight management, and would not contribute to weight gain

129. Dr. Pepper breached the warranty in that the product Diet Dr. Pepper did not provide the benefits advertised.



130. Plaintiffs and the class suffered injury as a result of Dr. Pepper's breach in that they paid money for a product that does not contribute to weight loss or healthy weight management, and instead contributes to weight gain, as set forth in detail herein.

131. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the class, seek actual damages for Dr. Pepper's breach of warranty.

## **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

### **RESTITUTION**

132. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate the allegations elsewhere in the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

133. By virtue of deceptive and unlawful business practices, Dr. Pepper charged and received payment for the product Diet Dr. Pepper. Dr. Pepper should not be permitted to retain those payments in equity and good conscience, as those payments were obtained in contravention of the law. To permit Dr. Pepper to retain those payments would wrongfully confer a benefit upon Dr. Pepper at the expense of plaintiffs and the class.

134. Under the circumstances, it would be inequitable for Dr. Pepper to retain these ill- gotten benefits, and therefore restitution to plaintiffs and the class is warranted.

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

135. Wherefore, plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves, all others similarly situated, and the general public, prays for judgment against Dr. Pepper as to each and every cause of action, and the following remedies:

a. An Order certifying this action as a class action, appointing plaintiffs as Class Representatives, appointing their counsel as Class Counsel, and requiring Dr. Pepper to bear the cost of class notice;

b. An Order enjoining Dr. Pepper from marketing Diet Dr. Pepper as "diet" so long as it is sweetened with a non-nutritive artificial sweetener;

c. An Order requiring Dr. Pepper to engage in a corrective advertising campaign.

d. An Order requiring Dr. Pepper to pay restitution to restore funds that may have been acquired by means of any act or practice declared by this Court to be an

unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice, untrue or misleading advertising, or a violation of the statutes cited herein;

e. An Order requiring Dr. Pepper to pay all statutory, compensatory, and punitive damages permitted under the causes of action alleged herein;

f. An Order requiring Dr. Pepper to disgorge or return all monies, revenues, profits, or other unjust enrichment obtained by means of any wrongful or unlawful act or practice;

g. Pre- and post-judgment interest;

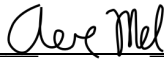
h. Costs, expenses, and reasonable attorneys' fees; and

i. Any other and further relief as may later be requested, or which the Court deems necessary, just, or proper.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiffs hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: October 16, 2017



**DEREK SMITH LAW GROUP, PLLC**

DEREK T. SMITH (DS1747)

*dtslaws@msn.com*

ABRAHAM Z. MELAMED (AM1520)

*Abe@dereksmithlaw.com*

30 Broad Street, 35<sup>th</sup> Floor

New York, New York 10004

Phone: (212) 587-0760

**THE LAW OFFICE OF JACK FITZGERALD, PC**

JACK FITZGERALD (JF3831)

*jack@jackfitzgeraldlaw.com*

TREVOR M. FLYNN (*phv to be filed*)

*trevor@jackfitzgeraldlaw.com*

MELANIE PERSINGER (*phv to be filed*)

*melanie@jackfitzgeraldlaw.com*

Hillcrest Professional Building

3636 Fourth Avenue, Suite 202

San Diego, California 92103

Phone: (619) 692-3840

Fax: (619) 362-9555

**SACKS WESTON DIAMOND, LLC**

ANDREW SACKS (*phv to be filed*)

*asacks@sackslaw.com*

JOHN WESTON (*phv to be filed*)

*jweston@sacksllaw.com*

1845 Walnut Street, Suite 1600

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

Phone: (215) 764-3008

***Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class***