

1 Steve W. Berman (WSB 12536)
HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP
2 1918 Eighth Avenue, Suite 3300
Seattle, WA 98101
3 (206) 623-7292
steve@hbsslaw.com

4 Elaine T. Byszewski (*pro hac vice* pending)
HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP
5 301 N. Lake Avenue, Suite 920
Pasadena, CA 91101
6 (213) 330-7150
7 *elaine@hbsslaw.com*

8 *Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class*

9
10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

12 JAIME SILVA, on behalf of himself and all others
13 similarly situated,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 WAL-MART STORES, INC., a Delaware
17 corporation; MICHAEL FOODS, INC., a
18 Delaware corporation; and M.G. WALDBAUM
19 COMPANY a/b/n WILLAMETTE EGG FARMS
a/b/n NEST FRESH EGG FARMS, a Nebraska
corporation.

20 Defendants.
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Case No. 2:18-cv-324

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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1 Plaintiff Jaime Silva (plaintiff) brings this action on behalf of himself and all others similarly
2 situated against Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., a Delaware corporation; Michael Foods, Inc., a Delaware
3 corporation; and its subsidiary M.G. Waldbaum Company a/b/n Willamette Egg Farms a/b/n Nest
4 Fresh Egg Farms, a Nebraska corporation (collectively, defendants). Plaintiff’s allegations against
5 defendants are based upon information and belief and upon investigation of plaintiff’s counsel,
6 except for allegations specifically pertaining to plaintiff, which are based upon his personal
7 knowledge.

8 I. OVERVIEW

9 1. America’s largest and most profitable food companies should be honest and forthright
10 in their dealings with consumers. When these food companies fail to uphold their responsibility for
11 ensuring truthful advertising to consumers, such consumers are deceived into paying more for
12 products or buying products that they otherwise would not have. Such food companies should be
13 required to make restitution to the consumers they have deceived.

14 2. Walmart is the largest and most profitable retailer in the world. Walmart is
15 responsible for the marketing and sale of shell eggs to consumers across the United States, including
16 in Washington, under various store brands, including its own private label.

17 3. Michael Foods, Inc. is one of the largest food conglomerates in the United States. Its
18 wholly owned subsidiary, M.G. Waldbaum Company a/b/n Willamette Egg Farms LLC a/b/n Nest
19 Fresh Egg Farms (collectively, Nest Fresh) is responsible for the production and marketing of shell
20 eggs to consumers in Washington under a private label for Walmart.

21 4. Defendants market these private label eggs as having provided the laying hens “with
22 outdoor access.” Consumers typically pay a significant premium for such eggs, due to the touted
23 improvements to the welfare of laying hens, which is itself important to consumers as well as the
24 perceived health benefits from eating the eggs of better treated hens.

25 5. A recent investigation performed by plaintiffs’ counsel, however, demonstrates that
26 the Nest Fresh hens supplying these private label eggs for Walmart do not actually have access to the
27 outdoors.

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1 6. Instead, Nest Fresh confines its laying hens to industrial barns without outdoor access.
2 As depicted in the below picture obtained from Nest Fresh's website,¹ there are no chickens outside
3 on the grounds of its self-described organic hen house. Rather, the hens are kept inside enclosed
4 structures, never stepping foot out onto the pasture surrounding the industrial barns. The industrial
5 barns have two parts: the central interior and the enclosed porches that run along the side. The
6 enclosed porches, which purportedly provide outdoor access, are fully roofed and screened. A
7 reasonable consumer would not consider this outdoor access:



16 7. Moreover, each porch can hold only a fraction of the flock housed in the industrial
17 barn. This is not outdoor access for the laying hens, as promised by defendants to the consumers
18 paying a premium for it.



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28 ¹ <http://www.willametteegg.com/about-us/farm-tour/>.

1 processing, and marketing of shell eggs to consumers in Washington under the Organic Marketside
2 private label for Walmart.

3 III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4 13. This Court has diversity jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d),
5 because the amount in controversy for the Class exceeds \$5,000,000, and the class includes members
6 who are citizens of a different state than defendant.

7 14. This Court has personal jurisdiction over defendant because the injury to plaintiff and
8 class members arises from the marketing and sale of shell eggs in Washington.

