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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO
COMPANY.; R.J. REYNOLDS VAPOR
COMPANY.; SANTA FE NATURAL
TOBACCO COMPANY., INC.;
AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY, LLC;
and MODORAL BRANDS INC.,
Plaintiffs,

v.

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO; and HELEN
N. ROBBINS-MEYER, in her official
capacity as the County of San Diego’s
Chief Administrative Officer,
Defendants.

Case No.: 20-CV-1290 JLS (WVG)

**ORDER (1) DENYING PLAINTIFFS’
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION AND (2) GRANTING
DEFENDANTS’ MOTION TO
DISMISS**

(ECF Nos. 6, 26)

This Order addresses the constitutionality of two county ordinances that permanently ban the sale of various flavored tobacco products in San Diego County. Specifically before the Court are Plaintiffs R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company; R.J. Reynolds Vapor Company; Santa Fe Natural Tobacco Company, Inc.; American Snuff Co., LLC; and Modoral Brands Inc.’s (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) Motion for Preliminary Injunction (“Mot.,” ECF No. 6-1) and Defendants County of San Diego and Helen N. Robbins-Meyer’s (collectively, “Defendants”) Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Complaint (“MTD,” ECF No. 26). Also

1 before the Court is the brief of Medical and Public Health *Amici Curiae* filed in Opposition
2 to Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction (“*Amici Br.*,” ECF No. 21). The Court
3 took these matters under submission without oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule
4 7.1(d)(1). *See* ECF No. 36. Having carefully considered the Parties’ pleadings, evidence,
5 arguments, and the applicable law, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary
6 Injunction and **GRANTS** Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss, as follows.

7 **BACKGROUND**

8 On January 28, 2020, the San Diego County Board of Supervisors adopted
9 Regulatory Code Ordinance Number 10647 (the “Ordinance”), which was enacted on
10 February 27, 2020 and became effective on July 1, 2020. *See generally* San Diego County,
11 Cal., Code of Regulatory Ordinances, tit. 3, div. 2, ch. 8.8, §§ 32.871–32.895 (2020). The
12 Ordinance (1) permanently prohibits the sale or distribution of flavored smoking products
13 within San Diego County and (2) temporarily prohibits the sale or distribution of electronic
14 smoking devices within San Diego County for a period of one year. *See generally id.*
15 Plaintiffs seek to enjoin the County from enforcing the sales ban on flavored smoking
16 products. *See generally* Mot.

17 First, the Ordinance prohibits the sale of certain tobacco products. The Ordinance
18 bans “the sale or distribution of all flavored smoking products . . . in the unincorporated
19 area of the County.” San Diego County, Cal., Code of Regulatory Ordinances, tit. 3, div.
20 2, ch. 8.8, § 32.883(a) (2020). A “flavored smoking product” is defined as:

21 [A] product containing, made, or derived from tobacco or
22 nicotine that is intended for smoking, and that emits a taste or
23 smell, other than the taste or smell of tobacco, including, but not
24 limited to, any taste or smell relating to fruit, menthol, mint,
25 wintergreen, chocolate, cocoa, vanilla, honey, candy, dessert,
alcoholic beverage, herb, or spice.

26 *Id.* § 32.882(b). The ban exempts shisha, which is “a flavored smoking product that is
27 traditionally mixed with molasses, honey, fruit pulp, or dried fruits and is sold for use in a
28 water pipe known as a hookah.” *Id.* § 32.872(b). Additionally, the prohibition on the sale

1 of flavored smoking products does not apply to “a product that has been approved by the
2 Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product or for other
3 therapeutic purposes, where the product is marketed and sold solely for such an approved
4 purpose.” *Id.* § 32.883(c).

