

In re VIOXX PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION
This Document Relates to: Case No. 10–1115.

MDL No. 1657. | Jan. 3, 2012.

843 F.Supp.2d 64 (E.D. La. 2012)

[ELDON C. FALLON](#), District Judge.

Currently pending before the Court is the Commonwealth of Kentucky’s Motion to Remand (Rec. Doc. 63194). The Court has reviewed the briefs and the applicable law and heard oral argument on the motion and is now prepared to rule.

I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

To put this matter in perspective, a brief review of this litigation is appropriate. This multidistrict products liability litigation involves the prescription drug Vioxx, known generically as Rofecoxib. Merck, a New Jersey corporation, researched, designed, manufactured, marketed and distributed Vioxx to relieve pain and inflammation resulting from osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, menstrual pain, and migraine headaches. On May 20, 1999, the Food and Drug Administration approved Vioxx for sale in the United States. Vioxx remained publicly available until September 20, 2004, when Merck withdrew it from the market after data from a clinical trial known as APPROVe indicated that the use of Vioxx increased the risk of cardiovascular thrombotic events such as myocardial infarction (heart attack) and ischemic stroke. Thereafter, thousands of individual suits and numerous class actions were filed against Merck *656 in state and federal courts throughout the country alleging various products liability, tort, fraud, and warranty claims. It is estimated that 105 million prescriptions for Vioxx were written in the United States between May 20, 1999 and September 30, 2004. Based on this estimate, it is thought that approximately 20 million patients have taken Vioxx in the United States.

California was the first state to institute a consolidated state court proceeding on October 30, 2002. New Jersey and Texas soon followed suit, on May 20, 2003 and September 6, 2005, respectively. On February 16, 2005, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (“MDL”) conferred MDL status on Vioxx lawsuits filed in various federal courts throughout the country and transferred all such cases to this Court to coordinate discovery and to consolidate pretrial matters pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407. *See In re Vioxx Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 360 F.Supp.2d 1352 (J.P.M.L.2005). Additionally, a number of state and local governments filed suits against Merck seeking to recover amounts paid for Vioxx prescriptions on behalf of their citizens or civil penalties pursuant to state consumer

protection statutes.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, through Attorney General Jack Conway, filed one such action against Merck in the Circuit Court of Franklin County, Kentucky on September 28, 2009. Merck removed the case to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky, asserting federal question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and diversity jurisdiction pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). The case was transferred to this Court by the JPML on April 15, 2010.

On June 29, 2010, the Court issued Pretrial Order 39A and set a schedule for coordinated discovery in the pending Governmental actions, including Kentucky’s suit. The Court stayed discovery in the governmental cases on November 22, 2010 so that the parties could explore global resolution of the governmental actions. During the stay, counsel for the Commonwealth of Kentucky raised the issue of a briefing schedule on a motion to remand or transfer its case to Kentucky state court. At a status conference on August 4, 2011, the Court set a briefing schedule.

II. PRESENT MOTION

Kentucky has filed a motion to remand the case to Kentucky state court for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. With respect to diversity jurisdiction, the Commonwealth contends that the case is not a class action for the purposes of CAFA and that minimal diversity is lacking because Kentucky, the only named plaintiff, is not a citizen of itself. With respect to federal question jurisdiction, it argues that no federal question appears on the face of the complaint.

Merck opposes remand. It argues the case is functionally a class action for the purposes of CAFA jurisdiction and that the citizens of Kentucky supply the requisite diverse citizenship because they are the real parties in interest to some of the relief sought in the Complaint. Merck also argues that the Court has federal question jurisdiction over the case because the complaint implicates federal pharmaceutical laws and regulations.

III. LAW AND ANALYSIS

A. Standard on Motions to Remand

As the removing party, Merck has the burden of establishing federal jurisdiction. Removal jurisdiction “raises significant federalism concerns” and is strictly construed. *Willy v. Coastal Corp.*, 855 F.2d 1160, 1164 (5th Cir.1988). Doubts regarding jurisdiction should be resolved against exercising jurisdiction.