9 15. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), because Wal-Mart Organic
10 Marketside shell eggs are sold throughout the State of Washington, including in this judicial district.

11 IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

12 A. Defendants Are Responsible for the Marketing and Sale of Store-Brand Eggs for 13 Walmart, Labeled as Having Come From Hens “With Outdoor Access.”

14 16. Walmart (including Sam’s Club) is the “largest retailer in the world,” with over 260
15 million customers and revenue of \$485.9 billion for fiscal year 2017.³ Its supercenters “offer a one-
16 stop shopping experience by combining a grocery store with fresh produce, bakery, deli and dairy
17 products with electronics, apparel, toys and home furnishings.”⁴ Likewise, its neighborhood markets
18 “offer fresh produce, meat and dairy products, bakery and deli items, household supplies, health and
19 beauty aids and a pharmacy.”⁵ Wal-Mart markets and sells shell eggs to consumers under its
20 Organic Marketside private label, including those produced and packaged by Nest Fresh.

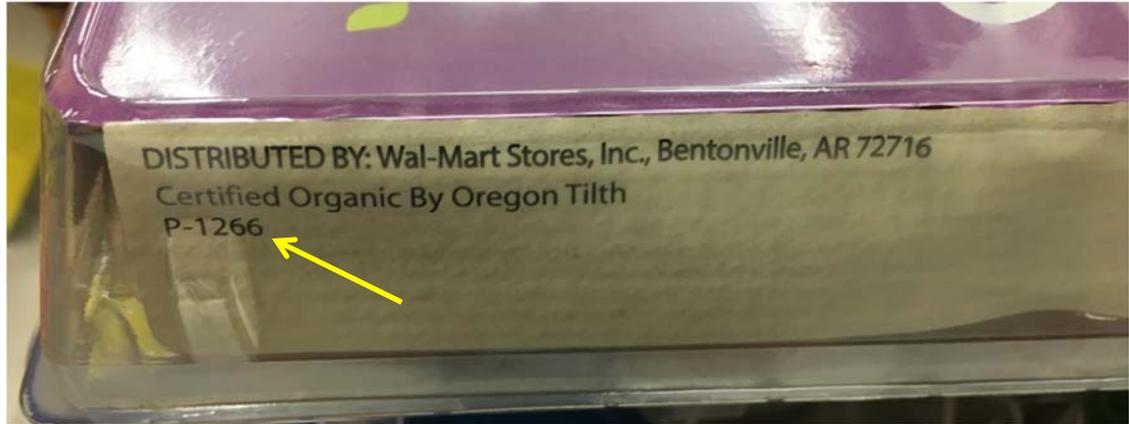
21 17. These private label shell egg cartons are each marked with a USDA plant number
22 associated with the egg processor. For example, P-1266 is the USDA plant number for one of Nest
23 Fresh’s major industrial complexes, located at 31350 S. Hwy 170 in Canby, Oregon⁶:

24
25 _____
26 ³ <https://corporate.walmart.com/our-story>.

27 ⁴ <https://corporate.walmart.com/our-story/our-business>.

28 ⁵ *Id.*

⁶ https://apps.ams.usda.gov/plantbook/Query_Pages/PlantBook_Query.asp#PlantNumber.



18. P-1266 is a certified organic operation for the handling of shell eggs. Nest Fresh also operates certified organic production facilities located at 31348 S. Hwy 170 in Canby, Oregon.⁷ Located on the same or adjacent parcels, P-1266 is the closest processing plant for the organic eggs produced at 31348 S. Hwy 170. Accordingly, Nest Fresh produces shells eggs at its facilities in Canby, Oregon, and then packages them at its plant in Canby, Oregon, for marketing and sale under private label for Walmart.

19. As depicted, defendants advertise these store brand “farm fresh” eggs as laid by hens “free to roam, nest and perch in a protected barn with outdoor access”:⁸



20. As described below, however, Nest Fresh’s hens are confined to industrial barns and do not actually have access to the outdoors.

⁷ <https://organic.ams.usda.gov/Integrity/Search.aspx>.

⁸ And plaintiff notes that the abstract packaging is, in part, grass green, with a hen in mid-step.

