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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DEBBIE KROMMENHOCK, et al.,
Plaintiffs,
v.
POST FOODS, LLC,
Defendant.

Case No. [16-cv-04958-WHO](#)

ORDER ON PENDING MOTION

Re: Dkt. No. 95

Plaintiffs challenge a variety of health and wellness claims that defendant Post Foods, LLC (Post) makes on its cereal packages, arguing that those claims are rendered false and misleading by the amount of added sugar included in Post’s products. On a prior motion, I dismissed with prejudice some of the claims asserted by plaintiffs, dismissed others with leave to amend, and denied the motion as to some. Dkt. No. 88. Plaintiffs filed a Second Amended Complaint (SAC), and Post moves to dismiss again, seeking a second bite at the apple on the un-dismissed claims and arguing that plaintiffs have failed to adequately amend their remaining claims. Dkt. No. 95. For the reasons described below, Post’s motion is GRANTED in part, as a few of the challenged statements are preempted nutrient content claims or non-actionable puffery, and DENIED as to the remaining claims.

BACKGROUND

As detailed in the FAC and alleged again in the SAC, Post is the third largest cereal manufacturer in the United States, and produces, markets, and sells the 34 cereal products at issue in this case.¹ SAC ¶¶ 110, 118. Plaintiffs Debbie Krommenhock and Stephen Hadley are

¹ Plaintiffs challenge labeling claims made on 34 different Post cereal products that Post markets and sells under four main cereal lines:

(1) “Post Great Grains Cereals”: Blueberry Morning; Cranberry Almond Crunch; Banana Nut Crunch; Raisins, Dates & Pecans; Crunchy Pecans; Blueberry Pomegranate; Protein

1 California residents and consumers of Post’s cereal products. SAC ¶¶ 4-5, 324, 344. Plaintiffs
 2 allege that Post falsely and misleadingly labels its high-sugar cereals² with health and wellness
 3 statements that “suggest its cereals are healthy food choices” when in fact these cereals contain
 4 high amounts of added sugar, “such that their regular consumption is likely to contribute to excess
 5 added sugar consumption and, thereby, increased risk for and contraction of chronic disease.” *Id.*
 6 ¶¶ 113, 114. Plaintiffs allege that Post employs its “longtime practice of intentionally and
 7 strategically marketing high-sugar cereals with health and wellness claims that both deceptively
 8 suggest the products are healthy, and deceptively omit the dangers of consuming the products” to
 9 “artificially and fraudulently inflate” the price and market demand for its high-sugar cereals. *Id.*
 10 ¶¶ 312, 336.

11 As background for their allegations, plaintiffs cite numerous scientific studies and medical
 12 publications to show that excess sugar intake is associated with various adverse health conditions
 13 and diseases including metabolic syndrome, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, liver disease,
 14 and obesity. SAC ¶¶ 41-104. When purchasing Post’s high-sugar cereals, plaintiffs read and
 15 relied on Post’s deceptive labeling claims suggesting that its cereals were healthy, and as a result,
 16 plaintiffs suffered monetary damages and “bodily injury in the form of increased risk of CHD,
 17 stroke, and other morbidity.” *Id.* ¶¶ 342, 371. One of the main sources of support for plaintiffs is
 18 the American Heart Association’s recommendation of a daily recommended value (“DRV”) of 5
 19 percent total calories from added sugar. *Id.* ¶ 26. According to plaintiffs, sugar in excess of this
 20

21 Blend: Honey, Oats & Seeds; and Protein Blend: and Cinnamon Hazelnut.

22 (2) “Post Honey Bunches of Oats Cereals”: Honey Roasted; With Almonds; Raisin
 23 Medley; With Pecan Bunches; With Cinnamon Bunches; With Vanilla Bunches; With
 24 Apples & Cinnamon Bunches; With Real Strawberries; Fruit Blends – Banana Blueberry;
 25 Fruit Blends – Peach Raspberry; Tropical Blends – Mango Coconut; Whole Grain Honey
 26 Crunch; Whole Grain with Vanilla Bunches; Greek Honey Crunch; Greek Mixed Berry;
 27 Honey Roasted Granola; Raspberry Granola; Cinnamon Granola; and Protein Granola with
 28 Dark Chocolate.

(3) “Post Shredded Wheat”: Honey Nut; and Crunch!.

(4) “Single-Variety Post Cereals”: Raisin Bran; Bran Flakes; Alpha-Bits; Honeycomb; and
 Waffle Crisp.

SAC ¶ 121.

² Plaintiffs define “high-sugar cereals” as “those that contribute significantly more than 5 percent of calories from sugar, and thus whose regular consumption is likely to contribute to increased risk of illness.” SAC ¶ 116.

1 amount is not safe and impacts the health of the liver among other organs. *Id.* ¶¶ 23-30.

2 After describing the dangers of consumption of high amounts of sugar and identifying the
3 challenged marketing claims for each of the 34 products, plaintiffs assert that Post violates
4 California law by making false or misleading statements regarding their products by using the
5 phrases “nutrition,” “nutritious,” “wholesome,” “healthy,” “no high fructose corn syrup,” “less
6 processed,” “good for you,” “good for your health,” “good for your family,” “balance,” and
7 “balanced” on their packaging. SAC ¶ 118 & Appendix 1; *see also* SAC ¶¶ 124-233.

8 On June 1, 2017, I granted in part and denied in part defendant’s motion to dismiss
9 plaintiffs’ First Amended Complaint. June 2017 Order, Dkt. No. 88. I denied it on the basis of
10 preemption under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”), except to the extent that
11 plaintiffs attempted to rely on FDA-approved nutrient content statements in support of their false
12 and misleading claims. *Id.* at 22. I dismissed with prejudice plaintiffs’ stand-alone claim based on
13 disclosed protein content. *Id.* at 29. I denied it with respect to plaintiffs’ CLRA and UCL claims
14 based on fraudulent or misleading health and wellness claims, but required plaintiffs to address the
15 analysis of Judge Koh in a substantially similar case (brought by plaintiff Hadley against
16 Kellogg); specifically the need to disclose how much added sugar is in the challenged products.
17 *Id.* at 29, n.29.³ Finally, I dismissed with leave to amend plaintiffs’ warranty claims and
18 injunctive relief claims. I concluded that the warranty claims were deficient because the FAC did
19 not adequately identify which specific statements on specific products formed the basis of those
20 claims. *Id.* at 35. I granted plaintiffs leave to amend to “identify what express warranties they are
21 claiming as to each product” and the “exact representations that allegedly form a warranty for each
22 product.” *Id.* I also concluded that the FAC did not allege facts supporting standing to seek
23 injunctive relief (*e.g.*, plausible allegations that plaintiffs intended to buy Post products in the
24 future) in a way that was connected with the injunctive relief they sought through this case. *Id.* at