The parties dispute whether the Court has either federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 or diversity jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). In

addressing a motion to remand for lack of federal question jurisdiction, the Court applies the “ ‘well-pleaded complaint’ rule and searches for a federal question presented on the face of the complaint.” *PCI Transp., Inc. v. Forth Worth & W. R.R. Co.*, 418 F.3d 535, 543 (5th Cir.2005). Likewise, the Court looks to the claims in the state court complaint at the time of removal to assess diversity jurisdiction. *Manguno v. Prudential Prop. & Cas. Ins. Co.*, 276 F.3d 720, 723 (5th Cir.2002).

First, the Court will first set forth the allegations in the Commonwealth’s complaint which frame the jurisdictional arguments. Then, the Court will discuss why there is no diversity jurisdiction because this case is not a class action within the meaning of CAFA.

B. The Commonwealth of Kentucky’s Complaint

The jurisdictional issues are framed by the allegations in Kentucky’s complaint. The complaint alleges a single count pursuant to the Kentucky Consumer Protection Act (“KCPA”). The KCPA announces that it is “a strong and effective consumer protection program to protect the public interest and the well-being of both the consumer public and the ethical sellers of goods and services.” *Ky.Rev.Stat. Ann. § 367.120*. Thus, the Act prohibits “[u]nfair, false, misleading, or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.” *Id. § 367.170*.

Section 367.170 of the KCPA can be enforced in two ways. First, *§ 367.190* creates a cause of action for the Kentucky Attorney General. The Kentucky Attorney General may file suit and seek a temporary or permanent injunction against an unlawful practice:

(1) Whenever the Attorney General has reason to believe that any person is using, has used, or is about to use any method, act or practice declared by *KRS 367.170* to be unlawful, and that proceedings would be in the public interest, he may immediately move in the name of the Commonwealth in a Circuit Court for a restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction to prohibit the use of such method, act or practice....

Id. § 367.190(1). The Attorney General also has a right to recover civil penalties for willful violations of the KCPA:

(2) In any action brought under *KRS 367.190*, if the court finds that a person is willfully using or has willfully used a method, act, or practice declared unlawful by *KRS 367.170*, the Attorney General,

upon petition to the court, may recover, on behalf of the Commonwealth, a civil penalty of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per violation, or where the defendant’s conduct is directed at a person aged sixty (60) or older, a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation, if the trier of fact determines that the defendant knew or should have known that the person aged sixty (60) or older is substantially more vulnerable than other members of the public.

Id. § 367.990(2). Thus, the KCPA expressly grants to the Attorney General the right to seek injunctive relief and civil penalties. The statute does not require the joinder of any Kentucky citizens as named or unnamed plaintiffs. The KCPA does not provide an express basis for pursuing declaratory relief that a defendant has violated the Act; however, a generic civil procedure statute allows a plaintiff to seek a declaratory judgment. *Id. § 418.040*.

Second, *§ 367.220* of the KCPA creates a private right of action for a Kentucky citizen to pursue actual damages and attorney’s fees and costs, and possibly some forms of equitable relief for violations of the KCPA:

(1) Any person who purchases or leases goods or services primarily for personal, family or household purposes and thereby suffers any ascertainable loss of money or property ... as a result of the use or employment by another person of a method, act or practice declared unlawful by *KRS 367.170*, may bring an action ... to recover **actual damages**. The court may, in its discretion, award actual damages and may provide **such equitable relief as it deems necessary or proper**. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit a person’s right to seek punitive damages where appropriate.

(2) Upon commencement of any action brought under subsection (1) of this section, the clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the complaint or other initial pleading to the Attorney General and, upon entry of any judgment or decree in the action, shall mail a copy of such judgment or decree to the Attorney General.

(3) In any action brought by a person under this section, the court may award, to the prevailing party, in addition to the relief provided in this section, **reasonable attorney’s fees** and costs.

(4) Any permanent injunction, judgment or order of the court made under *KRS 367.190* shall be prima facie evidence in an action brought under this section that the

respondent used or employed a method, act or practice declared unlawful by [KRS 367.170](#).