1 **B. The Hens Producing Nest Fresh’s Store-Brand Eggs for Walmart Are Actually**
2 **Confined to Industrial Barns, Without Outdoor Access.**

3 21. Along with the packing plant (P-1266) at 31350 S. Hwy 170 in Canby, Oregon, Nest
4 Fresh has multiple industrial poultry houses, hundreds of feet long and housing tens of thousands of
5 hens, as depicted below:



1 22. Nest Fresh confines its laying hens to such industrial barns without outdoor access.
2 As depicted in the below picture obtained from Nest Fresh's website,⁹ there are no chickens outside
3 on the grounds of its self-described organic hen house. Rather, the hens are kept inside enclosed
4 structures, never stepping foot out onto the grass surrounding the industrial barns. The industrial
5 barns have two parts: the central interior and the enclosed porches that run along the side. The
6 enclosed porches, which purportedly provide outdoor access, are fully roofed and screened. Outside
7 the industrial barn, there is not a chicken in sight. A reasonable consumer would not consider this
8 outdoor access:



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28 ⁹ <http://www.willametteegg.com/about-us/farm-tour/>. The website lists the address as 31348 S. Highway 170 in Canby, Oregon. <http://www.willametteegg.com/contact/>.

1 23. As depicted above, the porches are completely enclosed—with the same roof as the
2 interior part of the industrial barn, an enclosing wall on one side and enclosing beams with screening
3 on the other side. Thus, none of the laying hens is able to leave the industrial barn and none has
4 access to the pasture surrounding the industrial barn. A reasonable consumer would not consider this
5 to be “outdoors.”

6 24. Moreover, each porch can hold only a fraction of the flock housed in the central
7 interior of the structure. This does not provide access for all laying hens to the porch—much less to
8 the outdoors, as promised by defendants to the consumers paying a premium for it.



17 25. Further, only a smaller fraction still go into the enclosed porches. There are multiple
18 reasons for this.

19 26. Each enclosed porch has popholes through which some hens can pass to enter from
20 the central portion of the barn into the porch and later exit the porch back into the central portion of
21 the barn. For each barn, however, there are a limited number of popholes, such that any one of the
22 thousands of hens inside each industrial barn would need to travel over an immense quantity of birds
23 to get to a pophole. But hens are not naturally inclined (or even physically capable) of trampling or
24 flying over much of a massive flock to get to distant popholes. Rather, the natural behavior of
25 chickens precludes them from aggressively encroaching on the space of other birds in an effort to
26 reach a door. Thus, the popholes of industrial barns do not provide meaningful access to the
27 enclosed porches—and certainly not access to the outdoors.

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1 27. Thus, a claim that hens housed in such a manner are provided “with outdoor access”
 2 is false and misleading both as to “access” and as to “outdoors.” Instead, Nest Fresh’s hens are
 3 confined to industrial poultry houses and do not have actual outdoor access, rendering defendants’
 4 packaging of the eggs false and misleading. As stated by Cornucopia, Nest Fresh has “tiny screened,
 5 roofed porches for the birds to go ‘outdoors’ yet they get very little natural sunlight in those porches
 6 and the majority of the birds (95% to 99%) are still stuck inside the dimly lit barn.”¹⁰

7 **C. The “With Outdoor Access” Label Is Material to Consumers.**

8 28. Surveys consistently demonstrate that consumers have become increasingly interested
 9 in farm animal welfare. According to an online survey of 1,000 Americans dated June 29, 2016,
 10 more than three in four (77%) consumers say that they are concerned about the welfare of animals
 11 that are raised for human food, including laying hens.¹¹ In addition, “more than two-thirds (69%) of
 12 consumers pay some or a lot of attention to food labels regarding how the animal was raised.”¹² And
 13 consumers’ concern “about how animals are raised has increased over time, as 74% of consumers
 14 say they are paying more attention to the labels that pertain to how an animal was raised than they
 15 were five years ago.”¹³

16 29. Part of raising animals in a way beneficial to their welfare includes maintaining living
 17 conditions and health care practices in a way that accommodates the health and natural behavior of
 18 the animals, including laying hens. True outdoor access is intended to ensure a production system
 19 that provides living conditions that allow the chickens to satisfy their natural behavior patterns and
 20 provides preventative health care benefits. Such true outdoor access contributes to preventative
 21 health care management by enabling hens to develop and reproduce under conditions that reduce
 22 stress, strengthen immunity, and deter illness. And true outdoor access affords hens the freedom of
 23 choice to satisfy natural behavior patterns. Being outside in the sunlight to engage in natural
 24

25 ¹⁰ <https://www.cornucopia.org/egg-report/scrambledeggs.pdf> at 78.