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26 ³ I denied Post’s motion to dismiss statements that it contended were mere “puffery” on the
27 grounds that defendant did not adequately raise or brief the issue in a manner in which I could
28 resolve it given the context of the challenged statements. *Id.* at 33. However, I noted that
defendant could re-raise this argument (if plaintiffs filed a SAC) in a subsequent motion to
dismiss. *Id.*

1 37.⁴

2 Plaintiffs subsequently filed their SAC and Post moves again to dismiss. It raises a new
3 argument, based in part on a Ninth Circuit opinion issued after my June 1st Order, in an attempt to
4 knock out the whole action – that plaintiffs are attempting to regulate Post’s commercial speech in
5 violation of the First Amendment. Post also re-raises its preemption argument, contending that the
6 use of the term “healthy” is a labeling statement approved by the FDA, and more narrowly,
7 making essentially renewed challenges to a host of alleged “nutrient” content claims. Finally, as
8 allowed by my prior Order, Post makes more targeted challenges to statements it believes are
9 “mere puffery” and not actionable, and asserts that plaintiffs have not cured the deficiencies in
10 their warranty claims identified in my prior Order.

11 **LEGAL STANDARD**

12 A motion to dismiss is proper under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) where the
13 pleadings fail to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. FED. R. CIV. P. 12(b)(6). The
14 court must “accept factual allegations in the complaint as true and construe the pleadings in the
15 light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Manzarek v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 519
16 F.3d 1025, 1031 (9th Cir. 2008). The complaint “does not need detailed factual allegations,” but
17 instead only needs enough factual allegations “to raise a right to relief above the speculative
18 level.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). “However, conclusory allegations
19 and unwarranted inferences are insufficient to defeat a motion to dismiss.” *Oklevueha Native Am.*
20 *Church of Haw., Inc. v. Holder*, 676 F.3d 829, 834 (9th Cir. 2012). If a motion to dismiss is
21 granted, a court should normally grant leave to amend unless it determines that the pleading could
22 not possibly be cured by allegations of other facts. *Cook, Perkiss & Liehe v. N. Cal. Collection*
23 *Serv.*, 911 F.2d 242, 247 (9th Cir. 1990).

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⁴ I also rejected Post’s “primary jurisdiction” argument; asking me to stay the case pending the
FDA’s completion of rulemaking on added sugar and health and wellness claims. *Id.* at 38.

1 **DISCUSSION**

2 **I. FIRST AMENDMENT AND COMMERCIAL SPEECH**

3 Post argues that because many of the statements plaintiffs rely on to support their false or
4 misleading argument are, standing alone, true, the statements are absolutely protected by the First
5 Amendment. Post is correct that plaintiffs do not dispute that many of the discrete statements on
6 the labels at issue are true; *e.g.*, contains “No High Fructose Corn Syrup,” “4 Wholesome Grains,”
7 “nutritious blueberries,” or “wholesome Almonds.” However, that does not mean that those
8 statements cannot be found to convey a false or misleading impression concerning the *overall*
9 health or nutrition benefit of the product when read together with the other challenged statements
10 found on the same label and *in light of* the allegedly excessive amount of added sugar in those
11 products. *See, e.g., Williams v. Gerber Prods. Co.*, 552 F.3d 934, 938 (9th Cir. 2008) (“[t]he
12 California Supreme Court has recognized that these laws prohibit not only [statements] which are
13 false, but also [statements] which, although true, [are] either actually misleading or which ha[ve] a
14 capacity, likelihood or tendency to deceive or confuse the public.” *Id.* (quotation marks and
15 brackets omitted)).

16 In making its protected speech argument (presumably to justify bringing it up for the first
17 time on its second motion to dismiss) Post relies heavily on the Ninth Circuit’s opinion in
18 *American Beverage Association v. City and County of San Francisco*, 871 F.3d 884 (9th Cir.
19 2017). That reliance is misplaced. Since this motion has been under submission, the Ninth Circuit
20 has voted to rehear the case *en banc*. Accordingly, the case may not be cited as precedent. *See*
21 *American Beverage Association v. City and County of San Francisco*, 880 F.3d 1019, 1020 (9th
22 Cir. 2018).

23 Even if the panel opinion is considered on its merits, it would not carry Post where it wants
24 to go. In *American Beverage*, the court struck down an ordinance forcing advertisers of “sugar-
25 sweetened beverages” (SSBs) to include a prominent warning regarding sugar consumption on
26 their advertisements.⁵ Applying a long-line of compelled speech case law, the court struck down

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28 ⁵ The required statement was: “WARNING: Drinking beverages with added sugar(s) contributes to obesity, diabetes, and tooth decay. This is a message from the City and County of San

1 the ordinance as violative of the First Amendment. The court did so because the compelled
2 disclosure was – under the applicable *Zauderer*⁶ framework – “controversial” in that it was
3 “unqualified” and conveyed that the consumption of SSBs contribute to the identified health issues
4 regardless of quantities consumed or other lifestyle choices, and did not more accurately identify
5 the problem as “overconsumption” of SSBs or sugar that “may” contribute to the identified
6 disease conditions. *Id.* at 895.

7 The court also found the mandated warning “misleading” because it was not required on
8 other products with equal or greater amounts of sugar, and instead singled-out just one product.
9 *Id.* at 895-96. In the part of the opinion heavily relied on by Post, the court also found the
10 mandated warning deceptive because “[a]ccording to the FDA, ‘added sugars, including sugar-
11 sweetened beverages, are no more likely to cause weight gain in adults than any other source of
12 energy’ The American Dental Association has similarly cautioned against the ‘growing
13 popularity of singling-out sugar-sweetened beverages’ because ‘the evidence is not yet sufficient
14 to single out any one food or beverage product as a key driver of dental caries.’” *Id.* (internal
15 citations omitted). Because the warning implied that SSBs were “uniquely or inherently”
16 unhealthy, without scientific support, the warning was misleading under *Zauderer*.