5 The Ordinance was enacted to combat the health risks associated with youth tobacco
6 consumption. *See generally id.* § 32.881(a)–(g). The 2019 National Youth Tobacco
7 Survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) and the
8 Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) “showed that more than 5 million U.S. middle and
9 high school students reported current e-cigarette use . . . [and] 27.5 percent of high school
10 students reported current e-cigarette use, a percentage that has increased dramatically since
11 2018.” *Id.* § 32.881(c). The County found that “[f]lavors, such as fruit, menthol, mint,
12 candy, or dessert, hide the harshness of nicotine, making initiation of nicotine use easier
13 among youth.” *Id.* § 32.881(d). The County also was concerned with underage purchasers
14 having access to tobacco products. The 2018 Young Adult Tobacco Purchase Survey
15 “showed that tobacco and vape shops made sales to underage decoys 49.8 percent of the
16 time, twice the rate of any other category of retailer.” *Id.* § 32.881(g).

17 Second, the Ordinance temporarily banned, for a period of one year, the “sale or
18 distribution of an electronic smoking device” *Id.* § 32.893(a). An “Electronic
19 Smoking Device” is defined as:

20 [A]n electronic and/or battery-operated device, which can be
21 used to deliver an inhaled dose of nicotine or other substances
22 whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an
23 electronic cigarette, an electronic cigar, an electronic cigarillo,
24 an electronic pipe, or any other product name or descriptor.

25 *Id.* § 32.892(b). Like the flavored smoking products sales ban, the temporary prohibition
26 on the sale of electronic smoking devices does not apply to “any product that the Food and
27 Drug Administration has either granted premarket approval, or approved for use as a
28 tobacco cessation product or for other therapeutic purposes where the product is marketed

1 and sold solely for such an approved purpose.” *Id.* The ban on the sale of electronic
2 smoking devices expired on February 28, 2021. *Id.* § 32.893(a).

3 The San Diego County Board of Supervisors was motivated to adopt the temporary
4 ban on electronic smoking devices because the “long-term health consequences of
5 electronic smoking devices are unclear, but evidence is mounting that there are serious
6 risks.” *Id.* § 32.891(d). Among the suspected health risks is an illness called e-cigarette
7 or vaping product use-associated lung injury (“EVALI”), which “has led to hospitalizations
8 and deaths nationwide There have been 41 confirmed or probable EVALI cases in
9 San Diego County as of December 18, 2019.” *Id.* § 32.892(g). The County was
10 particularly concerned with youth use of electronic smoking devices, which has increased
11 since 2018. *Id.* § 32.892(f). Additionally, the FDA has not approved e-cigarettes as an aid
12 to quit smoking, and “[s]tudies indicate no evidence of definitive long-term efficacy of e-
13 cigarettes as a cessation aid” *Id.* § 32.891(c).

14 On December 8, 2020, the San Diego County Board of Supervisors adopted
15 Ordinance No. 10699, (the “New Ordinance,” the Ordinance and the New Ordinance
16 collectively the “ordinances”), which repealed and added provisions in the San Diego
17 County Code regarding the sale of tobacco products in the unincorporated area of San
18 Diego County. *See generally* San Diego County, Cal., Code of Regulatory Ordinances, tit.
19 2, div. 1, ch. 26, §§ 21.2601–21.2610 (2021). As of July 1, 2021, the New Ordinance will
20 repeal the Ordinance’s current ban on flavored *smoking* products and replace it with a ban
21 on the sale of flavored *tobacco* products. *Compare* San Diego County, Cal., Code of
22 Regulatory Ordinances, tit. 3, div. 2, ch. 8.8, § 32.883 (2020) *with* San Diego County, Cal.,
23 Code of Regulatory Ordinances, tit. 2, div. 1, ch. 26, § 21.2604 (2021). The New
24 Ordinance does not reinstate a ban on the sale of electronic smoking devices. *See generally*
25 San Diego County, Cal., Code of Regulatory Ordinances, tit. 2, div. 1, ch. 26 (2021).
26 Specifically, the New Ordinance provides, “A tobacco retailer, or any of the tobacco
27 retailer’s agents or employees, shall not sell, offer for sale, or possess with the intent to sell
28 or offer for sale, a flavored tobacco product or a tobacco product flavor enhancer.” *Id.*

1 § 21.2604(a). A “flavored tobacco product” is defined as:

2 [A]ny tobacco product that contains a taste or smell, other than
3 the taste or smell of tobacco, that is distinguishable by an
4 ordinary consumer either prior to or during the consumption of
5 the product, including, but not limited to, any taste or smell
6 relating to chocolate, cocoa, menthol, mint, wintergreen, vanilla,
7 honey, fruit or any candy, dessert, alcoholic beverage, herb or
8 spice.