26 ¹¹ [https://www.aspca.org/animal-cruelty/farm-animal-welfare/aspca-farm-surveys:](https://www.aspca.org/animal-cruelty/farm-animal-welfare/aspca-farm-surveys)
 27 ¹² *Id.*
 28 ¹³ *Id.*

1 behaviors like scratching in the soil and pecking in the grass thus improves the welfare of laying
2 hens. Here is an example of a large-scale egg farm with hens that are actually outdoors in pasture:



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30. Accordingly, the “with outdoor access” claim is material to consumers, and defendants therefore use that purported attribute to tout its product. But, as set forth above, that claim is false and misleading to consumers.

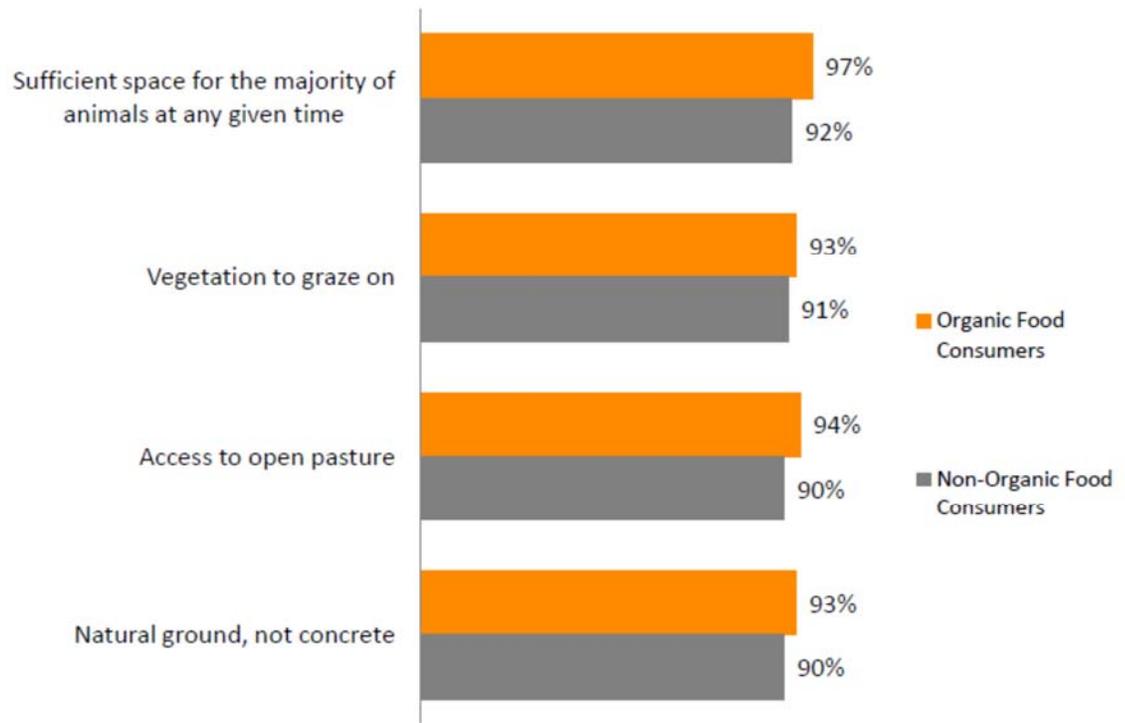
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31. Indeed, an April 2104 survey of 1,000 consumers nationwide conducted by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, found that almost seventy percent of consumers (68%) believe outdoor access to mean that “[a]ll animals have access to outdoor pasture and fresh air throughout the day.”¹⁴ Moreover, consumers believe the following should be conditions of outdoor access:¹⁵

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¹⁴ http://www.asPCA.org/sites/default/files/asPCA_organic_labeling_public_memo_4-10-14.pdf.