(5) Any person bringing an action under this section must bring such action within one (1) year after any action of the Attorney General has been terminated *659 or within two (2) years after the violation of [KRS 367.170](#), whichever is later.

Id. § 367.220 (emphasis added).

Pursuant to a separate generic statute, any Kentucky plaintiff may seek declaratory relief. *Id.* § 418.040. Thus, the KCPA allows a private citizen to obtain actual damages, appropriate equitable relief, and attorneys' fees. Additionally, a permanent injunction obtained in a prior suit by the Kentucky Attorney General is prima facie evidence in a subsequent citizen suit.

The Complaint alleges a single count pursuant to § [367.190](#), the attorney-general cause of action. According to the complaint, Merck marketed and sold Vioxx despite its knowledge of the drug's cardiac risks, and "engaged in representations and omissions which are material, and which have the tendency or capacity, or which are likely, to mislead prescribers, purchasers and recipients of Vioxx." (Complt., ¶ 33). On the basis of that violative conduct, Kentucky seeks the following relief: "entry of a judgment against the Defendant, Merck, finding that it committed repeated violations of [KRS 367.170](#)"; "an Order permanently enjoining Merck from further acts in violation of [KRS 367.170](#)"; "an award of civil penalties in the amount of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for each violation of [KRS 367.170](#), and ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation targeted to consumers over the age of 65, pursuant to [KRS 367.990](#)"; and "an award [of] reasonable attorney's fees and costs to Plaintiff." (Complt. ¶ 34).

C. Diversity Jurisdiction Under the Class Action Fairness Act

Under CAFA, federal district courts have diversity jurisdiction over a civil action "in which the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and which is a class action in which ... any member of a class of plaintiffs is a citizen of a State different from any defendant" and the class has at least 100 members. [28 U.S.C. § 1332\(d\)\(2\), \(d\)\(5\)](#). If there is minimal diversity, a class of 100 members or more, and more than \$5,000,000 in controversy, a class action filed in state court is properly removable. The party removing to federal court has the burden of establishing jurisdiction under CAFA.

The parties dispute two of those jurisdictional elements: whether the Kentucky lawsuit is a "class action" and whether there is minimal diversity of citizenship.

1) Is the Kentucky Suit a "Class Action" Removable Under CAFA?

Courts are beginning to address the interaction between CAFA and *parens patriae* lawsuits brought by state Attorneys General. The doctrine of *parens patriae* is broad, but it encompasses a sovereign state's right to enforce its sovereign or quasi-sovereign interests in court, as opposed to its proprietary interests or the interest of individual private citizens. *Parens patriae* authority may exist as a common law right to enforce some law, or it may be expressly granted through state statutory law. The parties agree that the KCPA right of action granted to the Kentucky Attorney General is a *parens patriae*-type claim.

CAFA only permits removal from state court if a case is a class action. [28 U.S.C. § 1332\(d\)\(1\)](#); [28 U.S.C. § 1453](#). The statute defines a "class action" as "any civil action filed under [rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure](#) or similar State statute or rule of judicial procedure authorizing an action to be brought by 1 or more representative persons as a class action." [28 U.S.C. § 1332\(d\)\(1\)\(B\)](#).

The issue is whether CAFA's definition of "class action" is broad enough to include a *parens patriae* suit such as this one. The Fifth Circuit has alluded to this issue, although the parties dispute the extent to which it provided an answer or at least guidance. In *Louisiana ex rel. Caldwell v. Allstate Insurance Co.*, the Louisiana Attorney General filed a *parens patriae* suit against a variety of insurers alleging violations of the state Monopolies Act seeking treble damages on behalf of policyholders as well as injunctive relief. *See* [536 F.3d at 422–23](#). The defendants removed on the basis of CAFA jurisdiction and argued "that although labeled *parens patriae*, this case is in substance and fact a 'class action' or a 'mass action' as those terms are used in CAFA." *Id.* at 423 (emphasis added). The district court denied a motion to remand and the Fifth Circuit affirmed. The Circuit concluded that because damages on behalf of policyholders were sought, the policyholders were real parties in interest as to that relief. *See id.* at 429–30. Because the policyholders were real parties in interest as to some of the relief, the case satisfied the requirements for a "mass action" under CAFA. *See id.* at 430 (citing [28 U.S.C. § 1332\(d\)\(1\)\(B\)\(i\)](#)).⁴

⁴ CAFA applies to "mass actions":

(A) For purposes of this subsection and [section 1453](#) [governing removal of class actions] a mass action shall be deemed to be a class action removable under paragraphs (2) through (10) if it otherwise meets the provisions of those paragraphs.

