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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DAWN SMITH, an individual,

Plaintiff,

v.

AMYLIN PHARMACEUTICALS,
LLC f/k/a AMYLIN
PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., a
limited liability company; McKESSON
CORPORATION, a Delaware
corporation; ELI LILLY AND
COMPANY, a corporation; NOVO
NORDISK, INC., a Delaware
corporation; NOV NORDISK A/S, a
foreign corporation; and Does 1
through 100,

Defendants.

Civil No.13cv1236 AJB (MDD)

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF’S
MOTION TO REMAND

(Doc. No. 9)

Presently before the Court is Plaintiff Dawn Smith’s (“Plaintiff”) motion to remand pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1447(c). (Doc. No. 9.) Defendant Amylin Pharmaceuticals LLC f/k/a Amylin Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (“Amylin”) filed an opposition on June 26, 2013, (Doc. No. 11), and Plaintiff filed a reply on July 3, 2013, (Doc. No. 12). In accordance with Civil Local Rule 7.1.d.1, the Court finds the motion suitable for determination on the papers and without oral argument. Accordingly, the motion hearing scheduled for July 25, 2013, is hereby vacated. For the reasons set below, the Court GRANTS Plaintiff’s motion to remand. (Doc. No. 9.) The Clerk of Court is instructed to remand the action to San Diego Superior Court.

1 **BACKGROUND**

2 On April 4, 2013, Plaintiff commenced this products liability action in San Diego
3 Superior Court, alleging seven state law causes of action against all Defendants for: (1)
4 strict liability based on inadequate warnings; (2) strict liability based on a design defect:
5 (3) negligence; (4) breach of the implied warranty of merchantability; (5) breach of
6 express warranty; (6) negligent misrepresentation; and (7) fraudulent concealment. (Doc.
7 No. 1, Ex. A.) The Complaint alleges Plaintiff developed pancreatic cancer as a result of
8 her ingestion of the prescription drugs Byetta and Victoza, which were prescribed to
9 Plaintiff to treat her Type 2 diabetes. (Compl. ¶¶ 1, 2, 72.) Plaintiff alleges both Byetta
10 and Victoza were manufactured by Amylin and Novo Nordisk Inc./Novo Nordisk A/S
11 (“Novo Nordisk”), and that McKesson Corporation (“McKesson”) not only distributed
12 Byetta, but also partnered with Amylin and Eli Lilly and Company (“Eli Lilly”) to assist
13 pharmacists, counsel patients, and market, promote, and distribute safety information
14 regarding Byetta, (*Id.* at ¶¶ 19-29.)

15 On May 24, 2013, Amylin removed the action to this Court on the basis of
16 complete diversity between Plaintiff and all properly joined Defendants. (Doc. No. 1 ¶
17 3.) Amylin contends McKesson was fraudulently joined, and therefore McKesson’s
18 citizenship should be disregarded for purposes of determining the right to remove the
19 action based on complete diversity. Eli Lilly and Novo Nordisk filed their consent to and
20 joinder in Amylin’s notice of removal on May 23, 2013 and May 24, 2013, respectively.
21 (Doc. No. 1, Exs. B, C.) McKesson did not file a notice of consent. Plaintiff filed the
22 instant motion to remand on June 12, 2013. (Doc. No. 9.)

23 **LEGAL STANDARD**

24 The right to remove a case to federal court is entirely a creature of statute. *See*
25 *Libhart v. Santa Monica Dairy Co.*, 592 F.2d 1062, 1064 (9th Cir. 1979). The removal
26 statute, 28 U.S.C. § 1441, allows defendants to remove an action when a case originally
27 filed in state court presents a federal question, or is between citizens of different states
28 and involves an amount in controversy that exceeds \$75,000. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1441(a)

1 and (b); 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332(a). “[J]urisdiction in a diversity case is determined at
2 the time of removal,” *Am. Dental Indus., Inc. v. EAX Worldwide, Inc.*, 228 F. Supp. 2d
3 1155, 1157 (D. Or. 2002), and only state court actions that could originally have been
4 filed in federal court can be removed, 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a); *Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams*,
5 482 U.S. 386, 392, 107 S. Ct. 2425, 96 L. Ed. 2d 318 (1987); *Ethridge v. Harbor House*
6 *Rest.*, 861 F.2d 1389, 1393 (9th Cir. 1988); *see also St. Paul Mercury Indem. Co. v. Red*
7 *Cab Co.*, 303 U.S. 283, 289, 58 S. Ct. 586, 82 L. Ed. 845 (1938) (“The inability of
8 plaintiff to recover an amount adequate to give the court jurisdiction does not show his
9 bad faith or oust the jurisdiction . . . Events occurring subsequent to the institution of suit
10 which reduce the amount recoverable below the statutory limit do not oust jurisdiction”).