17 Post argues that because the *American Beverage* opinion recognized that there is a dispute
18 over the health effects of sugar, at least with respect to SSBs, Post’s various health and wellness
19 claims are absolutely protected despite the assertion that its products contain excessive amounts of
20 sugar. In essence, Post is attempting to rewrite decades of consumer protection law to impose a
21 new burden on plaintiffs; namely, for a consumer protection claim to survive, plaintiffs must plead
22 *and prove* at the pleading stage that a defendant’s allegedly misleading speech is false “beyond
23 reasonable debate.” Reply at 3. That is not plaintiffs’ burden here, and despite Post’s creative
24 efforts, *American Beverage* cannot be stretched that far.⁷

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26 Francisco.” *Id.* at 888.

27 ⁶ *Zauderer v. Office of Disciplinary Counsel of Supreme Court of Ohio*, 471 U.S. 626 (1985).

28 ⁷ Post also relies on *American Beverage* to argue that the First Amendment imposes more stringent requirements on attempts to prohibit speech, than on attempts to compel speech (at issue in

1 At bottom, the question in this case is whether defendant’s cereals can be considered
2 healthy or nutritious in light of the allegedly excessive sugar.⁸ Because plaintiffs have cited
3 significant evidence linking consumption of excessive sugar to significant health problems, they
4 survive the motion to dismiss. As I noted in ruling on the prior motion to dismiss, at this juncture
5 plaintiffs simply need to plead that some significant evidence supports their theory that
6 overconsumption of cereals with excessive added sugar is unhealthy, which they have done. June
7 1, 2017 Order at 30.⁹ Whether or not Post’s cereals are healthy – and whether their health and
8 wellness statements are false or misleading – are questions that *cannot* be resolved at motion to
9 dismiss stage, but may be resolved under a more stringent and evidentiary-based review at

11 *American Beverage*). Mot. at 5; Reply at 6. Post is correct but omits that the more stringent
12 standard applies to efforts to prohibit commercial speech that is not misleading. *American*
13 *Beverage*, 871 F.3d at 891 (discussing cases). Whether or not Post’s speech is misleading when
14 considered in context has not been and cannot be determined at this juncture.

15 ⁸ Post argues that whether speech is misleading is a question of law, relying on *Peel v. Attorney*
16 *Registration and Disciplinary Com’n of Illinois*, 496 U.S. 91, 108 (1990). Reply at 3. *Peel* held
17 that “[w]hether the inherent character of a statement places it beyond the protection of the First
18 Amendment is a question of law” for de novo review. *Id.* at 108. *Peel* does not address the
19 situation here, where speech is alleged to be misleading based on what defendant characterizes as
20 disputed science. That question – whether defendant’s cereals are unhealthy because of the level
21 of added sugar – is not a question of law. If they are, then whether Post’s statements are
22 misleading may be more akin to a question of law, or as the *American Beverage* court described it,
23 “a constitutional question of fact” to be reviewed de novo. *American Beverage*, 871 F.3d at 895.

24 ⁹ This is not, contrary to Post’s characterizations, a lack of substantiation case under California’s
25 consumer protection statutes. Mot. at 12-13; *see also Kwan v. SanMedica International*, 854 F.3d
26 1088, 1096 (9th Cir. 2017) (lack of substantiation cases can only be brought by the government).
27 Plaintiffs bear the burden of pleading (and ultimately proving) the falsity or misleading nature of
28 defendant’s statements and they have done so (at this stage) by pointing to the studies identified.
See June 1, 2017 Order at 30; *see also Reed v. NBTY, Inc.*, 2014 WL 12284044, at *12 (C.D. Cal.,
Nov. 18, 2014) (granting summary judgment where plaintiffs “did not met their burden of
providing evidence that Defendants’ advertising claims are false or misleading.”). I acknowledge
that in cases alleging that a defendant’s product’s efficacy statement is false, there is a split in
authority on how plaintiffs must prove falsity. *See Korolshteyn v. Costco Wholesale Corporation*,
2017 WL 3622226, at *5 (S.D. Cal., Aug. 23, 2017) (discussing the different approaches). I need
not address the issue now, as plaintiffs allege both falsity and misleading statements and as the
claims in this case arise in a different context; not whether cereals have health benefits generally –
consistent with Post’s claims – but whether the added sugar undermines those health benefits or
otherwise makes the products unhealthy. I have also made note of Judge Alsup’s recent decision
in *Becerra v. Coca-Cola Company*, No. C 17-05916 WHA, 2018 WL 1070823 (N.D. Cal., Feb.
27, 2018), but it does not help on this issue. The problem in *Becerra* was plaintiff’s overstatement
of what the cited studies showed. I will not revisit the issue of the quality or quantity of plaintiffs’
scientific evidence on this motion, as that issue was resolved in my prior Order.

1 summary judgment.

2 **II. HEALTHY CLAIMS PERMITTED BY THE FDA**

3 Post also re-raises the preemption argument that brought it partial but limited success on its
4 prior motion. It reframes the argument to assert that anytime Post uses the term “healthy” on its
5 labels, it is making an implied nutrient claim that is protected by the FDA under 21 C.F.R. §
6 101.65(d)(2). That regulation governs “implied nutrient claims and related label statements.” 21
7 C.F.R. § 101.65. Subparagraph (d) “covers labeling claims that are implied nutrient content
8 claims because they: (i) Suggest that a food because of its nutrient content may help consumers
9 maintain healthy dietary practices; and (ii) Are made in connection with an explicit or implicit
10 claim or statement about a nutrient (e.g., ‘healthy, contains 3 grams of fat’).” 21 C.F.R. §
11 101.65(d). Subsection 101.65(d)(2) allows a manufacturer “to use the term ‘healthy’ or related
12 terms (e.g., ‘health,’ ‘healthful,’ ‘healthfully,’ ‘healthfulness,’ ‘healthier,’ ‘healthiest,’ ‘healthily,’
13 and ‘healthiness’) as an implied nutrient content claim on the label or in labeling of a food that is
14 useful in creating a diet that is consistent” with other FDA-mandated dietary recommendations.

15 As opposed to the argument made on its first motion to dismiss, this time around Post
16 makes a very broad argument that its use of “healthy” anywhere on its packaging constitutes an
17 “implied” nutrient claim even absent a direct or connected reference to a governed nutrient. But
18 Post provides no authority to stretch the regulation to cover uses of the term “healthy” that are not
19 combined with direct references to a governed nutrient. The example provided in the regulation
20 shows the required, direct connection; “healthy, contains 3 grams of fat.” That each Post product
21 that uses the term “healthy” or related terms on their labels otherwise meet the nutritional content
22 regulations imposed by the FDA for fat, cholesterol, sodium, and 10% of certain nutrient DRVs
23 does not make the use of “healthy” on its own an implied nutrient claim governed by the FDCA
24 and preempted from attack as false or misleading under California law.¹⁰

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28 ¹⁰ I address Post’s narrowed nutrient content claims, ones that actually connect health terms to regulated nutrients, below.