(B) (i) As used in subparagraph (A), the term "mass action" means any civil action (except a civil action within the scope of [section 1711\(2\)](#) [which defines class actions]) in which monetary

relief claims of 100 or more persons are proposed to be tried jointly on the ground that the plaintiffs' claims involve common questions of law or fact, except that jurisdiction shall exist only over those plaintiffs whose claims in a mass action satisfy the jurisdictional amount requirements under subsection (a).

...
(C) Any action(s) removed to Federal court pursuant to this subsection shall not thereafter be transferred to any other court pursuant to [section 1407](#), or the rules promulgated thereunder, unless a majority of the plaintiffs in the action request transfer pursuant to [section 1407](#).

[28 U.S.C. § 1332\(d\)\(11\)](#). "Mass actions" do not include "any civil action in which ... all of the claims in the action are asserted on behalf of the general public (and not on behalf of individual claimants or members of a purported class) pursuant to a State statute specifically authorizing such action." [28 U.S.C. § 1332\(d\)\(11\)\(B\)\(ii\)\(I\)](#). Both class actions and mass actions are removable pursuant to CAFA, but a mass action may not be transferred to an MDL without consent of the parties. Merck removed this case as a "class action," not a "mass action," and does not now take the position that the case is a "mass action."

Thus, the Fifth Circuit's precise holding in *Caldwell* is limited to the CAFA definition of mass actions, not class actions. The court expressly declined to decide whether the *parens patriae* lawsuit could also proceed as a class action on remand:

Since we have concluded that this case was properly removed under CAFA's "mass action" provision, we need not address whether this lawsuit could, following further proceedings on remand, properly proceed as a class action under CAFA.

Id. Essentially, the Fifth Circuit looked past the *parens patriae* label on the suit, concluded that individual Louisiana insurance policyholders were being represented and should be added to the suit, and that their inclusion would make the case a removable "mass action." *See id.* at 429–30 ("We leave to the district judge's capable hands the manner by which the individual policyholders are to be added to this action."). But strictly speaking, the Fifth Circuit did not address the breadth of the definition of "class action" for the purposes of CAFA removal.

On the other hand, the Fourth, Seventh, and Ninth Circuit Courts of Appeal have expressly held that *parens patriae* suits brought by state Attorneys General are not "class actions" removable under CAFA. *Washington v. Chimei Innolux Corp.*, 659 F.3d 842 (9th Cir.2011); *West Virginia ex rel. McGraw v. CVS Pharmacy, Inc.*, 646 F.3d

169 (4th Cir.2011), *cert. denied*, — U.S. —, 132 S.Ct. 761, 181 L.Ed.2d 484 (2011); *LG Display Co., Ltd. v. Madigan*, 665 F.3d 768 (7th Cir.2011).

In *CVS Pharmacy*, the West Virginia Attorney General filed suit against five pharmacies for violating the West Virginia Consumer Credit Protection Act and state pharmacy regulations, pursuant to state statutes expressly authorizing enforcement actions. *See* 646 F.3d at 171. The defendants removed and the district court remanded, concluding that the case was not filed under a state statute similar to [Rule 23](#) and therefore was not a class action removable under CAFA. *Id.* On appeal, the Fourth Circuit considered the question to be a matter of "straightforward statutory analysis of CAFA." *Id.* at 174. The court analyzed the "essence" of [Rule 23](#) and concluded that to be "like [Rule 23](#) in substance or in essentials," a state statute must include criteria for numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy of representation and:

at a minimum, provide a procedure by which a member of a class whose claim is typical of all members of the class can bring an action not only on his own behalf, but also on behalf of all others in the class, such that it would not be unfair to bind all class members to the judgment entered for or against the representative party.