¹⁵ *Id.*



32. Thus, it is materially misleading for defendants to claim that the hens are provided “with outdoor access” when a reasonable consumer believes that to mean there is access for the majority of animals at any given time to open pasture and vegetation throughout the day.

33. Another recent article asks its readers: “Does ‘outdoor access’ mean claws on grass? Or are screened-in porches acceptable?”¹⁶ The overwhelming response was that porches are not acceptable. For example, consumers had the following to say:

- Yes, of course! How can they call them free range if they can’t even go outside? Tracylekels (9/17/17)
- Yes. If labeled organic and free range, they must eat organic feed and roam outside at will. BDSmith (9/17/17)
- This is a no brainer.....let the chickens or hens graze outdoors in large fields if you want to be able to call them free range, and organic. The poultry industry has been playing word games with the wording a vast majority of all their products. The public truest has no idea what their purchasing based on these misleading labels, and this is wrong. Brad (9/17/17)

¹⁶ <https://www.countable.us/articles/1114-organic-chickens-outdoor-access>.

- 1 • Yes! We pay more for the eggs and chicken meat with the belief that these
2 animals are treated humanely and with as natural a diet as possible only to
3 find out they are treated as terribly as most factory farmed animals. If I'm
4 gonna pay extra I want them to be out there enjoying outside, eating bugs
5 and being free range! Abbi (9/17/17)
- 6 • 'Porches'? Give me a break--this cute name obscures the fact that this is just
7 a way of reintroducing factory farming for organic hens. Truth in
8 advertising! The standard is about ensuring that consumers know what they
9 are buying, without having to be detectives and visit personally every farm
10 that claims its hens are organic. 100,000 hens in each coop, smack up
11 against another coop, with no outside access, should not be called 'organic.'
12 The whole point of organic regulations is to reconnect the animals with
13 nature. A concrete floor with screening, aka 'porch,' with no grass, sun,
14 natural water source, or room to move is not nature. Jerise (9/18/17)
- 15 • Should free range mean free range? Of course! The real issue seems to be
16 that corporate interests will pay lawyers a huge amount of money to try to
17 twist common language and get around the meaning of the labels in the
18 hopes that the profit they make with delays and arguments and getting away
19 with abuses. Lucinda (9/18/17)

20 34. So it is materially misleading for defendants to claim that laying hens are provided
21 "with outdoor access" when reasonable consumers believe this to mean that the hens can put their
22 claws in the grass—not be confined to enclosed porches.

23 35. To be sure, under new, clarifying regulations issued during the Obama administration
24 but presently postponed under the Trump administration until May 14, 2018,¹⁷ defendants would not
25 even qualify for use of the "organic" label under the National Organic Program (NOP), which
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28 ¹⁷ 82 Fed. Reg. 52643.

1 governs use of the term “organic.”¹⁸ Use of “organic” on the label requires, *inter alia*, that there is
 2 “access for all animals to the outdoors,”¹⁹ but the comments received by USDA demonstrated “there
 3 is a gap between how consumers think birds are raised on organic farms and the actual practices of
 4 some—but not all—organic producers”²⁰ using the porch system, because “consumers expect that
 5 organic birds come into contact with soil and vegetation and can exhibit natural behaviors.”²¹

6 36. Indeed, a recent Los Angeles Times article describes the porch system as a “loophole
 7 in organic regulations that has allowed factory egg farms, some with 100,000 hens to a barn, to earn
 8 an organic imprimatur without much more than a nod to letting chickens leave their coop—that is,
 9 attaching a gated, screened porch to their barns.”²² And, as an industry insider notes, when you put
 10 hens in “a building with no windows, no natural light and a screened porch and label it as ‘organic,’”
 11 consumers are “going to be a little bit ticked off.”²³

12 37. Thus, under the clarifying regulation if and when it becomes effective, Cal-Maine’s
 13 private label eggs for Walmart here at issue would not even qualify as “organic.”²⁴ But defendants
 14 take their marketing one step further—beyond the purview of the NOP—and affirmatively describe
 15 the hens as free to roam “with outdoor access” though that description is false and misleading to a
 16 reasonable consumer.

17 ¹⁸ 7 C.F.R. §205.102.