1 **III. TRUE STATEMENTS**

2 **A. No High Fructose Corn Syrup**

3 Post argues that plaintiffs cannot attack Post’s use of “No High Fructose Corn Syrup” on
4 its labels as false or deceptive, because the products at issue do not contain HFCS. Post points out
5 that Judge Koh concluded that “No High Fructose Corn Syrup” was not actionable standing on its
6 own because the “statement that the product lacks high fructose corn syrup is not false and does
7 not misrepresent the contents of the product.” *Hadley v. Kellogg Sales Company*, 273 F.Supp.3d
8 1052, 1081 (N.D. Cal. 2017) (*Hadley II*). In reaching her conclusion, Judge Koh relied on
9 *Delacruz v. Cytosport, Inc.*, 2012 WL 2563857, at *8 (N.D. Cal. June 28, 2012). There, the
10 plaintiff alleged that a statement that a product contains “0g trans fat” was misleading because
11 “the statement distracts consumers from the product’s unhealthy fat and saturated fat content.” *Id.*
12 at *8. The court rejected that argument and held that “[t]he alleged distraction, however, does not
13 amount to a false statement or misrepresentation.” *Id.*

14 There are differences between this case and *Hadley II* and *Delacruz*. Unlike *Delacruz*, the
15 plaintiffs here are not simply challenging a stand-alone claim (there “0g trans fat”). The
16 challenged claim, “No High Fructose Corn Syrup,” is only *part* of the basis of the false and
17 misleading claim given its context; *e.g.*, in relation and in addition to the other statements
18 appearing on Post’s labels. In addition, in dismissing the no HFCS claim in *Hadley II*, Judge Koh
19 noted, “[p]laintiff makes no allegations that Defendant’s labels state that the lack of high fructose
20 corn syrup in Defendant’s products causes Defendant’s products to be healthier.” *Hadley II*, 2017
21 WL 3453391, at *20. Here, however, that is what plaintiffs implicitly (if not expressly) allege in
22 light of the location of the no HFCS statements on Post’s labels. This claim will not be dismissed
23 at this juncture.

24 **B. Accurate Identification of Ingredients**

25 Post also argues that plaintiffs cannot rely on a variety of other accurate descriptions of
26 ingredients in support of their false and misleading theories. Those include that the various
27 products contain “nutritious blueberries” (and other fruits) and “wholesome Almonds” (and other
28 nuts). Mot. at 16 (citing SAC ¶¶ 126b, 130b, 130c, 134b, 134c, 134f, 137b, 137c, 141b, 144b,

1 148b, 148c, 152b, 152c, 152g).

2 As above, plaintiffs point out that they are not challenging the truth of these statements
3 standing alone, but that in context of additional statements, the statements convey that the
4 products are healthy and nutritious when they are not.¹¹ I have previously recognized that
5 plaintiffs’ “omissions-type” claims – where otherwise truthful statements convey a misleading
6 impression in light of non-disclosed or non-emphasized information regarding sugar content –
7 survive. June 1, 2017 Order at 17, 29-30; *see also Hadley II*, 273 F.Supp.3d at 1097 (“to the
8 extent that Defendant’s products contain statements that misleadingly imply the health benefits of
9 Defendant’s products and are not preempted or otherwise non-actionable statements, the Court
10 finds that those statements may give rise to an omission claim.”). I stand by that ruling.

11 **IV. NUTRIENT CONTENT AND HEALTH CLAIMS**

12 In my prior Order, I addressed the one “healthy” nutrient content statement expressly
13 challenged by Post in its motion. I did not reach additional “healthy” nutrient content statements
14 identified in an appendix, but explained that my analysis (dismissing the healthy implied nutrient
15 content claim as to the Honeycomb product) would apply to similar claims. June 1st Order at 20,
16 n. 19. I instructed the parties to meet and confer “to agree to the universe of permitted nutrient
17 claims that are subject to preemption and may not form the basis of plaintiffs’ claims going
18 forward.” *Id.* The parties apparently met and conferred, but Post contends the SAC continues to
19 include FDA-permissible nutrient content claims.¹² In my discussion, I will quote the claims at
20 issue, indented, and then address them underneath the quote.

21 _____
22 ¹¹ This is not a case where plaintiffs allege that one, true statement regarding an ingredient implies
23 the absence of another. *See Delacruz v. Cytosport, Inc.*, 2012 WL 2563857, at *8 (N.D. Cal., June
24 28, 2012, No. C 11-3532 CW (rejecting argument that “‘0g Trans Fat’ statement distracts
25 consumers from the product’s unhealthy fat and saturated fat content” because “the alleged
26 distraction [] does not amount to a false statement or misrepresentation and, thus, is not an
27 actionable claim.”). It is more akin to *Jones v. Nutiva, Inc.*, 2017 WL 3617104, at *3 (N.D. Cal.,
28 Aug. 23, 2017, No. 16-cv-00711 HSG). In that case, the court allowed the consumer protection
claims to proceed based on the theory that “[d]efendant’s product labels—such as characterizing
coconut oil as ‘nourishing’ and a ‘superfood’—contribute to the impression that the product is
healthy.”

¹² As on the prior motion, I will only consider challenges to statements identified in Post’s motion,
and not challenges raised only in an appendix.

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- Why less processed? Quite simply, because it’s good for you! We gently crack the whole wheat berry and add a mix of grains to our flakes, while some of the competition add artificial sweeteners and flavors along with isolated fiber to their flakes. We then add in nutritious fruits and nuts and balance them with our grains for a great taste that’s irresistible. The result? A crispy, delicious, less processed whole grain cereal that’s high in natural fiber. SAC ¶¶ 126c-d, 130d-e, 134d-e, 148e-f, 152e-f; Ohrt Decl., Exs. 2-3, 7-8.¹³
- Why less processed? Quite simply, because it’s good for you! We gently steam, roll and bake our whole grains to help maintain the full flavor and nutrition of our flakes, while some of the competition add artificial sweeteners and flavors along with isolated fiber to their flakes. We then add in nutritious fruits and nuts and balance them with our grains for a great taste that’s irresistible. The result? A crispy, delicious, less processed whole grain cereal that’s high in natural fiber. SAC ¶¶ 137d-e, 141d-e, 144c-d; Ohrt Decl., Exs. 4-6.¹⁴

Post argues that all statements in these two paragraphs are protected implied nutrient claims by focusing on the underlined text (which the parties agree *is* an implied-nutrient content claim). Mot. at 19. That underlined text, however, is not relied on by plaintiffs and not included in the SAC. Plaintiffs argue that Post cannot protect all of these statements because of the addition, at the end, of a nutrient content claim that they do not challenge (“high in natural fiber”). Post responds that the preemptive-effect of the implied nutrient content language must be applied to essentially all statements on the package, pointing out (in reply) that the FDA itself considers labels as a whole in determining whether permissible implied nutrient content claims are being made. Reply at 9; citing 59 Fed. Reg. 24,232-01.¹⁵

¹³ Made on the following products’ labels: GG Blueberry Morning, Cranberry Almond Crunch, Banana Nut Crunch, Protein Blends (Honey Oats Seeds, and Cinnamon Hazelnut).