See id. at 174–75. The West Virginia Attorney General suit was filed under statutes that contained no numerosity, commonality, typicality, or adequacy of representation criteria and permitted the Attorney General to file suit as representative of the State and not as a member of a class of plaintiffs with a typical claim. *See id.* at 175–77. Therefore, the suit was not filed under a state [Rule-23](#) analogue and was not a class action subject to CAFA.

The Ninth Circuit recently reached the same conclusion. In *Washington v. Chimei Innolux Corp.*, a group of state Attorneys General filed *parens patriae* actions against LCD panel manufacturers alleging price-fixing in violation of state antitrust laws. 659 F.3d at 846. The complaints sought declaratory and injunctive relief, civil penalties, and damages and restitution to state agencies and consumers. *See id.* The defendants removed the cases to federal court, and district courts remanded the cases on the basis that the *parens patriae* actions were not class actions removable under CAFA. *See id.* The Ninth Circuit agreed. Starting with the statutory definition of "class action," the court held that CAFA unambiguously requires a "class action" be "brought under a state statute or rule similar to [Rule 23](#) that authorizes an action 'as a class action.'" *Id.* at 848 (citing [28 U.S.C. § 1332\(d\)\(1\)\(B\)](#)). The court particularly emphasized the requirement that the state statute or rule authorize an

action as a class action, which incorporates “the typical class action requirements of showing numerosity, commonality, typicality, or adequacy of representation.” *Id.* The attorney general suits were brought pursuant to state statutes authorizing the attorneys general to bring suit as representatives, but without those class action mechanics; thus, they were not class actions and were not removable under CAFA. *See id.*

Finally, the Seventh Circuit recently joined the Fourth and Ninth in concluding that *parens patriae* actions do not fall within CAFA jurisdiction. *LG Display Co., Ltd. v. Madigan*, 665 F.3d at 770–71.⁷ The Attorney General of Illinois filed suit pursuant to a *parens patriae* provision of the Illinois Antitrust Act. *Id.* at 770–71. Citing *CVS Pharmacy* and *Chimei Innolux*, the court held that the *parens patriae* claim was not a class action for the purposes of CAFA because the authorizing statute “does not impose any of the familiar Rule 23 constraints.” *Id.* at 772.

Other district courts have also concluded that attorney general *parens patriae* actions are not “class actions” removable under CAFA. (citations omitted)

Here, Kentucky argues that pursuant to the reasoning in *CVS Pharmacy*, *Chimei Innolux*, and *LG Display*, the present lawsuit is not a class action subject to CAFA. As explained above, the KCPA creates separate causes of action for the Attorney General and for private citizens with different available remedies. The KCPA section creating the Attorney General cause of action does not require any showing of commonality, typicality, numerosity, or adequacy of representation, nor does it provide notice or opt-out rights to Kentucky citizens or, indeed, bind them to an adverse judgment. Thus, Kentucky argues, the suit is not brought pursuant to a “State statute or rule of judicial procedure authorizing an action to be brought by 1 or more representative persons as a class action.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(1)(B) (emphasis added). If it is not a class action, then it is not subject to CAFA and was improperly removed to federal court. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2); 28 U.S.C. § 1453.

Merck responds that *CVS Pharmacy* and *Chimei Innolux* are wrongly decided because they are “based on an extremely formalistic assumption—that the state rule authorizing the representative action must be ‘similar’ to Rule 23.” (Rec. Doc. 63309 at 4; Rec. Doc. 63477 at 1–2). Rather, Merck urges that the Court must follow *Caldwell* and read the CAFA definition of “class action” expansively to include this lawsuit and to retain jurisdiction. Merck also argues that the flexibility demonstrated in *Caldwell* is inconsistent with the reasoning *CVS Pharmacy* and *Chimei Innolux*. According to Merck, “[a]s *Caldwell* explained, CAFA’s jurisdictional provisions focus on the substance of a case,

rather than the use of magic words in the pertinent complaint.” (Rec. Doc. 63309 at 3). Therefore, “this case too is a ‘class action’ within the meaning of CAFA because it is a ‘representative’ action—i.e., Kentucky consumers (in addition to the Commonwealth itself) are the real parties in interest.” (*Id.* at 4). Merck argues that *Chimei Innolux* and *CVS Pharmacy*, on the other hand, are examples of “precisely the sort of formalistic reasoning that the Fifth Circuit *did* expressly reject in *Caldwell*.” (Rec. Doc. 63477) (emphasis in original).