11 The Ninth Circuit “strictly construe[s] the removal statute against removal jurisdic-
12 tion,” and “[f]ederal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of
13 removal in the first instance.” *Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992)
14 (citing *Boggs v. Lewis*, 863 F.2d 662, 663 (9th Cir. 1988). “The ‘strong presumption’
15 against removal jurisdiction means that the defendant always has the burden of establish-
16 ing that removal is proper.” *Id.* (citing *Nishimoto v. Federman–Bachrach & Assocs.*, 903
17 F.2d 709, 712 n.3 (9th Cir. 1990); *Emrich v. Touche Ross & Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1195
18 (9th Cir. 1988)).

19 DISCUSSION

20 Plaintiff alleges the instant action should be remanded because: (1) the Court lacks
21 subject matter jurisdiction over the matter because Plaintiff and Defendant McKesson are
22 both citizens of California; and (2) Amylin’s notice of removal was procedurally
23 defective because it violated the forum defendant rule and the unanimity rule.¹ There-
24 fore, because Plaintiff and Defendant McKesson are both citizens of California, and
25 McKesson did not join Amylin’s notice of removal, Plaintiff contends remand is re-

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27 ¹ Plaintiff is a citizen of California, Amylin is a limited liability company and is thus a citizen of
28 both Delaware and New York, Eli Lilly is a citizen of Indiana, Novo Nordisk Inc. is a citizen of both
Delaware and New Jersey, Novo Nordisk A/S is a foreign corporation and is thus a citizen of Denmark,
and McKesson is a citizen of both Delaware and California.

1 quired. Because the Court finds McKesson was not fraudulently joined, and remands the
2 action to San Diego Superior Court on that basis alone, the Court does not address the
3 parties' respective arguments regarding the procedural defects in Amylin's notice of
4 removal.

5 **I. Diversity Jurisdiction**

6 District courts have "original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in
7 controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs . . ." and
8 there is complete diversity between the parties, i.e., all plaintiffs have a citizenship
9 different than all defendants. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a); *see also Matheson v. Progressive*
10 *Specialty Ins. Co.*, 319 F.3d 1089, 1090 (9th Cir. 2003) ("[J]urisdiction founded on
11 [diversity] requires that the parties be in complete diversity and the amount in contro-
12 versy exceed \$75,000"); *Caterpillar*, 519 U.S. at 68 & n.3. "An exception to the
13 requirement for complete diversity exists however, when a non-diverse defendant has
14 been fraudulently joined for the purposes of defeating diversity jurisdiction." *McCabe v.*
15 *Gen. Foods Corp.*, 811 F.2d 1336, 1339 (9th Cir. 1987). "In that case, the district court
16 may disregard a non-diverse party named in the state court complaint and retain jurisdic-
17 tion if joinder of the non-diverse party is a sham or fraudulent." *Pasco v. Red Robin*
18 *Gourmet Burgers, Inc.*, No. 11-cv-01402 AWI-SKI, at *2 (E.D. Cal. November 17,
19 2011).

20 **A. Complete Diversity and Fraudulent Joinder**

21 Amylin contends the Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the matter because
22 there is complete diversity of citizenship between Plaintiff and each of the properly
23 joined Defendants—Amylin, Eli Lilly, and Novo Nordisk.² Although Amylin admits that
24 Plaintiff and Defendant McKesson are both citizens of California, and that McKesson
25 failed to join Amylin's notice of removal, Amylin argues McKesson's citizenship and
26 failure to join the notice of removal should be ignored for purposes of establishing

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28 ² Amylin also contends that the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs. Plaintiff does not contest this amount, and the Court finds Amylin's contentions adequately plead.

1 diversity jurisdiction because McKesson was fraudulently joined.