18 ¹⁹ 7 C.F.R. § 205.239.

19 ²⁰ 82 Fed. Reg. 7042, 7068.

20 ²¹ USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, National Organic Program, *Organic Livestock and*
Poultry Practices Final Rule: Questions and Answers (Jan. 2017), at 1, available at
 21 <https://www.ams.usda.gov/sites/default/files/media/OLPPEExternalQA.pdf>.

22 ²² <http://www.latimes.com/business/la-fi-organic-eggs-20171121-story.html>.

23 ²³ *Id.*

24 ²⁴ The clarifying regulation at § 205.241 includes, *inter alia*, the following outdoor space
 25 requirements: “(1) Access to outdoor space and door spacing must be designed to promote and
 26 encourage outside access for all birds on a daily basis.... (2) At least 50 percent of outdoor space
 27 must be soil. Outdoor space with soil must include maximal vegetative cover appropriate for the
 28 season, climate, geography, species of livestock, and stage of production.... (4) For layers (*Gallus*
gallus), outdoor space must be provided at a rate of no less than one square foot for every 2.25
 pounds of bird in the flock....” 82 Fed. Reg. 7042, 7091. Outdoor access need not be provided for
 pullets under 16 weeks of age or during nest box training not to exceed five weeks. *Id.* at 7092.

And § 205.2 defines soil as the “outermost layer of the earth comprised of minerals, water, air,
 organic matter, fungi, and bacteria in which plants may grow roots,” and vegetation is defined as
 “[l]iving plant matter that is anchored in the soil by roots and provides ground cover.” *Id.* at 7089.

D. Eggs Touting Animal Welfare Attributes Command a Significant Price Premium Over Conventional Eggs.

38. As further evidence of its materiality to consumers, consumers usually pay a significant price premium for eggs touting animal welfare attributes. The Nest Fresh eggs marketed and sold at Walmart are no exception. There is a premium for cage-free eggs as compared to conventional eggs, and a further premium still for cage-free eggs “with outdoor access”:

Shell Egg Product	Specialty Description	Cost
Great Value (Walmart Brand)	No	\$1.86
Marketside (Walmart Brand)	Yes, cage free	\$2.98
Organic Marketside (Walmart Brand)	Yes, cage free with outdoor access	\$3.97

For a premium price:



And for a further premium still:



1 39. Thus, consumers pay a significant premium for Nest Fresh’s private label eggs for
2 Walmart, and in particular for “outdoor access,” which further supports the materiality of their
3 marketing claim to consumers.

4 40. Indeed, another major egg producer, Cal-Maine, acknowledges that prices for such
5 specialty eggs are generally higher because their perceived benefits are important to consumers. As
6 it reports online, “We are one of the largest producers and marketers of value-added specialty shell
7 eggs in the U.S.” and “we classify nutritionally enhanced, cage-free, organic and brown eggs as
8 specialty products.”²⁵ As of 2017, specialty eggs represent 24.69 percent of dozens sold and 50.3
9 percent of Cal-Maine’s sales revenue.²⁶ As it explains: “Prices for specialty eggs...are generally
10 higher due to consumer willingness to pay for the perceived increased benefits from those
11 products.”²⁷

12 41. The perceived increased benefits from those products include improved animal
13 welfare for its own sake, as well as improvements to human dietary health resulting from the
14 improved animal welfare. Indeed, a 2007 research study performed by Mother Earth News found
15 that eggs from hens with true outdoor access to pasture may contain:

- 16 • 1/3 less cholesterol;
- 17 • 1/4 less saturated fat;
- 18 • 2/3 more vitamin A;
- 19 • 2 times more omega-3 fatty acids;
- 20 • 3 times more vitamin E;
- 21 • 7 times more beta carotene; and
- 22 • 3 to 6 times for vitamin D.²⁸

23 Other studies make similar claims. For example:

24
25
26 ²⁵ <http://calmainefoods.com/company/>.

27 ²⁶ <http://calmainefoods.com/media/1133/calm-october-2016.pdf>, at 24.

28 ²⁷ <http://calmainefoods.com/company/>.

²⁸ <https://www.motherearthnews.com/real-food/free-range-eggs-zmaz07onzgoe>.