The Court is not persuaded. First, *Caldwell* did not directly address the issue and is not in conflict with the opinions of the Fourth, Seventh, and Ninth Circuits. The Fifth Circuit did not hold that “CAFA is satisfied by a representative action” in all cases, as Merck suggests (Rec. Doc. 63309 at 3). Rather, *Caldwell* relied on the “mass action” provision and expressly reserved the question of whether the case might *also* proceed as a class action on remand.

The reasoning in these cases is supported by the plain language of CAFA. Congress chose to define “class action” not in terms of joinder of individual claims or by representative relief in general, but in terms of the statute or rule the case is filed under. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(1)(B). This is a statutory requirement; no amount of piercing the pleadings will change the statute or rule under which the case is filed. *Cf. In re Katrina Canal Litig. Breaches*, 524 F.3d 700, 705 (5th Cir.2008) (“CAFA only requires that the action be brought under Rule 23 or a state statute that authorizes class actions to be brought by a person.”) (emphasis in original). If this is a formalistic outcome, it is a formalism dictated by Congress. Moreover, it is an understandable bright-line rule.

Certainly, the Fifth Circuit in *Caldwell* cited legislative history for the proposition that “Congress emphasized that the term ‘class action’ should be defined broadly to prevent ‘jurisdictional gamesmanship.’ ” *Caldwell*, 536 F.3d at 424 (quoting S.Rep. No. 109–14, at 35 (2005), U.S.Code Cong. & Admin. News 2005, p. 3.). But the Court cannot stretch that definition beyond the limits set by Congress, and Congress tied the scope of CAFA to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. Merck reads *Caldwell* too broadly for the proposition that CAFA applied in that case, and should apply here, “because the state’s claims, in substance, advanced the interests of the state’s citizens.” (Rec. Doc. 63477). Such a reading would greatly expand the scope of CAFA because a state can hardly ever be said to take any action that does not advance the interest of its citizens.

The plain reading of the statutory definition of “class action” necessarily excludes this case. CAFA does not apply and the case was improperly removed from state court. The Court lacks diversity jurisdiction on that basis

alone but the Court will address the matter further.

2) Is Minimal Diversity of Citizenship Present?

The parties also dispute whether minimal diversity of citizenship is present. The Court must remand because the case is not a class action for CAFA purposes, and perhaps the Court need not reach this issue. Nonetheless, considering the possibility that an appeal from this Order and Reasons might be pursued, *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1453(c), the Court will address why it appears that minimal diversity of citizenship is also lacking.

“The law is settled that in an action where a state is a party ... a state is not a citizen for purposes of diversity jurisdiction.” *Melder v. Allstate Corp.*, 404 F.3d 328, 335 (5th Cir.2005). The Commonwealth of Kentucky is the sole plaintiff named in the complaint and has no citizenship for the purposes of diversity. Thus, on the face of the complaint there is no “member of a class of plaintiffs [that] is a citizen of a State,” and minimal diversity is lacking. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A). Merck argues that Kentucky citizens are real parties in interest as to some of the relief sought and that their citizenship provides the requisite minimal diversity.