2 “Fraudulent joinder is a term of art” and does not require an ill motive. *McCabe*,
3 811 F.2d at 1339; *see also Briano v. Conseco Life Ins. Co.*, 126 F. Supp. 2d 1293, 1296
4 (C.D. Cal. 2000) (stating that the court need not find that the joinder of the non-diverse
5 party was for the purpose of preventing removal in order to find fraudulent joinder).
6 Instead, joinder is deemed fraudulent if the plaintiff fails to state a cause of action against
7 the non-diverse defendant, and “that failure is obvious according to the well-settled rules
8 of the state.” *Nasrawi v. Buck Consultants, LLC*, 776 F. Supp. 2d 1166, 1175; *Ritchey v.*
9 *Upjohn Drug Co.*, 139 F.3d 1313, 1318 (9th Cir.1998); *McCabe*, 811 F.2d at 1339. This
10 requires the Court to find that “there is absolutely no possibility that the plaintiff will be
11 able to establish a cause of action against the non-diverse defendant in state court.”
12 *Briano*, 126 F. Supp. 2d at 1296; *Hunter v. Phillip Morris*, 582 F.3d 1039, 1044-46
13 (2009) (quoting *Florence v. Crescent Res., LLC*, 484 F.3d 1293, 1299 (11th Cir. 2007)
14 (finding fraudulent joinder does not apply “if there is any possibility that the state law
15 might impose liability on a resident defendant under the circumstances alleged in the
16 complaint”); *Tillman v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco*, 340 F.3d 1277, 1279 (11th Cir. 2003)
17 (stating that diversity jurisdiction is lacking “if there is a possibility that a state court
18 would find that the complaint states a cause of action against any of the resident defen-
19 dants.”). Therefore, a non-diverse defendant is deemed to be fraudulently joined, if, after
20 all disputed questions of fact and all ambiguities in the controlling state law are resolved
21 in the plaintiff’s favor, the plaintiff could not possibly recover against the non-diverse
22 defendant. *Nasrawi*, 776 F. Supp. at 1169-70 (citing *Kruso v. Int'l Tel. & Tel. Corp.*, 872
23 F.2d 1416, 1426 (9th Cir. 1989).

24 In making this determination, “[t]he court’s job is not to determine whether the
25 plaintiff will actually or even probably prevail on [the] merits of his claim, but rather to
26 evaluate whether there is any possibility [the] plaintiff may do so.” *Archuleta v. Am.*
27 *Airlines, Inc.*, No. CV-00-1286 MMM (SHX), 2000 WL 656808, at *8 (C.D. Cal. May
28 12, 2000); *Bear Valley Family, L.P. v. Bank Midwest, N.A.*, No. ED-CV-10-905 PSG

1 (JEMx), 2010 WL 3369600, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 23, 2010) (stating that courts generally
2 disfavor the doctrine of fraudulent joinder, and as a result, any ambiguity of law or fact
3 must be resolved in favor of remand). Therefore, Amylin bears the heavy burden of
4 proving McKesson’s joinder was fraudulent. *See Hamilton Materials Inc. v. Dow Chem.*
5 *Corp.*, 494 F.3d 1203, 1206 (9th Cir. 2007) (stating that the removing party must prove
6 fraudulent joinder by “clear and convincing evidence”); *Burris v. AT & T Wireless, Inc.*,
7 No. C 06-02904 JSW, 2006 WL 2038040, at *2 (N.D. Cal. July 19, 2006) (stating that
8 remand must be granted unless the defendant shows that the plaintiff “would not be
9 afforded leave to amend his complaint to cure [the] purported deficiency”).

10 **1. Federal Preemption**

11 Amylin’s fraudulent joinder argument is two-fold. First, Amylin argues that each
12 of Plaintiff’s state law “failure to warn” tort claims are preempted by federal law based
13 on the Supreme Court’s recent holdings in *Plica, Inc. v. Mensing*, 131 S. Ct. 2567 (2011)
14 and *Mutual Pharmaceutical Company, Inc. v. Bartlett*, — S. Ct. —, 2013 WL 3155230
15 (U.S. June 24, 2013). Amylin contends that just as *Mensing* held that manufacturers of
16 generic prescription drugs cannot be liable for certain state law failure to warn claims,
17 and *Bartlett* held that manufacturers of generic prescription drugs cannot be liable for
18 state law design defect claims based on inadequate warnings, distributors of prescription
19 drugs, like McKesson, should likewise be shielded from liability because they can not
20 legally change the labeling of a particular drug without subjecting themselves to potential
21 liability under federal law.