¹⁴ Made on the following products’ labels: GG Raisins Dates & Pecans; GG Crunchy Pecans; GG Blueberry Pomegranate.

¹⁵ The FDA guidance relied on by Post, issued in connection with the “healthy” labeling rule in 1994, recognizes that determining “whether the use of the term alone or in a brand name conveys a message about the usefulness of the food in achieving dietary recommendations because of its nutrient content is appropriately made on a case-by-case basis. Simply moving ‘healthy’ from a claim elsewhere on the label to the brand name does not necessarily change the context in which the claim is made or cause the term not to be an implied claim. For example, the statement ‘low in

1 Post stretches its preemption argument too far. As noted above, an implied nutrient
2 content statement is permissible (and therefore protected under federal law) where the statement is
3 that a product is “healthy” because of the presence of a certain level of a nutrient. The use of
4 “healthy” (or a synonym) does not need to be directly adjacent to the discussion of a nutrient to
5 create an implied nutrient content claim, but there must be connection given the words, their
6 placement, and their context. In this instance, the underlined statement is not connected by
7 context to the other representations. It is also not relied on by plaintiffs as an allegedly misleading
8 or false statement, and Post cannot show that the “high in natural fiber” statement turns the *other*
9 alleged health representations (stemming from the use of “less processed,” “good for you,” lack of
10 artificial sweeteners, and presence of nuts and grain) into protected statements.

- 11 • Fiber: Consume fiber. Diets rich in fiber help keep you fuller
12 longer which is important for weight management. Great Grains
13 Protein Blend can help keep you satisfied with the staying power
14 of an excellent source of fiber. SAC ¶¶ 148i, 152j; Ohrt Decl.,
15 Exs. 7-8.
- 16 • Start your day with the less processed whole grain nutrition of
17 Great Grains Protein Blend to help jumpstart your metabolism.
18 SAC ¶¶ 148i, 152j; Ohrt Decl., Exs. 7-8.
- 19 • As a good source of protein, Great Grains Blend can actually
20 help enhance your metabolism! SAC ¶¶ 148i, 152j; Ohrt Decl.,
21 Exs. 7-8.¹⁶

22 As to the first series of statements regarding fiber, plaintiffs note they do not challenge the
23 “excellent source of fiber” statement. However, this whole paragraph is focused on “fiber” and
24 that the product is an “excellent source” of that fiber. Plaintiffs cannot excise the “excellent
25 source” of fiber, which is integral to the whole paragraph *about fiber*, to avoid preemption as an
26 implied nutrient content statement.

27 Plaintiffs, however, raise an additional argument about these claims, contending instead

28 fat’ on the label of a food with the brand name ‘Healthy Bites’ would place the term ‘healthy’ into
a nutritional context and subject it to the provisions of section 403(r) of the act. Likewise, the
statement ‘high in oat bran,’ that implies that the food is high in fiber, on the label of a food
bearing the term ‘healthy’ in the brand name would place the term into a nutritional context.” 59
Fed. Reg. 24,232-01.

¹⁶ Made on the following products’ labels: GG Protein Blends (Honey Oats & Seeds, and
Cinnamon Hazelnut).

1 that the references constitute illegal health claims because they link fiber to weight management.
2 Oppo. at 18, n.5. On this point, Post reiterates the arguments it made on the prior motion to
3 dismiss; that statements regarding metabolism, digestive health, and weight management are not
4 health claims because “disease or health-related condition means damage to an organ, part,
5 structure, or system of the body such that it does not function properly (e.g., cardiovascular
6 disease), or a state of health leading to such dysfunctioning (e.g., hypertension).” 21 C.F.R. §
7 101.14(a)(5). I did not resolve that issue in the prior Order. June 1, 2017 Order at 24-25. On this
8 round of briefing, plaintiffs do not explain why Post’s statements about metabolism, digestive
9 health, or weight management qualify as health claims.

10 Judge Koh in *Hadley II*, rejected the argument that linking fiber to “digestive health”
11 turned the statement into a health claim. *Hadley II*, 273 F.Supp.3d at 1077. Here too, plaintiffs
12 have failed to show why any mention of digestive health, metabolism, or weight management
13 create health claims, much less unauthorized health claims. Instead, in *Hadley II* Judge Koh
14 analyzed similar phrases linking fiber to “digestive health” as implied nutrient claims and found
15 them preempted to the extent the statements implied something positive or beneficial about the
16 amount of fiber. *Id.* at * 17-18. I will do the same and find the statements in the first bullet point
17 preempted as implied nutrient content claims. .

18 Regarding the term “less processed,” there is no implied nutrient claim connected to this
19 statement. It is not preempted.¹⁷

20 As to the final bullet point, the mention of a good source of protein followed immediately
21 by the metabolism comment, makes it a protected implied nutrient claim. Plaintiffs cannot excise
22 the mention of protein from the same sentence, given the context, to argue that this is not an
23 implied nutrient claim.

- 24 • 4 grams of fiber: Fiber fills you up, helps keep you satisfied, and
25 is important to help maintain digestive health. SAC ¶¶ 199d,
26 201d; Ohrt Decl., Exs. 20-21.
- Whole Grains—good for your family, good for your health,

27 ¹⁷ And therefore it remains potentially actionable, despite plaintiffs’ failure to show that mentions
28 of metabolism turn nutrient-claims into health claims.