- 1 • Pasture-raised eggs contain 70% more vitamin B12 and 50% more folic acid (British
2 Journal of Nutrition, 1974);
- 3 • Pasture-raised eggs are higher in vitamin E and omega-3s than those obtained from
4 battery-cage hens (Animal Feed Science and Technology, 1998);
- 5 • Pasture-raised eggs are 10% lower in fat, 34% lower in cholesterol, contain 40% more
6 vitamin A, and are 4 times higher in omega-3s than standard U.S. battery-cage eggs
7 (Gorski, Pennsylvania State University, 1999); and
- 8 • Pasture-raised eggs have three times more omega-3s and are 220% higher in vitamin
9 E and 62% higher in vitamin A than eggs obtained from battery cage hens (Karsten,
10 Pennsylvania State University, 2003).²⁹

11 Thus, Cal-Maine is correct about the perceived benefits consumers attribute to specialty eggs.

12 42. Survey data supports this acknowledgement: 81% of respondents to a poll of 1,204
13 adults nationwide stated that they were “willing to pay more for eggs from chickens” that they know
14 were “raised in a humane manner.”³⁰

15 V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

16 43. Under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, plaintiff seeks certification of
17 a class defined as follows:

18 All residents of Washington who purchased Organic Marketside eggs
19 from a Walmart supplied by a porch-based industrial egg farm,
20 including but not limited to Nest Fresh’s porch-based industrial egg
21 farm located in Canby, Oregon.

22 44. Excluded from the class are defendants; the officers, directors or employees of
23 defendants; any entity in which any defendant has a controlling interest; and any affiliate, legal
24 representative, heir or assign of defendants. Also, excluded from the class are any federal, state or
25 local governmental entities, any judicial officer presiding over this action and the members of his/her
26 immediate family and judicial staff, and any juror assigned to this action.

27 ²⁹ <https://www.smallfootprintfamily.com/benefits-of-pasture-raised-eggs>.

28 ³⁰ *U.S. Public Supports Humane Treatment for Hens*, Zogby International for Farm Sanctuary
(Sept. 2000), accessible at <http://www.isecruelty.com/poll.php>.

1 45. Plaintiff does not know the exact number of class members at the present time.
2 However, due to the nature of the trade and commerce involved, there appear to be tens if not
3 hundreds of thousands of class members such that joinder of all class members is impracticable.

4 46. The class is defined by objective criteria permitting self-identification in response to
5 notice, and notice can be provided through techniques similar to those customarily used in other
6 consumer fraud cases and complex class actions.

7 47. There are questions of law and fact common to the class. Defendants' deceptive
8 marketing and sale of shells eggs similarly impact class members, all of whom purchased and paid
9 more than they should have for shell eggs.

10 48. Plaintiff asserts claims that are typical of the class. Plaintiff and all class members
11 have been subjected to the same wrongful conduct because they all have purchased deceptively
12 advertised shell eggs. As a result, and like other members of the class, plaintiff purchased and paid
13 an amount for shell eggs which he otherwise would not have paid.

14 49. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the class.
15 Plaintiff is represented by counsel competent and experienced in both consumer protection and class
16 action litigation.

17 50. Class certification is appropriate because defendants have acted on grounds that apply
18 generally to the class, so that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate
19 respecting the class as a whole.

20 51. Class certification is also appropriate because common questions of law and fact
21 substantially predominate over any questions that may affect only individual members of the class,
22 including, *inter alia*, the following:

- 23 a. Whether defendants advertised their shell eggs as providing the
- 24 b. Whether these laying hens did not in fact have access to the
- 25 c. Whether defendants' shell eggs label has the tendency or
- 26 d. Whether defendants' conduct affects the public interest;
- 27
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- e. Whether defendants' conduct violates the Washington Consumer Protection Act;
- f. Whether the conduct at issue unjustly enriches defendants at the expense of plaintiff and the class;
- g. Whether the challenged practices harmed plaintiff and members of the class; and
- h. Whether plaintiff and members of the class are entitled to damages, restitution, and injunctive or other relief.

52. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since joinder of all the individual class members is impracticable. Furthermore, because the injury suffered by each individual class member may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation would make it very difficult or impossible for individual class members to redress the wrongs done to each of them individually and the burden imposed on the judicial system would be enormous.