Caldwell is the guiding Fifth Circuit case on this question. First, *Caldwell* analyzed the real party in interest on a claim-by-claim basis, rather than looking at the lawsuit as a whole. *See id.*, 536 F.3d at 429–30. That is, the Fifth Circuit considers whether a state plaintiff or its citizens are the real parties in interest with respect to each type of relief sought. *See id.* Under this analysis, the Court would have CAFA jurisdiction over any claims in which citizens of Kentucky are the real parties in interest as to the particular relief sought, as well as discretion to retain jurisdiction over the entire case or to sever and remand the claims as to which Kentucky is the only real party in interest. *See id.* at 430. The Fifth Circuit is evidently in the minority in this approach; other courts addressing attorney general *parens patriae* suits look to the complaint and suit as a whole to determine whether or not the state is the real party in interest as to the totality of the claims. *See Ohio v. GMAC Mortg., LLC*, 760 F.Supp.2d 741, 745 (N.D. Ohio 2011).

In *Caldwell*, as explained above, the Louisiana Attorney General filed suit against a host of insurance companies and related entities seeking two kinds of relief: injunctive relief and treble damages on behalf of the policyholders allegedly injured by the conduct. *See id.* at 422, 429–30. The Fifth Circuit explained that “[g]enerally speaking, a party is a real party in interest when it is ‘directly and personally concerned in the outcome of the litigation to the extent that his participation therein will insure a genuine adversary issue between the parties.’ ” *Caldwell*, 536 at 428 (quoting *Land O’Lakes Creameries v. La. State Bd. of Health*, 160 F.Supp. 387, 388 (E.D.La.1958)). “ ‘Such an interest is lacking when a state undertakes to

sue for the particular benefit of a limited number of citizens.... The State must show a direct interest of its own....’ ” *Id.* (quoting *Land O’Lakes Creameries*, 160 F.Supp. at 388). The Fifth Circuit also cited another court for the proposition that, “[i]n the context of *parens patriae* actions ... ‘The state is the real party in interest when an action concerns a type of ‘injury’ that the state either has addressed or would likely attempt to address through its laws to further the “well-being of its populace.” ‘ ” *Id.* (quoting *Harvey v. Blockbuster*, 384 F.Supp.2d 749, 755 (D.N.J.2005)).

In *Caldwell*, Louisiana citizens were the real parties in interest with respect to the treble damages claims because the statute creating the right “plainly states that ‘any person who is injured in his business or property’ under the Monopolies Act” shall recover treble damages. *Id.* at 429 (emphasis added). Therefore, because “individuals have the right to enforce this provision,” the individual policyholders were the real parties in interest with respect to that claim for relief. *See id.* Because the policyholders were real parties in interest as to part of the claim, their citizenship was considered for CAFA “mass action” jurisdiction. *See id.* at 430.

On the other hand, Louisiana was the real party in interest with respect to its claim for injunctive relief:

We are mindful that in this action Louisiana is also seeking the remedy of injunctive relief. If Louisiana were only seeking that remedy, *which is clearly on behalf of the State*, its argument that it is the only real party in interest would be much more compelling.

536 F.3d at 430 (emphasis added). The Monopolies Act at issue in *Caldwell* grants express authority for the Louisiana Attorney General to “institute proceedings to prevent and restrain violations of the Act.” *La.Rev.Stat. § 51:128*.

Here, Kentucky seeks four forms of relief pursuant to the KCPA: injunctive relief, declaratory relief, civil penalties, and attorneys’ fees. The parties do not dispute that Kentucky is the real party in interest as to the claim for civil penalties, which only the Attorney General can recover under the KCPA. And it is implausible that any citizen of Kentucky would be the real party in interest to a claim for attorneys’ fees incurred by the Attorney General or affiliated counsel in litigating this suit. Thus, the issue is who is the real party in interest with respect to the claims for injunctive relief and declaratory relief.

As to the claim for injunctive relief, Kentucky is in the same position as Louisiana in *Caldwell*. Kentucky filed

suit pursuant to a state statute giving the Attorney General express authority to seek “a restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction to prohibit” violations of the Act. [Ky.Rev.Stat. Ann. § 367.190\(1\)](#). A very similar grant of authority led the Fifth Circuit to conclude that the state is the real party in interest to that kind of injunctive relief. *See Caldwell*, 536 F.3d at 430. Thus, the Commonwealth is the real party in interest to the claim for injunctive relief.