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- good for you. SAC ¶¶ 199c, 201c; Ohrt Decl., Exs. 20-21.
- Over 2/3 of your day’s whole grain: Whole grains are an important part of a balanced diet, but on average, Americans eat less than 1 serving of whole grains per day.” SAC ¶¶ 199d, 201d; Ohrt Decl., Exs. 20-21.
- Rich in nutrients: Honey Bunches of Oats Whole Grain Cereal is rich in nutrients such as iron and folic acid—important for moms-to-be and growing children.” SAC ¶¶ 199d, 201d; Ohrt Decl., Exs. 20-21.¹⁸

The first challenged statement is an implied nutrient content statement that is protected; plaintiffs cannot ignore the “4 grams of fiber” that is part of that sentence.

As to “whole grains,” plaintiffs in opposition drop their reliance on “good for your health” but maintain that the “good for your family” and “good for you” statements are actionable and not protected implied nutrient content claims. I agree.

Finally, the third and fourth statements regarding whole grain and nutrients are protected implied nutrient claims. Plaintiffs cannot ignore the words within these sentences which specifically identify both the nutrients and the amounts.

- Natural source of fiber: Every bowl contains 6 grams of natural fiber from whole grain wheat. Never artificial fiber. SAC ¶ 215h; Ohrt Decl., Ex. 27.
- THE BISCUIT OF BENEFITS / Post Shredded Wheat Honey Nut is made with 100% whole grain wheat, for a natural source of fiber. It is also low in fat and sodium and cholesterol free. So what does this mean in terms of health benefits for you? They are so plentiful, the cereal could be renamed Biscuit of Benefits! SAC ¶ 215k; Ohrt Decl., Ex. 27.
- Digestive Health: Diets rich in fiber have many benefits and are important for maintaining digestive health. SAC ¶ 215m; Ohrt Decl., Ex. 27.
- We make it easy to understand what is in your food—it’s just the (or, “we start with the”) wholesome goodness of whole grain wheat. SAC ¶ 215de; Ohrt Decl., Ex. 27.¹⁹

As above, the “natural source of fiber” must be considered in connection with the remainder of the sentence, which makes it clear that it is a protected implied nutrient claim.

Regarding the “Biscuit of Benefits” statements, Post is discussing two separate health

¹⁸ Made on the following products’ labels: HBO Whole Grain Honey Crunch; HBO Whole Grain Vanilla Bunches.

¹⁹ Made on Shredded Wheat Honey Nut labels.

1 benefits; fiber and “low to no” fat/sodium/cholesterol levels. While plaintiffs, for obvious
2 reasons, omit the fat/sodium/cholesterol statement, that omission removes critical context from the
3 alleged “benefits” statement. When considered on their own, the first fiber statement and the last
4 two health benefit statements are not implied nutrient content claims because they do not
5 characterize the level of fiber. There is, therefore, no preemption, but defendant will be allowed to
6 argue that the *context* (including the specific statements about fat/sodium/cholesterol) prevents this
7 sentence from being misleading or false.

8 As to “Digestive Health,” plaintiffs have failed to show how this is a regulated (and
9 impermissible) health claim. It is also, however, not an implied nutrient content claim because it
10 does not indicate a specific level of fiber.

11 Similarly, as to wholesome goodness of whole grain wheat, this is not a regulated nutrient
12 content claim because there is no indication of what level or how much whole grain wheat is
13 included.

- 14 • Post Shredded Wheat CRUNCH combines bite sized 100% natural whole grain
15 wheat with granola cluster crunch for delicious heart healthy satisfaction.
16 Goodness you can taste! SAC ¶ 217b; Ohrt Decl., Ex. 28.²⁰

17 As to heart healthy, plaintiffs contend that this is an impermissible health claim. However,
18 as noted in my prior Order, the FDA allows “claims that draw a connection between whole grains
19 and the risk of heart disease.” June 1, 2017 Order at 23 & n.23. Plaintiffs do not address what
20 makes this claim different from the ones they withdrew (as allowed by the FDA) on the prior
21 motion. Plaintiffs cannot rely on this statement as an impermissible health claim.

- 22 • Fiber is good for digestive health. SAC ¶ 222g; Ohrt Decl., Ex. 29.²¹

23 As above, this statement has not been shown to be a health claim. However, the mere
24 mention of fiber, with nothing more indicating its presence in *the product at issue* in a specific of
25 generally “healthful” amount, does not create a protected implied nutrient content claim.

26 _____
27 ²⁰ Made on Shredded Wheat Crunch! labels.

28 ²¹ Made on Raisin Bran labels.

- Dietary Fiber to Help Maintain Digestive Health. SAC ¶ 224a; Ohrt Decl., Ex. 30.
- The Importance of Whole Grain and Fiber. Whole Grains for Your Healthy Lifestyle. Whole grains provide fiber and other important nutrients to keep you healthy. SAC ¶ 224c-e; Ohrt Decl., Ex. 30.
- Getting enough fiber in your diet helps naturally regulate your digestive system. Choose a diet rich in a variety of fiber containing foods such as whole grain cereals, breads, and pastas and fruits and vegetables. SAC ¶ 224f; Ohrt Decl., Ex. 30.
- Fiber to Help with Weight Management. Experts recommend diets rich in fiber to help keep you satisfied while you exercise and cut calories to lose weight. Diets rich in fiber are usually lower in calories and larger in volume than low fiber diets, and require more chewing which helps promote a feeling of fullness and satisfaction after eating.³⁰ SAC ¶ 224gh; Ohrt Decl., Ex. 30.²²

These series of statements (about Dietary Fiber, Whole Grain and Fiber, getting enough fiber, and fiber to help with weight management) are neither health nor implied nutrient content claims. While plaintiffs have not shown that they are health claims, in context they do not appear to be preempted implied nutrient content claims either. There are no direct statements about the contents of the products at issue, much less an implication that the products at issue contain specific levels (or healthful levels of specific nutrients).

To sum up the discussion in this Section, the nutrient content claims and permitted health claims identified in the preceding six pages *cannot* be relied on as support for plaintiffs’ false and misleading theory.²³

V. PUFFERY

In my prior Order, I rejected Post’s attempt to argue that many, if not most, of the challenged statements were mere puffery because Post failed to identify and argue about each challenged statement in its motion. Instead, it identified the challenged statements only in a 77 page chart. Post did not address the context of those statements in light of their specific surrounding text. June 1 2017 Order at 32. I allowed Post to re-raise this issue, following the

²² Made on Bran Flakes labels.

²³ Defendant also challenges plaintiffs’ reliance on “Reduced Cancer Risk,” SAC ¶ 215n, on Shredded Wheat Honey Nut, but in opposition, plaintiffs’ drop their reliance on that statement. Oppo. 16 n.4

1 filing of a SAC, “as long as it considers the challenged statements in the context of other related
2 statements on the same labels to show why, in their full context, the statements are mere puffery.”
3 *Id.* Post has now done so and each challenged statement will be addressed below.