53. The prosecution of separate actions by the individual class members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications, which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for defendants. In contrast, the conduct of this action as a class action presents far fewer management difficulties, conserves judicial resources and the parties' resources, and protects the rights of each class member.

VI. CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT ONE

VIOLATION OF THE WASHINGTON CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT (WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 19.86.010 *ET SEQ.*)

54. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs alleged herein.

55. The Washington Consumer Protection Act broadly prohibits “[u]nfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.” WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 19.96.010.

56. Defendants committed the acts complained of herein in the course of “trade” or “commerce” within the meaning of WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 19.96.010.

1 DATED: March 2, 2018

HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP

2 By: /s/ Steve W. Berman

3 Steve W. Berman (WSB 12536)
4 HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP
5 1918 Eighth Avenue, Suite 3300
6 Seattle, WA 98101
7 (206) 623-7292
8 *steve@hbsslaw.com*

9 Elaine T. Byszewski (*pro hac vice* pending)
10 301 N. Lake Avenue, Suite 920
11 Pasadena, CA 91101
12 (213) 330-7150
13 *elaine@hbsslaw.com*

14 *Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class*

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CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

JAIME SILVA, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated,

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

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP 1918 Eighth Avenue, Suite 3300, Seattle, WA 98101 (206) 623-7292

DEFENDANTS

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., a Delaware corp.; Michael Foods, Inc., a Delaware corp.; and M.G. Waldbaum Company a/b/n Willamette Egg Farms a/b/n Nest Fresh Egg Farms, a Nebraska corp.

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

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

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff, 2 U.S. Government Defendant, 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party), 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship and business location (Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country, Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State, Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State, Foreign Nation).

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

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, CIVIL RIGHTS, TORTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

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

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

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d); WASH. REV. CODE ANN. § 19.86.010 ET SEQ.; Unjust Enrichment. Brief description of cause: Violations of above Washington Codes for misrepresentations on product labeling.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

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

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 03/02/2018 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ Steve W. Berman

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Western District of Washington

JAIME SILVA, on behalf of himself and all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff(s)

v.

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., a Delaware corp.; Michael
Foods, Inc., a Delaware corp.; and M.G. Waldbaum
Company a/b/n Willamette Egg Farms a/b/n Nest
Fresh Egg Farms, a Nebraska corp.

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 2:18-cv-324

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address)

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.
702 SW 8th Street
Bentonville, AR 72716

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Steve W. Berman (WSB 12536)
HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP
1918 Eighth Avenue, Suite 3300
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 623-7292
steve@hbsslaw.com

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date:

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. 2:18-cv-324

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Western District of Washington

JAIME SILVA, on behalf of himself and all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff(s)

v.

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., a Delaware corp.; Michael
Foods, Inc., a Delaware corp.; and M.G. Waldbaum
Company a/b/n Willamette Egg Farms a/b/n Nest
Fresh Egg Farms, a Nebraska corp.

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 2:18-cv-324

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address)

Michael Foods, Inc.
301 Carlson Pkwy, Suite 400
Minnetonka, MN 55305

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Steve W. Berman (WSB 12536)
HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP
1918 Eighth Avenue, Suite 3300
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 623-7292
steve@hbsslaw.com

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. 2:18-cv-324

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*:

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Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Western District of Washington

JAIME SILVA, on behalf of himself and all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff(s)

v.

Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., a Delaware corp.; Michael
Foods, Inc., a Delaware corp.; and M.G. Waldbaum
Company a/b/n Willamette Egg Farms a/b/n Nest
Fresh Egg Farms, a Nebraska corp.

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. 2:18-cv-324

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address)

M.G. Waldbaum Company a/b/n Willamette Egg Farms a/b/n Nest Fresh Egg Farms
301 Carlson Pkwy, Suite 400
Minnetonka, MN 55305

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you
are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ.
P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of
the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney,
whose name and address are:

Steve W. Berman (WSB 12536)
HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP
1918 Eighth Avenue, Suite 3300
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 623-7292
steve@hbsslaw.com

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.
You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date:

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. 2:18-cv-324

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

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I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is
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_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

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Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: