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AT SEATTLE  
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
DEPUTY



07-CV-00453-CMP

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

STACEY HELLER, TOINETTE ROBINSON,  
DAVID RAPP, and CECILY AND  
TERRENCE MITCHELL, individually and on  
behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

MENU FOODS, a foreign corporation,

Defendant.

No **CV 07-0453** JCC

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Stacey Heller, Toinette Robinson, David Rapp, and Cecily and Terrence Mitchell ("Plaintiffs"), by and through their undersigned attorneys, bring this civil action for damages on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated against the above-named Defendant and complain and allege as follows:

**I. NATURE OF ACTION**

1. Plaintiffs bring this action as a Class Action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of all persons who purchased any dog or cat food that was produced by defendant Menu Foods and/or has had a dog or cat become ill or die as a result of eating the food.

2. The Defendant is a producer of, *inter alia*, dog and cat food. Menu Foods produces dog and cat food sold under familiar brand names such as Iams, Eukanuba and Science

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT - I  
Case No.



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1 Dict. Menu Foods distributes its dog and cat food throughout the United States to retailers such  
2 as Wal-Mart, Kroger and Safeway.

3 3. Dog and cat food that the Defendant produced caused an unknown number of  
4 dogs and cats to become ill, and many of them to die.

5 4. To date, Menu Foods has recalled 50 brands of dog food and 40 brands of cat  
6 food that have sickened and killed dogs and cats. All recalled food to date is of the "cuts and  
7 gravy wet" style.

8 5. As a result of the Defendant's actions, Plaintiffs and other Class members have  
9 suffered economic damage.

10 **II. PARTIES**

11 6. Plaintiff Stacey Heller has at all material times been a resident of Pulaski,  
12 Virginia. Ms. Heller had a pet that became sick and died after eating Defendant's pet food.

13 7. Plaintiff Toinette Robinson has at all material times been a resident of Truckee,  
14 California. Ms. Robinson had a pet that became sick and died after eating Defendant's pet food.

15 8. Plaintiff David Rapp has at all material times been a resident of Hannover  
16 Township, Pennsylvania. Mr. Rapp had a pet that became sick and died after eating Defendant's  
17 pet food.

18 9. Plaintiffs Cecily and Terrence Mitchell have at all material times been a resident  
19 of Seattle, Washington. The Mitchells had a pet that became sick and died after eating  
20 Defendant's pet food.

21 10. Defendant Menu Foods is, upon information and belief, a corporation organized  
22 under the laws of Canada that transacts business in Washington State.

23 **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

24 11. Subject-matter jurisdiction is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1) because the  
25 Plaintiffs and Defendant are citizens of different states and the amount in controversy exceeds  
26

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Case No.



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1 \$75,000.00. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state-law claims under 28 U.S.C.  
2 § 1367.

3 12. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) because the  
4 Defendant systematically and continuously sold its product within this district and Defendant  
5 transacts business within this district.

6 **IV. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATION**

7 13. Plaintiffs bring this suit as a class action under Rules 23(a), (b)(1), (b)(2) and  
8 (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of themselves and a Plaintiff Class (the  
9 "Class") composed of all persons who purchased any dog or cat food that was produced by the  
10 Defendant and/or has had a dog or cat become ill or die as a result of eating the food. Plaintiffs  
11 reserve the right to modify this class definition before moving for class certification.

12 14. The Class is ascertainable and there is a well-defined community of interest  
13 among the members of the Class.

14 15. Membership in the Class is so numerous as to make it impractical to bring all  
15 Class members before the Court. The identity and exact number of Class members is unknown  
16 but is estimated to be at least in the hundreds, if not thousands considering the fact that Menu  
17 Foods has identified 50 dog foods and 40 cat foods that may be causing harm to pets.

18 16. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of other Class members, all of whom have  
19 suffered harm due to Defendant's uniform course of conduct.

20 17. Plaintiffs are members of the Class.