4 “Advertisements that amount to ‘mere puffery’ are not actionable because no reasonable
5 consumer relies on puffery. Factual representations, however, are actionable.” *Stickrath v. Globalstar,*
6 *Inc.*, 527 F. Supp. 2d 992, 998 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (citations omitted). In order to assess whether a
7 statement is mere puffery, it must be considered in the context of the whole label. *See, e.g., Williams,*
8 552 F.3d at 939 (acknowledging that standing on its own “nutritious” could be considered puffery, but
9 where the “statement certainly contributes, however, to the deceptive context of the packaging as a
10 whole” and “given the context of this statement” motion to dismiss denied); *Coe v. Gen. Mills, Inc.*,
11 No. 15-CV-05112-TEH, 2016 WL 4208287, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 10, 2016) (considering statements
12 in context of other representations on the package and declining to dismiss “a great start to your day,”
13 “start your school day right,” and “kick-start your day” as mere puffery); *Jones v. Nutiva, Inc.*, No. 16-
14 CV-00711-HSG, 2016 WL 5210935, at *7 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 22, 2016) (“considered in the context of
15 Defendant’s entire Virgin Coconut Oil label, this statement could ‘certainly contribute [] ... to the
16 deceptive context of the package as a whole.”); *but see Salazar v. Honest Tea, Inc.*, 74 F. Supp. 3d
17 1304, 1317 (E.D. Cal. 2014) (on their own, a “tad” and a “kiss” are “vague and non-specific terms that
18 lack any clear, objective indication of their levels.”).

19 **A. Great Grains: “Less processed nutrition you can see”**

20 Less processed is not, in this context, puffery. On its face, plaintiffs’ argument that this
21 implies Great Grains cereals are less processed (and therefore, healthier) than other cereals is
22 plausible and quantifiable.

23 **B. HBO: “Touch of honey” and “wholesome”**

24 As to “touch of honey,” Post notes that in *Hadley II*, Judge Koh concluded that the phrases
25 “just the right amount of sweetness”; “with a Touch of Golden Honey”; “Touch of Sweetness”;
26 and “Drizzled with Honey” were nonactionable puffery because there was no “benchmark for
27 determining whether a product has a ‘touch’ of honey or sweetness. Instead, that is a subjective
28 determination. A reasonable consumer would not be able to determine what is meant by a ‘touch’

1 of golden honey or sweetness, and thus would not expect any specific amount of honey or
2 sweetness.” 273 F.Supp.3d at 1087.²⁴ Post argues that “touch of honey” here should meet the
3 same fate. Plaintiffs respond that Judge Koh’s distinction between “touch of honey” and “lightly
4 sweetened” is not persuasive, and that when considered in context “touch of honey” implies low
5 sugar content, which is not the case. Oppo. at 26. Judge Koh’s analysis, however, is persuasive
6 and I will follow it here.

7 With respect to wholesome, given the context of the statement and plaintiffs arguments, as
8 with the phrase “nutritious” considered by the Ninth Circuit in *Williams v. Gerber Products Co.*,
9 552 F.3d 934 (9th Cir. 2008), the “statement certainly contributes, however, to the deceptive
10 context of the packaging as a whole” and will not be dismissed as puffery at this juncture. *Id.* at
11 939; *see also Hadley II*, 273 F.Supp.3d at 1083 (“Based on the fact that the terms ‘nutritious,’
12 ‘essential nutrients,’ and ‘wholesome’ might cause a reasonable consumer to think that a product
13 is healthy, the Court cannot conclude as a matter of law that no reasonable consumer would rely
14 on these statements.”).²⁵

15 **C. Raisin Bran: “where nutritious and delicious live in harmony” and “natural**
16 **advantage”**

17 As noted above, the Ninth Circuit in *Williams* refused to dismiss “nutritious” as mere
18 puffery when considered in context. The same applies there. The fact that nutritious is combined
19 with “delicious,” and delicious on its own may be puffery and not independently actionable, does
20 not make this statement as a whole puffery.

21 Natural advantage, however, is different. That phrase is untethered to anything concrete.²⁶
22 This is not, for example, a case where plaintiffs are alleging the ingredients are not “100%
23 natural.” Natural advantage without context is non-actionable puffery.

24 ²⁴ Although Judge Koh concluded “lightly sweetened” and “lightly frosted” were actionable. *Id.*

25 ²⁵ In *Hadley II*, Judge Koh concluded that the addition of exaggerated adjective to “unbelievably
26 nutritious” and “positively nutritious” made those statements puffery. *Id.* at *23.

27 ²⁶ This make this phrase unlike the “Great Start” claims at issue in *Coe v. General Mills, Inc.*,
28 2016 WL 4208287, at *1 (N.D. Cal., Aug. 10, 2016, No. 15-CV-05112-TEH).

1 **D. Honeycomb: “Nutritious Sweetened Corn Oat Cereal”**

2 Nutritiously sweetened is not mere puffery. Whether and how the cereal is sweetened is
3 ascertainable and verifiable.

4 **E. HBO Whole Grain Products: “Whole Grains—good for your family . . . good
5 for you;”²⁷ “Rich in nutrients...important for moms-to-be and growing
6 children;” and “Starting your day with a bowl of HBO Whole Grain Cereal is
7 a smart step toward eating a balanced diet.”**

8 The phrases “good for your family” and “good for you” when considered in context, imply
9 the same as nutritious and wholesome. Under the *Williams* analysis, they will not be dismissed at
10 this juncture as puffery. *See, e.g., Hadley II*, 273 F.Supp.3d at 1085 (refusing to dismiss as
11 puffery “Start with a healthy spoonful,” “Invest in your Health invest in yourself,” “good for you,”
12 and “balanced breakfast”).

13 The “rich in nutrients” and “important” for specific groups statements are likewise not
14 puffery. Whether the products are rich in nutrients and important for the identified groups are
15 ascertainable, verifiable questions.

16 Finally, “smart step towards eating a balanced diet” is not puffery. When considered in
17 context and in light of plaintiffs’ claims, it is actionable. *See, e.g., Coe v. General Mills, Inc.*,
18 2016 WL 4208287, at *5 (N.D. Cal., Aug. 10, 2016) (statements including “a great start to your
19 day,” “start your school day right,” and “kick-start your day,” with “appealing photographic
20 images depicting healthy and successful kids and parents,” not puffery in context where the
21 “arguably contribute to the alleged ‘deceptive context of the packaging as a whole.’”).