22 In response, Plaintiff argues that federal preemption is an affirmative defense that
23 goes to the merits of Plaintiff’s claims, and therefore cannot be considered by the Court
24 when determining whether a non-diverse party has been fraudulently joined. Moreover,
25 to the extent the Court could consider the merits of Amylin’s federal preemption argu-
26 ment, Plaintiff contends remand would still be appropriate because neither *Mensing* nor
27 *Bartlett* directly apply to distributors of brand name drugs, such as McKesson. Finally,
28 Plaintiff argues that even if *Mensing* did apply to Plaintiff’s claims, allegations that

1 McKesson failed to use non-labeling means to warn of the drug’s dangers would not
2 obviously be preempted.

3 Although Amylin makes a valiant effort to argue that each of Plaintiff’s “failure to
4 warn” claims against McKesson are preempted under federal law, *Mensing* and *Bartlett*
5 do not necessitate that conclusion. Instead, *Mensing* and *Bartlett* held that certain failure
6 to warn claims against manufacturers of generic drugs are preempted under federal law
7 because it is impossible for such entities to comply with both state and federal regula-
8 tions. Neither case was directly applicable to distributors of brand name prescription
9 drugs, such as McKesson. Therefore, even though the Court recognizes the logic of
10 Amylin’s argument, that the reasoning of *Mensing* and *Bartlett* apply equally to prescrip-
11 tion drug distributors and could be extended, unless and until this rationale is extended to
12 distributors, it is not obvious, accordingly to the well settled rules of this state, that
13 Plaintiff has absolutely no claim against McKesson. *See, e.g., Caouette v. Bristol-Myers*
14 *Squibb Co.*, No. C-12-1814 EMC, 2012 WL 3580667, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 17, 2012);
15 *Halperin v. Merck, Sharpe & Dohme Corp.*, No. 11 C 9076, 2012 WL 1204728, at *11
16 (N.D. Ill. Apr. 10, 2012); *Hunter*, 582 F.3d at 1039 (stating that “[j]oinder is fraudulent
17 [i]f the plaintiff fails to state a cause of action against a resident defendant, and the failure
18 is obvious according to the settled rules of the state”) (internal quotation marks omitted).
19 Accordingly, the Court finds Amylin’s federal preemption argument without merit.

20 **2. Failure to State a Claim Under California Law**

21 Second, Amylin contends each of Plaintiff’s state law tort causes of action fail to
22 allege a viable claim against McKesson under California law. Amylin argues that other
23 than a few overly broad statements in which Plaintiff alleges that McKesson is a large
24 pharmaceutical distributor that “distributes to more than 40,000 customers,” and
25 “provides consolidation aides to pharmacists,” Plaintiff makes no specific, independent
26 allegations against McKesson. (Compl. ¶¶ 19-29.) Amylin asserts Plaintiff is unable to
27 cure these deficiencies because McKesson is merely a distributor of Byetta, who cannot
28 be liable under a failure to warn theory because it played no role in the manufacturer,

1 testing, marketing, or advertising of the drug—McKesson merely passed along unopened,
2 unaltered boxes of Byetta to businesses in the healthcare industry. Amylin also bases its
3 fraudulent joinder argument on the “learned intermediary” doctrine, and comment k to
4 the Restatement (Second) of Torts.

5 Once again, the Court finds Amylin’s arguments fail to satisfy its burden that
6 Plaintiff cannot, even if afforded leave to amend, state a single viable cause of action
7 against McKesson accordingly to the well settled laws of this state. For example, with
8 respect to distributor liability for failure to warn, although the California Supreme Court
9 has not expressly held that prescription drug distributors can be held strictly liable for
10 failure to warn of known risks, it is a well settled general rule under California law that
11 “[i]n a product liability action, every supplier in the stream of commerce or chain or
12 distribution, from manufacturer to retailer, is potentially liable.” *Edward v. A.L. Lease &*
13 *Co.*, 46 Cal. App. 4th 1029, 1033 (Cal. Ct. App. 1996); *see also O’Neil v. Crane Co.*, 53
14 Cal. 4th 335, 342 (Cal. 2012) (“California law has long provided that manufacturers,
15 distributors, and retailers have a duty to ensure the safety of their products, and will be
16 held strictly liable for injuries caused by a defect in their products.”); *Bostick v. Flex*
17 *Equip. Co., Inc.*, 147 Cal. App. 4th 80, 88 (Cal. Ct. App. 2007) (“The doctrine of strict
18 products liability imposes strict liability in tort on all of the participants in the chain of
19 distribution of a defective product.”). Therefore, in view of the relevant case law in this
20 state, it appears that a strict liability failure to warn cause of action remains viable against
21 McKesson.

