1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		INC. S DISTRICT COURT ISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
11	DAVID TAKEDA, on behalf of	Case Number
12	himself and all other persons similarly situated,	2:13-cv-06656 PSG (JEMx)
13 14	Plaintiff,	Hon. Philip S. Gutierrez
15	v.	[PROPOSED] ORDER
16	QUEST NUTRITION, LLC, a California limited liability company;	GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO STAY THE
17	and GENERAL NUTRITION CENTERS, INC., a Delaware	CASE PENDING FDA ACTION UNDER THE
18	corporation,	PRIMARY JURISDICTION DOCTRINE (WHICH WAS
19	Defendants.	MADE AS A MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS)
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21 22		Date: December 1, 2014 Time: 1:30 p.m. Courtroom: 880
23		The Hon. Philip S. Gutierrez
24		Action Filed: September 11, 2013 Trial Date: April 7, 2015
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		ORDER ON PRIMARY JURISDICTION MOTION

Defendants Quest Nutrition, LLC ("Quest") and General Nutrition Centers, Inc. have moved for an order staying this case or dismissing it without prejudice pending action by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") under the primary jurisdiction doctrine. The motion was made pursuant to Rule 12(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as a motion for judgment on the pleadings based on the allegations in the Complaint (Docket No. 1) and FDA materials of which the Court can take judicial notice under Rule 201 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

The Court has considered the parties' papers and the oral argument of counsel. For the reasons stated in the moving papers, the Court grants the motion and orders that the case be stayed as specified herein.

Plaintiff David Takeda seeks to represent a nationwide class of consumers who purchased Quest protein bars. His Complaint's causes of action are based on alleged mislabeling and marketing of Quest protein bars in terms of their fiber and active carbohydrate contents due to the bars' use of the fiber isomaltooligosaccharide ("IMO"). When the Complaint was filed in September 2013, the FDA had no regulations defining dietary fiber.

On March 3, 2014, the FDA officially published in Volume 79 of the Federal Register (at pages 11880 through 11987) a proposed Rule entitled "Food Labeling: Revision of the Nutrition and Supplements Facts Labels" (to be codified as an amended version of 21 CFR Part 101) whereby regulations for food labeling are to be revised. Among many other things, the proposed Rule defines dietary fiber for the first time, addresses how fiber should be measured, and mandates that companies using isolated fibers (such as IMO) submit citizen's petitions to the FDA for it to determine if they are dietary fibers. The comment period closed on August 1, 2014.

The Defendants submitted relevant portions of the proposed Rule to the Court as part of a request for judicial notice. The Court grants the request and

takes judicial notice of the pertinent portions of the proposed Rule and an FDA Notice about the comment period.

"The primary jurisdiction doctrine allows courts to stay proceedings or to dismiss a complaint without prejudice pending the resolution of an issue within the special competence of an administrative agency." *Clark v. Time Warner Cable*, 523 F.3d 1110, 1114 (9th Cir. 2008).

"Although the question is a matter for the court's discretion, courts in considering the issue have traditionally employed such factors as (1) the need to resolve an issue that (2) has been placed by Congress within the jurisdiction of an administrative body having regulatory authority (3) pursuant to a statute that subjects an industry or activity to a comprehensive regulatory authority that (4) requires expertise or uniformity in administration." *Syntek Semiconductor Co.*, *Ltd. v. Microchip Technology Incorporated*, 307 F.3d 775, 781(9th Cir. 2002).

Courts are particularly likely to grant a stay or dismissal in situations where an agency is actively considering the issues at the core of a case. *See, e.g., Clark v. Time Warner*, 523 F.3d at 1115 ("the FCC's Notice of Proposed Rulemaking demonstrates that the agency is actively considering [the issues]"); *Greenfield v. Yucatan Foods, L.P.*, __ F.Supp.2d __, 2014 WL 1891140 at *4 (S.D. Fla. May 7, 2014) ("courts [also] seem heavily influenced by a fifth factor: whether the FDA [or another agency] has shown any interest in the issues presented by the litigants").

The circumstances present here militate heavily in favor of applying the primary jurisdiction doctrine.

"Food labeling is within the special competence of the FDA [and] [t]he FDCA imposes a comprehensive regulatory framework that requires uniformity in administration." *Figy v. Lifeway Foods*, 2014 WL 1779251 at *2 (N.D. Cal. May 5, 2014).

The liability issues raised by Mr. Takeda in his Complaint are highly technical in nature and concern dietary fiber measurement and labeling matters that are not only within the FDA's area of expertise but are the subject of ongoing rulemaking activities by the FDA. Under the proposed Rule, all food manufacturers (including Quest) who use isolated fiber (that is not in its intact, original state) will have to go through a citizen's petition process to get FDA approval to label it as dietary fiber.

The Court will grant the motion and stay this case until after the proposed Rule becomes final and after the FDA has responded to a citizen's petition by Quest to have IMO declared to be a dietary fiber. The case might end up being mooted by the FDA actions but, if it is not, proceedings herein will continue after the FDA has first weighed in on the fiber issues.

The Court HEREBY ORDERS that this action shall be stayed in its entirety effective immediately. The parties are to file a joint status report on FDA developments on or about ______, 2015.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Philip S. Gutierrez U.S. District Court Judge