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POM v. Coke

An Analysis of the Decision and Its Impact

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Today's Speakers



Dale J. Giali Los Angeles



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Juice Blend Made from 100% Juice with a Characterizing Flavor

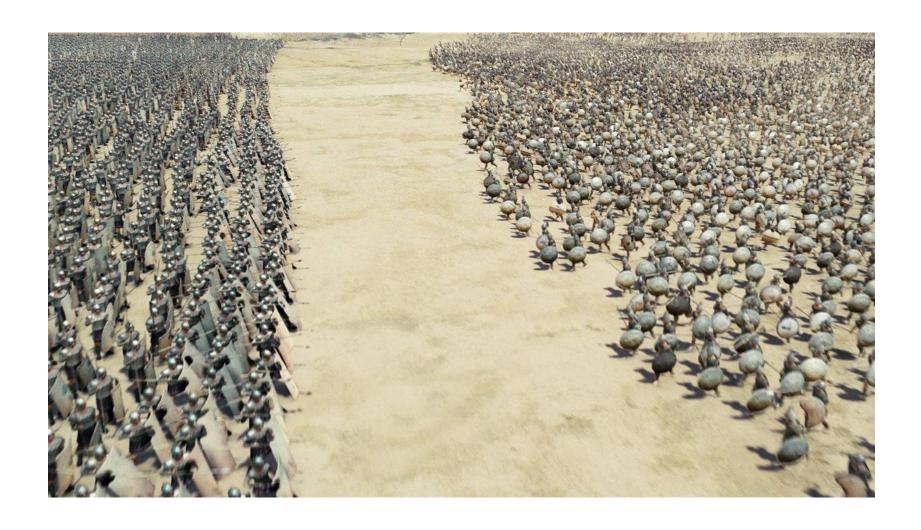
There's Really a Name for That?



FDCA Rules Regarding Front-of-Package Image/Labels

- Juice-labeling regulations part of national uniform labeling rules set out in FDCA and regulated by FDA
- Naming of juice blends with characterizing flavor one of the most highly regulated areas under FDCA
 - Multiple juices "blend"
 - Name (statement of identity) and image includes less than all juices; predominant juice not referenced
 - Product has a characterizing taste "flavored"
 - "Flavored" and "blend" less prominent than other words
- Regulations were result of robust rulemaking, taking into consideration all the information that appears on a label

The Juice Wars



How We Got Here

- POM and the growth of the pomegranate juice market
- POM's 2008-2009 suits against competitors under Lanham Act and state consumer-protection laws, including Coke
- Consumer class action lawyers took note and filed parallel consumer class actions against many juice companies on same theory (under state consumer-protection laws)
 - Juice Wars part of much larger trend against the food & beverage industry
 - Approximately 500 pending consumer class actions challenging food and beverage labels under state law
 - Challenges to all sorts of labeling statements

Coke's Label

Coke's label meticulously follows FDCA rules and even goes above and beyond (mentions blend of 5 juices, has pictures of all the juices)



The Feds (And A Quick Word On National, Uniform Labeling Rules and Preemption)





National, Uniform Labeling Rules and Preemption

- FDCA may be enforced almost exclusively by federal government – 21 USC § 337(a)
- Express preemption of state law labeling law under the FDCA –
 21 USC § 343-1
 - Aspect of labeling being challenged in lawsuit must be regulated under FDCA
 - FDCA rule from which regulation comes must be itemized in § 343-1
 - Lawsuit must be attempting to impose labeling requirement under state law that is not identical to FDCA regulation
- Implied Preemption
 - Buckman/Perez narrow gap
 - Sherman Law Cal's copycat of FDCA

POM v. Coke – What the Court Said



POM v. Coke – What the Court Said (Cont'd)

- Supreme Court goes to great lengths to say what case is NOT about
 - Not a preemption case
 - Not a state-law-verses-federal-law case
 - Key doctrine: preclusion
- Straightforward matter of statutory construction
 - Statutes do not say that Congress intended for FDCA to bar Lanham Act claim
 - No intention to preclude competitor suits

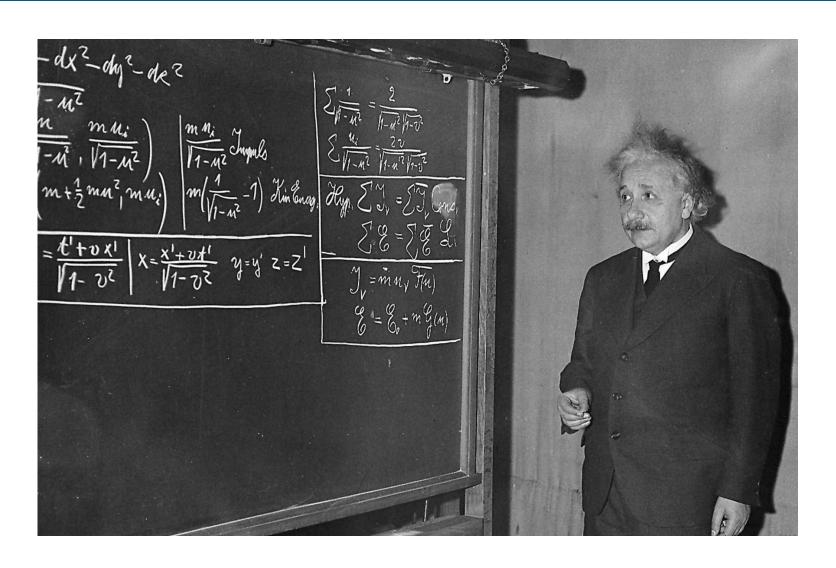
POM v. Coke – What the Court Said (Cont'd)

- Lanham Act to fill in holes within FDA's enforcement regime for false and misleading labels
 - FDA regulatory scheme is really about "health and safety," not about false advertising
 - FDA does not have time or interest to enforce labeling rules in order to stamp out false advertising
 - Lanham Act is a good tool to enforce false-advertising principles regarding food labels
 - Consumers will benefit
 - Lanham Act and FDCA complement each other and can be harmonized

POM v. Coke – What the Court Said (Cont.)

- Uniformity for national markets
 - POM Opinion: there will always be some variation disuniformity—whenever individual suits are allowed under federal law.
 - Enforcement of state-law labeling requirements not permitted under 343-1.

POM v. Coke – What Does it Mean?



POM v. Coke – What Does it Mean? (Cont'd)

- How will Lanham Act and FDCA be harmonized?
- Increase in competitor cases?
- Effect on consumer class actions?
- How does POM decision inform the day-to-day business of deciding what to say on food labels?

What Will This Lanham Act-FDCA Harmony Sound Like?



What Will This Lanham Act-FDCA Harmony Sound Like? (Cont'd)

- Harmonizing not likely to be nearly so easy as the Court's opinion seems to suggest
 - Where FDA regulations don't specifically address a subject, it should be straightforward
 - Where the FDA permits but does not require a form of labeling,
 a competitor is free to pursue a false-advertising claim
- Full effect of decision will be felt when competitor suits challenge language mandated by FDA
 - POM opinion implies that Lanham Act suits can proceed

Why Might This Harmony Be a Bit Off Key? (Cont.)

- Potential battle between courts and FDA
 - E.g., FDA says X is required; courts say it is forbidden
- In *POM*, government filed amicus brief arguing that Lanham Act liability should be precluded if, but only if, FDA regulations specifically address an issue—Supreme Court expressly rejected the position

A Simple Example of Disharmony



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Questions?

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