8 *Id.* § 21.2602(i). The New Ordinance has exemptions for shisha products, loose leaf pipe
9 tobacco, and premium cigars. *Id.* § 21.2604(c)–(d). The practical effect of the change from
10 flavored smoking products to flavored tobacco products is that the New Ordinance
11 prohibits the sale of more types of products, not just those related to smoking.

12 Plaintiffs are corporations that develop, manufacture, market, and distribute flavored
13 smoking products, flavored tobacco products, flavored electronic smoking devices, and
14 menthol cigarettes. Complaint (“Compl.”) ¶¶ 9–11, ECF No. 1; Supplemental Complaint
15 (“Suppl. Compl.”) ¶ 3, ECF No. 39. Plaintiffs contend they will suffer “substantial
16 financial losses” due to the ordinances. Mot. at 21 (citing Declaration of Lamar W.
17 Huckabee (“Huckabee Decl.”) ¶ 8, ECF No. 6-4; Declaration of Christy L. Canary-Garner
18 (“Canary-Garner Decl.”) ¶ 6, ECF No. 6-3).

19 **PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

20 On July 9, 2020, Plaintiffs filed their Complaint seeking declaratory and injunctive
21 relief against Defendants. *See generally* Compl. On July 16, 2020, Plaintiffs filed their
22 Motion for a Preliminary Injunction or Summary Judgment. *See generally* Mot.
23 Defendants filed their Response in Opposition to Plaintiffs’ Motion (“Opp’n,” ECF. No.
24 15), and Plaintiffs filed a Reply in support of their Motion (“Reply,” ECF No. 16). On
25 September 15, 2020, Defendants filed their Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim.
26 *See generally* MTD. Plaintiffs filed a Response in Opposition to Defendants’ Motion to
27 Dismiss, ECF. No. 28, and Defendants filed a Reply in support of their Motion, ECF No.
28 30.

1 This action was originally assigned to the Honorable Roger T. Benitez, but the action
2 was transferred pursuant to the low-number rule to the Honorable Marilyn L. Huff on July
3 15, 2020 as related to *Neighborhood Market Association, Inc. v. County of San Diego*, Case
4 No. 3:20-cv-01124-JLS-WVG. *See generally* ECF No. 5. Both actions were reassigned
5 to this Court on August 4, 2020, when Judge Huff recused herself. *See* ECF No. 18.

6 On March 3, 2021, Plaintiffs requested leave to file a Supplemental Complaint, ECF
7 No. 37, which the Court granted, ECF No. 38. Plaintiffs added two new claims that the
8 New Ordinance is expressly and impliedly preempted by federal law. *See generally* Suppl.
9 Compl. At the Order of the Court, ECF No. 38, the Parties filed supplemental briefs
10 addressing the effect of the pending motions on Plaintiffs’ Supplemental Complaint, *see*
11 ECF Nos. 41, 42.

12 On August 28, 2020, California Governor Gavin Newsom approved California
13 Senate Bill 793 (“S.B. 793”), which prohibits the sale of flavored tobacco products or
14 tobacco product flavor enhancers in California. *See generally* S.B. 793, Act of Aug. 28,
15 2020, 2020 Cal. Legis. Serv. ch. 34 (to be codified at Cal. Health & Safety Code
16 § 104559.5). A referendum challenging S.B. 793 has suspended the operation of the
17 statewide flavored tobacco products sales ban unless and until it is approved by a majority
18 of voters in the November 8, 2022 election. *See* Cal. Sec. of State, Nov. 8, 2022 Qualified
19 Statewide Ballot Measures, at [https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/ballot-measures/qualified-](https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/ballot-measures/qualified-ballot-measures)
20 [ballot-measures](https://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/ballot-measures/qualified-ballot-measures) (last visited Mar. 19, 2021). Because S.B. 793 is not currently in effect,
21 the Court will not examine the effect of the state statute on the present action.