22 **F. HBO Greek Products: “A touch of wildflower honey;” “Wholesome
23 nutrition;” and “Goodness and taste in every bowl.”**

24 The touch of honey statements, as above, are puffery and not actionable.

25 “Wholesome nutrition,” for reasons described above, is not mere puffery.

26 For the “goodness and taste” comment, taste is obviously puffery and “goodness” falls also
27 over the line into puffery.

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²⁷ In their Opposition, plaintiffs drop their reliance on “good for your health” from this sentence.
Oppo. at 14 n.3.

1 **G. HBO Granolas (except dark chocolate): “It’s the perfect combination of**
2 **wholesome goodness and honey-sweet crunch that everyone in the entire**
3 **family will love.”**

4 For the reasons described above, “wholesome goodness” is not puffery given the use of
5 “wholesome.”

6 **H. HBO Protein Granola with Dark Chocolate: “Helps Fuel Your Body with**
7 **Sustained Energy;” and “just a touch of wildflower honey.”**

8 Whether the product actually “fuels” bodies “with sustained energy” is not puffery; the
9 veracity of that phrase is ascertainable and verifiable.²⁸

10 As for “just a touch,” that is, consistent with the analysis above, puffery.

11 **I. Shredded Wheat Honey Nut: “Post Shredded Wheat is one of the simple**
12 **things you can do to feel good each day.”**

13 As an initial matter, it is unclear whether this phrase appears on products other than
14 Shredded Wheat Honey Nut. If it does not, plaintiffs cannot rely on this phrase for the reasons
15 discussed below. In any event, “feel good” is puffery. Absent evidence that “feel good” is
16 conveyed with respect to health or wellness, by itself it cannot be ascertained or verifiable and is
17 puffery.

18 **VI. SHREDDED WHEAT HONEY NUT**

19 Post also moves to dismiss two specific claims asserted only against Shredded Wheat
20 Honey Nut; the “No Sugar” and “0g of sugars per serving” claims. Post contends these claims –
21 resulting from “printing errors” – must be dismissed from the case because plaintiffs did not
22 purchase that product and those two claims do not appear on any of the products plaintiffs
23 purchased. Plaintiffs respond that these statements are unlawful under the FDA regulations and
24 that plaintiffs should be allowed to pursue them under the analysis of *Jones v. Nutiva, Inc.* 2016 WL
25 5210935, at *5 (N.D. Cal., Sept. 22, 2016, No. 16-CV-00711-HSG) (allowing plaintiffs to
26 challenge claims made on unpurchased products).

27 The *Jones* court was applying my analysis in *Ang v. Bimbo Bakeries USA, Inc.*, 2014 WL
28 1024182 (N.D. Cal., Mar. 13, 2014, No. 13-CV-01196-WHO), where I held that plaintiffs may

²⁸ The addition of “sustained energy” and the context of this statement leads to a different result than in *Coe v. General Mills, Inc.*, 2016 WL 4208287, where the “Fuel Up” claims were found to be “too general” and exaggerated to be actionable. *Id.* at *6.

1 pursue mislabeling claims for products which they did not purchase as long as the challenged
2 statements were materially similar to statements made on the products they purchased, even if the
3 products themselves or product labels were otherwise different. *Id.* at *8. Here, plaintiffs did not
4 purchase a product bearing the “No Sugar” or “0g of sugars per serving” labels. Resolution of the
5 challenges to those statements would require a distinct and separate analysis from the analyses
6 applicable to the statements made on the products plaintiffs purchased. Therefore, plaintiffs lack
7 standing and may not pursue the “No Sugar” and “0g of sugars per serving” claims on the
8 Shredded Wheat Honey Nut product.

9 **VII. WARRANTY CLAIMS**

10 In my prior Order, I dismissed plaintiffs’ express and implied warranty claims with leave
11 to amend for two reasons. First, it was unclear which of the 90 statements identified in the FAC
12 were being “stitched together” to claim warranties for specific products. June 1, 2017 Order at 34.
13 Second, the FAC did not adequately identify which specific statements on specific products were
14 the basis of their warranty claims. *Id.* at 35. Plaintiffs, if they amended, were required to “identify
15 what express warranties they are claiming as to each product” and the “exact representations that
16 allegedly form a warranty for each product.” *Id.*

17 Post moves to dismiss the amended warranty claims, asserting that plaintiffs have failed to
18 comply with my express directions. However, as to the statements creating a warranty, plaintiffs
19 have now identified each statement for each product at issue, focusing more narrowly on “healthy”
20 “nutritious” and “less processed” statements. SAC ¶¶ 399a. – 399t. Post argues that plaintiffs’
21 pleading is still deficient because plaintiffs fail to allege that the identified statements appeared on
22 specific product labels at the same time. To support its argument, Post points to two examples –
23 on Honey Bunches of Oats and Raisin Bran – and contends that the challenged statements
24 appeared on different labels at different times or appeared on different parts of the cereal boxes.
25 Mot. at 28-30. Other than this time and placement challenge, Post does not attack any specific set
26 of claims to argue that the statements could not form a warranty.²⁹ Post’s challenge to whether

27 _____
28 ²⁹ Post also reiterates its arguments that plaintiffs cannot rely on true statements, FDA-approved
nutrient content claims, or claims that are mere puffery as support for its breach of warranty claim.

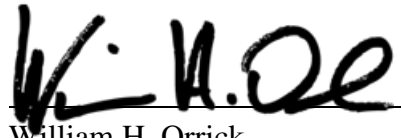
1 certain statements appeared on the same label in the same timeframe and in the same general
2 location is better resolved on a motion for summary judgment, when plaintiffs will need to show
3 how the statements appeared together to substantiate their warranty claims.

4 **CONCLUSION**

5 For the foregoing reasons, plaintiffs' claims based on statements that I have identified as
6 being nutrient content claims or mere puffery are DISMISSED without leave to amend. Plaintiffs'
7 claims based on statements on the Shredded Wheat Honey Nut labels are DISMISSED without
8 leave to amend. Defendant's motion to dismiss is otherwise DENIED.

9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

10 Dated: March 15, 2018

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13 William H. Orrick
14 United States District Judge

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Mot. at 29-30. I disagree with respect to the allegedly "true" statements, for the reasons discussed above, but agree that any FDA-approved nutrient content claims or claims that are mere puffery cannot form the basis of a breach of warranty claim.