22 Moreover, the learned intermediary doctrine provides that manufacturers do not
23 have a duty to warn consumers of a drug’s potential dangers if adequate warnings have
24 been given to physicians (the “intermediaries”). *See Carlin v. Super. Ct.*, 13 Cal. 4th
25 1104, 1116 (Cal. 1996). The doctrine only “applies if a manufacturer provided adequate
26 warnings to the intermediary.” *Hill v. Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corp.*, No.
27 1:06-CV-00939-JSR, 2013 WL 1953753 (E.D.N.Y. May 10, 2013) (citing *Stewart v.*
28 *Union Carbide Corp.*, 190 Cal. App. 4th 23, 29, 117 Cal. Rptr. 3d 791 (Cal. Ct. App.

1 2010). Therefore, because Plaintiff alleges that each of the Defendants knew of the risks
2 associated with Byetta and Victoza, and in the face of that knowledge failed to adequately
3 inform physicians of such risks, it appears the learned intermediary doctrine is inapplica-
4 ble. *See Maher v. Novartis Pharm. Corp.*, No. 07CV852 WQH (JMA), 2007 WL
5 2330713, at * 5 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 13, 2007). However, even if the Court found the
6 doctrine applicable, remand would still be appropriate because the doctrine would apply
7 to all defendants, making fraudulent joinder inapplicable. *See Smallwood v. Illinois Cent.*
8 *R. Co.*, 385 F.3d 568, 575 (5th Cir. 2004) (“When the only proffered justification for
9 improper joinder is that there is no reasonable basis for predicting recovery against the
10 in-state defendant, and that showing is equally dispositive of all defendants rather than to
11 the in-state defendants alone, the requisite showing has not been made.”).

12 Finally, Amylin’s remaining arguments are also without merit. First, comment k to
13 the Restatement (Second) of Torts “does not exempt distributors from strict liability.
14 Rather, comment k states that a seller of pharmaceuticals is not strictly liable if the
15 products are properly prepared and marketed, and proper warning is given.” *Black v.*
16 *Merck & Co., Inc.*, No. CV03-8730 NMA JWX, 2004 WL 5392660, at *4 (C.D. Cal.
17 Mar. 3, 2004). Therefore, because Plaintiff alleges that Defendants did not provide the
18 appropriate warnings, comment k does not absolutely preclude a finding of strict liability
19 against McKesson. Second, although Amylin alleges that Plaintiff’s allegations are
20 conclusory, and fail to identify specific allegations with respect to McKesson, this
21 argument does not necessitate a finding of fraudulent joinder and falls far short of
22 meeting Amylin’s heavy burden. *See Hunter*, 582 F.3d at 1046 (stating that “if there is a
23 possibility that a state court would find that the complaint states a cause of action against
24 any of the resident defendants, the federal court must find that the joinder was proper and
25 remand the case to the state court.”) (quoting *Tillman*, 340 F.3d at 1279). Accordingly,
26 even though Plaintiff’s claims may nonetheless fail at a later stage in the proceedings, it
27 is not obvious under the well settled rules of this state that Plaintiff has failed to state a
28 single viable claim against McKesson, and that further amendment could not cure any


1 purported deficiencies. *See Nickelberry v. DaimlerChrysler Corp.*, No. C-06-1002
2 MMC, 2006 WL 997391, *1-2 (N.D. Cal. April. 17, 2006) (remanding action where
3 defendant failed to demonstrate that the plaintiff would not be given leave to amend to
4 cure the pleading deficiency regarding the alleged sham defendant).

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 For the reasons set forth above, Plaintiff's motion to remand is hereby GRANTED.
7 The Clerk of Court is instructed to remand the action to San Diego Superior Court.

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10 IT IS SO ORDERED.

11
12 DATED: July 10, 2013

13 
14 Hon. Anthony J. Battaglia
U.S. District Judge