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1 **MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**¹

2 Plaintiffs request that the Court preliminarily enjoin Defendants from enforcing the
3 San Diego County ordinances, which ban the sale of flavored tobacco products. Mot. at 3.
4 Plaintiffs argue the ordinances are unconstitutional because they are expressly and
5 impliedly preempted by the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act
6 (“FSPTCA”). Mot. at 6.

7 **I. Legal Standard**

8 A preliminary injunction is an equitable remedy aimed at preserving the status quo
9 and preventing the occurrence of irreparable harm during the course of litigation. *See* Fed.
10 R. Civ. P. 65. “A plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that he is likely
11 to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of
12 preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in
13 the public interest.” *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). “A
14 preliminary injunction is an extraordinary remedy never awarded as a matter of right.” *Id.*
15 at 24. Although a plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must make a showing on each
16 factor, the Ninth Circuit employs a “version of the sliding scale” approach where “a
17 stronger showing of one element may offset a weaker showing of another.” *All. for the*
18 *Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131–35 (9th Cir. 2011). “[W]hen a plaintiff has
19 failed to show the likelihood of success on the merits, we ‘need not consider the remaining
20 three [*Winter* elements].” *Garcia v. Google, Inc.*, 786 F.3d 733, 740 (9th Cir. 2015) (en
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23 ¹ On a motion to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), the Court may take into
24 account the Parties’ pleadings, any documents physically attached to those pleadings or incorporated by
25 reference therein, and any documents properly subject to judicial notice. *See, e.g., Khoja v. Orexigen*
26 *Therapeutics, Inc.*, 899 F.3d 988, 999 (9th Cir. 2018) (judicial notice and incorporation by reference);
27 *Vasquez v. Los Angeles Cnty.*, 487 F.3d 1246, 1249 (9th Cir. 2007) (Rule 12(b)(6) motion). “Nonetheless,
28 in deciding a motion for preliminary injunction—unlike a motion to dismiss—the Court is not limited
solely to the pleadings and may consider affidavits or declarations along with other evidence submitted
by the parties.” *Walker v. Woodford*, 454 F. Supp. 2d 1007, 1024 (S.D. Cal. 2006) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P.
65; *Univ. of Tex. v. Camenisch*, 451 U.S. 390, 395 (1981); *Flynt Distrib. Co. v. Harvey*, 734 F.2d 1389,
1394 (9th Cir. 1984)), *aff’d*, 393 F. App’x 513 (9th Cir. 2010). The Court is guided by these legal
principles in its Analysis, *infra* Section II.

1 banc) (alterations in original) (quoting *Ass'n des Eleveurs de Canards et d'Oies du Quebec*
2 *v. Harris*, 729 F.3d 937, 944 (9th Cir. 2013)).

3 **II. Analysis**

4 Plaintiffs argue that the flavored tobacco and flavored smoking products sales bans
5 violate the Supremacy Clause because the ordinances are expressly and impliedly
6 preempted by the FSPTCA, 21 U.S.C. §§ 387–387u. *See generally* Mot. The Court will
7 address Plaintiffs' express and implied preemption arguments in turn.