21 18. There are numerous and substantial questions of law and fact common to all of  
22 the members of the Class that control this litigation and predominate over any questions affecting  
23 only individual members of the Class. The common issues include, but are not limited to, the  
24 following:

25 (a) Was the Defendant's dog and cat food materially defective, and unfit for  
26 use as dog or cat food?

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1 (b) Whether Defendant breached any contract, implied contract or warranties  
2 related to the sale of the dog and cat food?

3 (c) Did the Defendant's dog and cat food cause Plaintiffs' and other Class  
4 members' pets to become ill?

5 (d) Were Plaintiffs and other Class members damaged, and, if so, what is the  
6 proper measure thereof?

7 (e) The appropriate form of injunctive, declaratory and other relief.

8 19. The prosecution of separate actions by members of the Class would create a risk  
9 of establishing incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendant – for example, one court  
10 might decide that the Defendant is obligated under the law to pay damages to Class members,  
11 and another might decide that the Defendant is not so obligated. Individual actions may, as a  
12 practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of the Class.

13 20. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class in that they  
14 have no interests that are antagonistic to other members of the Class and have retained counsel  
15 competent in the prosecution of class actions to represent themselves and the Class.

16 21. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient  
17 adjudication of this controversy. Given (i) the substantive complexity of this litigation; (ii) the  
18 size of individual Class members' claims; and (iii) the limited resources of the Class members,  
19 few, if any, Class members could afford to seek legal redress individually for the wrongs  
20 Defendant has committed against them.

21 22. Without a class action, the Class will continue to suffer damage, Defendant's  
22 violations of the law or laws will continue without remedy, and Defendant will continue to enjoy  
23 the fruits and proceeds of its unlawful misconduct.

24 23. This action will foster an orderly and expeditious administration of Class claims,  
25 economies of time, effort and expense, and uniformity of decision.

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1 24. Inferences and presumptions of materiality and reliance are available to obtain  
2 class-wide determinations of those elements within the Class claims, as are accepted  
3 methodologies for class-wide proof of damages; alternatively, upon adjudication of Defendant's  
4 common liability, the Court can efficiently determine the claims of the individual Class  
5 members.

6 25. This action presents no difficulty that would impede the Court's management of it  
7 as a class action, and a class action is the best (if not the only) available means by which  
8 members of the Class can seek legal redress for the harm caused them by Defendant.

9 26. In the absence of a class action, Defendant would be unjustly enriched because it  
10 would be able to retain the benefits and fruits of its wrongful conduct.

11 27. The Claims in this case are also properly certifiable under applicable law.

12 **V. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

13 28. Plaintiff Stacey Heller was the owner of a female cat named Callie.

14 29. Ms. Heller purchased Special Kitty wet cat food from Wal-Mart for Callie to  
15 consume.

16 30. Callie ate the Special Kitty brand wet-style cat food for several years before her  
17 death.

18 31. Callie became extremely ill during the week of March 12, 2007. On March 14,  
19 2007, Ms. Heller took Callie to a veterinarian, who informed her that Callie had suffered kidney  
20 failure, also known as acute renal failure. On March 19, 2007, Callie had to be euthanized.

21 32. Plaintiff Toinette Robinson was the owner of a female dog named Lhotse.

22 33. Ms. Robinson purchased Priority U.S. brand wet dog food from Safeway for  
23 Lhotse to consume.

24 34. Lhotse ate the Priority U.S. brand wet dog food before her death.  
25  
26

1 35. Lhotse became extremely ill during the end of January 2007. On February 1,  
2 2007, Ms. Robinson took Lhotse to a veterinarian, who informed her that Lhotse had suffered  
3 kidney failure. On February 15, 2007, Lhotse had to be euthanized.

4 36. Plaintiff David Rapp was the owner of a male dog named Buck.

5 37. Mr. Rapp purchased Weiss Total Pet wet-style dog food for Buck to consume.

6 38. Buck became extremely ill in early February 2007. On February 10, 2007, Mr.  
7 Rapp took Buck to a veterinarian, who informed him that Buck had suffered kidney failure.  
8 Buck died soon afterwards.

9 39. Plaintiffs Cecily and Terrence Mitchell were the owners of a male cat named  
10 Yoda.