That leaves only the claim for declaratory relief. Kentucky seeks “entry of a judgment against the Defendant, Merck, finding that it committed repeated violations of [§] 367.170.” (Complt. at p. 7). But the Complaint also seeks civil penalties for each violation of § 367.170. (*Id.* at p. 8). The civil penalties claim necessarily entails finding that Merck violated the Act, and thus the declaratory judgment claim seems duplicative and redundant. Certainly it would not have altered the case in any material manner if Kentucky had omitted that request for a declaration; Kentucky still would have to prove that violations occurred to succeed on the civil penalties claim. Nor would omission of the declaratory judgment claim have had any apparent effect on any citizens of Kentucky. The private right of action for citizens requires them to prove their actual damages, and thus the declaratory judgment would not automatically entitle them to relief. Kentucky is undoubtedly the real party in interest as to the claim for civil penalties for violations of § 367.170, and the request for a declaratory judgment does not seem to measurably change the case. It would be a strange outcome if there was federal jurisdiction with the declaratory judgment claim but no federal jurisdiction without it.

Nonetheless, Merck argues that Kentucky citizens have the “substantive right sought to be enforced” and that they are the real parties in interest as to the declaratory relief. In a very broad sense, Merck is correct; if there were no citizens of Kentucky to be deceived then there could be no deceptive statements. But that does not imply that the citizens of Kentucky are necessarily the real parties in interest to any claim brought pursuant to the KCPA, which sets forth separate legal remedies for citizens and for the Commonwealth itself. As *Caldwell* noted, it was not just the injury to the policyholders but “the right to enforce” the treble damages provision that made them the real parties in interest to those claims. *See 536 F.3d at 429*. Here, Kentucky has the right to enforce the KCPA through civil penalties, and the declaratory judgment claim is derivative of that right.

Merck also cites a pair of recent cases out of the Ninth Circuit. *Department of Fair Employment and Housing v. Lucent Technologies, Inc.*, 642 F.3d 728 (9th Cir.2011); *Nevada v. Bank of America Corp.*, No. 3:11-cv-00135-R CJ-RAM, 2011 WL 2633641 (D.Nev. July 5, 2011). In *Lucent*, a California state agency filed suit on behalf of a single employee against his employer alleging wrongful termination and seeking equitable relief such as reform of the employer’s practices. *See id.* at 735, 738–40. In *Bank of America*, the Nevada AG filed suit under the Deceptive Trade Practices Act “on behalf of potentially thousands of individual Nevadans” against banks for their mortgage modification practices. 2011 WL 2633641, at *1. In both cases, the courts reasoned that a state could not be a real party in interest to any relief if individual citizens could also pursue that relief. *See Lucent*, 642 F.3d at 737; *Bank of America*, 2011 WL 2633641 at *3–4, *12.

The Court will follow *Caldwell*, not *Lucent* or *Bank of America*. First, the Fifth Circuit’s analysis in *Caldwell* depended on who had the legal remedy, not whether a private citizen *also* had a legal remedy granted to the state. Second, *Lucent* involved a state agency filing suit on behalf of a single terminated employee, 642 F.3d at 735, and the complaint in *Bank of America* expressly stated that the claims were brought on behalf of “thousands of Nevada consumers,” 2011 WL 2633641 at *1, *4. Here, Kentucky is pursuing a cause of action that only the Kentucky Attorney General may enforce. *Lucent* and *Bank of America* do not seem precisely on point and the Court feels bound by *Caldwell* on this issue.

Accordingly, although the fact that this case is not a “class action” within the meaning of CAFA is sufficient reason to defeat diversity jurisdiction, it also appears that under *Caldwell*, Kentucky is the real party in interest as to all relief sought in the Complaint. In the absence of any citizen of a state being involved in the case as either a named plaintiff or a real party in interest, there is no minimal diversity and the Court lacks diversity jurisdiction for that additional reason.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that the Commonwealth of Kentucky’s motion to remand is GRANTED. The remand will be stayed for ten days from the entry of this Order, at which time, if no party has applied to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to appeal, the case will be remanded to the Circuit Court of Franklin County, Commonwealth of Kentucky.