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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SUSAN BREWER, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,  
v.  
DEPUY ORTHOPAEDICS, INC.,  
et al.,  
Defendants.

NO. C12-1473 TEH

ORDER GRANTING  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO  
STAY AND DENYING  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO  
REMAND

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This case has been conditionally transferred to Multidistrict Litigation (“MDL”) No. 2244, *In re: DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc., Pinnacle Hip Implant Products Liability Litigation*. Defendants have filed a motion to stay pending transfer, and Plaintiffs have filed a motion to remand based on what they contend is the non-fraudulent joinder of Defendant Thomas Schmalzried, a California resident, which would defeat removal under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2). The stay motion has been fully briefed, but only the moving papers on the remand motion have been filed. Both motions are currently scheduled for hearing on June 4, 2012. After carefully reviewing the papers filed to date, the Court does not find oral argument to be necessary and now GRANTS Defendants’ motion to stay and DENIES Plaintiffs’ motion to remand without prejudice.

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On April 11, 2012, the Chairman of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (“JPML”) notified this Court that a notice of opposition to the conditional transfer of this case to the MDL court had been filed, and that the JPML would consider the matter at its bimonthly hearing session after the parties had an opportunity for full briefing. The Chairman further explained that this Court “should feel free to rule on any pending motions, including, but not limited to, motions for remand to state court. Particularly where such motions involve an issue or issues unlikely to arise in the MDL, their early resolution may be

1 in the best interest of the involved courts and parties.” Thus, this Court has jurisdiction to  
2 consider Plaintiffs’ remand motion, and one court in the Central District of California has  
3 granted such a motion in a similar case. *Shelton v. DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc.*, Case No.  
4 CV 11-08082 DDP (JCGx), 2011 WL 6001630 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 1, 2011).

5 However, the Court also has the inherent power to control its own docket, including  
6 the power to stay proceedings in the interests of judicial economy. *Landis v. N. Am. Co.*, 299  
7 U.S. 248, 254-55 (1936). When considering whether to grant a stay pending a possible  
8 transfer by the JPML, courts consider: “(1) conserving judicial resources and avoiding  
9 duplicative litigation; (2) hardship and inequity to the moving party if the action is not  
10 stayed; and (3) potential prejudice to the non-moving party.” *In re Apple iPhone Application*  
11 *Litig.*, Case No. 10-CV-05878-LHK, 2011 WL 2149102, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. May 31, 2011).  
12 These factors weigh in favor of a stay in this case. First, unlike *Shelton*, which involved a  
13 single plaintiff from California, this case involves ten plaintiffs from Arizona, Florida,  
14 Massachusetts, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. Thus, to determine whether remand would  
15 be appropriate based on Plaintiffs’ argument that Dr. Schmalzried was not fraudulently  
16 joined, this Court would first have to undertake a choice-of-law analysis and then, if  
17 necessary, analyze laws under six different jurisdictions. This is a more complex inquiry  
18 than that faced by the *Shelton* court. In addition, Dr. Schmalzried is a defendant in numerous  
19 cases that have been transferred or are pending transfer to the MDL court, including cases  
20 brought by plaintiffs from the same states as Plaintiffs in this case. The question of whether  
21 remand would be appropriate is therefore not unique to this case, and having individual  
22 courts decide the issue would be an inefficient use of judicial resources and would also  
23 increase the risk of inconsistent results. Similarly, staying this action pending possible  
24 transfer would reduce the burden on the parties of unnecessarily duplicative litigation.

25 Plaintiffs contend that a stay would result in unnecessary delay, but the Court is not  
26 persuaded that any delay would be significant or prejudicial. Although Plaintiffs assert that  
27 there is a pending motion to consolidate Pinnacle cases in state court, they present evidence  
28 only of coordinated proceedings related to the ASR hip system, a different product

1 manufactured by DePuy. Even if a pending motion relating to the Pinnacle product exists in  
2 state court, it is unclear how long it has been pending or when a decision might be expected.  
3 Moreover, there is no evidence that the JPML is delaying resolution of whether this case  
4 should be transferred to the MDL court, nor is there evidence that the pending MDL related  
5 to the Pinnacle product is proceeding slowly. In short, the Court does not find a likelihood of  
6 any substantial delay in the MDL proceedings, nor does it find that any delay that might  
7 result from a stay would be prejudicial.

8 Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Defendants' motion to stay and DENIES Plaintiffs'  
9 motion to remand without prejudice. In doing so, it joins the vast majority of courts that  
10 have granted stays in similar cases involving the Pinnacle product and the potentially  
11 fraudulent joinder of Defendant Schmalzried.<sup>1</sup> If the JPML does not transfer this case to the  
12 MDL court, then Plaintiffs may renew their motion to remand before this Court at that time.

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14 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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16 Dated: 05/04/12

  
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THELTON E. HENDERSON, JUDGE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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23 <sup>1</sup>*Blalock v. DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc.*, Case No. C11-04746 SBA, 2011 WL 6217540  
24 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 14, 2011) (granting motion to stay and denying motion to remand without  
25 prejudice); *Sanchez v. DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc.*, Case No. 2:11-cv-07867-JHN-SHx, 2011  
26 WL 7092289 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 21, 2011) (same); *Earl v. DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc.*, Case No.  
27 2:11-cv-07831-JHN-MRW, 2011 WL 7092288 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 15, 2011) (same); *Lingle v.*  
28 *DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc.*, Case No. 11cv1486 L(MDD), 2011 WL 5600539 (S.D. Cal.  
Nov. 17, 2011) (granting motion to stay and deferring ruling on motion to remand); *Nichols*  
*v. DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc.*, Case No. C11-04748 JW, 2011 WL 5335619 (N.D. Cal.  
Nov. 2, 2011) (granting motion to stay and denying motion to remand as premature);  
*Freisthler v. DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc.*, Case No. CV 11-6580 DSF (FFMx), 2011 WL  
4469532 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 21, 2011) (granting motion to stay without ruling on motion to  
remand); *but see Shelton*, 2011 WL 6001630 (granting motion to remand).