11 40. The Mitchells purchased Iams wet cat food from QFC for Yoda to consume.

12 41. Yoda became extremely ill and died after eating Iams wet pouches.

13 42. In March 2007, Menu Foods recalled 50 brands of cuts and gravy wet-style dog  
14 food and 40 brands of cuts and gravy wet-style cat food that had caused dogs and pets to become  
15 ill. One common symptom in the sick animals was kidney failure.

16 43. The Special Kitty wet cat food from Wal-Mart that Callic consumed for several  
17 years before her death is one of the brands that Menu Foods recalled.

18 44. The Priority U.S. brand wet dog food from Safeway that Lhotse consumed before  
19 her death is also one of the brands that Menu Foods recalled.

20 45. The Weiss Total Pet wet-style dog food that Buck consumed before his death is  
21 another of the brands that Menu Foods recalled.

22 46. The Iams wet cat food from QFC that Yoda consumed years before his death is  
23 also one of the brands that Menu Foods recalled.

24 47. As a result of Defendant's acts and omissions Plaintiffs and other Class members  
25 have suffered economic damage.

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**VI. BREACH OF CONTRACT**

48. Plaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein.

49. Plaintiffs and Class members purchased pet food produced by the Defendant based on the understanding that the food was safe for their pets to consume.

50. The pet food produced by the Defendant was not safe for pets to consume and caused dogs and cats to become ill. The unsafe nature of the pet food constituted a breach of contract.

51. As a result of the breach Plaintiffs and Class members suffered damages that may fairly and reasonably be considered as arising naturally from the breach or may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of the parties, at the time they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it.

**VII. UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

52. Plaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein.

53. Defendant was and continues to be unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and other Class members.

54. Defendant should be required to disgorge this unjust enrichment.

**VIII. UNLAWFUL, DECEPTIVE AND UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES**

55. Plaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein.

56. Defendant's sale of tainted pet food constitutes an unlawful, deceptive and unfair business act within the meaning of the Washington Consumer Protection Act, RCW 19.86 *et seq.*, and similar statutory enactments of other states (including consumer protection and consumer sales practice acts).

57. Defendant's sale of hazardous pet food has the capacity to deceive a substantial portion of the public and to affect the public interest.

58. As a result of Defendant's unfair or deceptive acts or practices, Plaintiffs and other Class members suffered injuries in an amount to be proven at trial.

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**IX. BREACH OF WARRANTIES**

59. Plaintiffs reallege all prior allegations as though fully stated herein.

60. Cat food and dog food produced by Menu Foods are "goods" within the meaning of Uniform Commercial Code Article 2.

61. Defendant's conduct as described herein constitutes breach of an implied or express warranty of affirmation.

62. Defendant's conduct as described herein constitutes breach of an implied warranty of merchantability.

63. Defendant's conduct as described herein constitutes breach of an implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.

64. As a proximate result of the aforementioned wrongful conduct and breach, Plaintiffs and other Class members have suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial. Defendant had actual or constructive notice of such damages.

**X. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs and Class members request that the Court enter an order of judgment against Defendant including the following:

Certification of the action as a class action under Rule 23(b)(1) - (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure with respect to the claims for damages, and appointment of Plaintiffs as Class Representative and their counsel of record as Class Counsel;

Actual damages (including all general, special, incidental, and consequential damages), statutory damages (including treble damages), punitive damages (as allowed by the law(s) of the states having a legally sufficient connection with Defendant and its acts or omissions) and such other relief as provided by the statutes cited herein;

Prejudgment and post-judgment interest on such monetary relief;

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1 Equitable relief in the form of restitution and/or disgorgement of all unlawful or illegal  
2 profits received by Defendant as a result of the unfair, unlawful and/or deceptive conduct alleged  
3 herein;

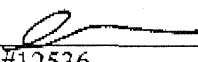
4 Other appropriate injunctive relief;

5 The costs of bringing this suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees; and

6 Such other relief as this Court may deem just, equitable and proper.

7 DATED this 27th day of March, 2007.

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