8 **A. Express Preemption**

9 In determining whether the ordinances are expressly preempted by the FSPTCA,
10 Congress's intent "is the ultimate touchstone." *Wyeth v. Levine*, 555 U.S. 555, 565 (2009)
11 (quoting *Medtronic, Inc. v. Lohr*, 518 U.S. 470, 485 (1996)). "Where the federal statute
12 contains an express preemption clause, we must determine the substance and scope of the
13 clause." *Ass'n des Éleveurs de Canards et d'Oies du Quebec v. Becerra*, 870 F.3d 1140,
14 1146 (9th Cir. 2017). In so doing, the court assumes "that the historic police powers of the
15 States were not to be superseded by the Federal Act unless that was the clear and manifest
16 purpose of Congress." *Medtronic, Inc.*, 518 U.S. at 485 (quoting *Rice v. Santa Fe Elevator*
17 *Corp.*, 331 U.S. 218, 230 (1947)). And finally, "when the text of a pre-emption clause is
18 susceptible of more than one plausible reading, courts ordinarily 'accept the reading that
19 disfavors preemption.'" *Altria Grp., Inc. v. Good*, 555 U.S. 70, 77 (2008) (quoting *Bates*
20 *v. Dow Agrosciences LLC*, 544 U.S. 431, 449 (2005)).

21 With these principles in mind, the Court begins its analysis with the plain language
22 of the statute. The FSPTCA amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act ("FDCA")
23 to grant the FDA "the authority to regulate tobacco products." H.R. Rep. No. 111–58, pt.
24 1, at 2 (2009) (the "FSPTCA Report"). The FSPTCA defines a "tobacco product" as "any
25 product made or derived from tobacco that is intended for human consumption, including
26 any component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product (except for raw materials other than
27 tobacco used in manufacturing a component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product),"
28 provided that such product is not "an article that is a drug under [21 U.S.C. § 321](g)(1), a

1 device under [21 U.S.C. § 321](h), or a combination product described in [21 U.S.C.
2 § 353](g).” 21 U.S.C. § 321(rr)(1)–(2).²

3 The FSPTCA grants the FDA “the authority to regulate the sale, distribution,
4 advertising, promotion, and use of tobacco products if such actions would be in the interest
5 of the public health,” FSPTCA Report at 26, but prohibits the FDA from “banning a class
6 of nicotine products, such as all cigarettes, or reducing the nicotine level [of such products]
7 to zero,” *id.* at 2. The Act also “requires the [FDA] to establish tobacco product standards
8 to protect the public health.” *Id.*

9 Section 916 of the FSPTCA, entitled “Preservation of State and Local Authority,”
10 contains three clauses that address the power of state and local governments to enact laws
11 relating to tobacco products: a preservation clause, a preemption clause, and a savings
12 clause. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 387p(a). The interaction of these three clauses governs whether
13 the ordinances are expressly preempted. First, the Preservation Clause explains that the
14 FSPTCA preserves state and local authority to enact and enforce:

15 any law, rule, regulation, or other measure with respect to
16 tobacco products that is in addition to, or more stringent than,
17 requirements established under this subchapter, including a law,
18 rule, regulation, or other measure relating to or prohibiting the
19 sale, distribution, possession, exposure to, access to, advertising
20 and promotion of, or use of tobacco products by individuals of
any age, information reporting to the State, or measures relating
to fire safety standards for tobacco products.

21 *Id.* § 387p(a)(1). The broad authority preserved for the state and local governments is
22 limited only to the extent that a local law contravenes one of the specific prohibitions
23 enumerated in the Preemption Clause. The Preemption Clause expressly preempts:

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26 ² On May 10, 2016, the FDA exercised the authority Congress conferred upon it in 21 U.S.C. § 387a(b)
27 to deem electronic cigarettes, the type at issue in the Ordinance, to be “tobacco products” subject to the
28 FSPTCA. Deeming Rule, 81 Fed. Reg. at 28,976 (“Products that meet the statutory definition of ‘tobacco
products’ include . . . ENDS (including e-cigarettes, e-hookah, e-cigars, vape pens, advanced refillable
personal vaporizers, and electronic pipes) . . .”).

1 any requirement which is different from, or in addition to, any
2 requirement under the provisions of this subchapter relating to
3 tobacco product standards, premarket review, adulteration,
4 misbranding, labeling, registration, good manufacturing
standards, or modified risk tobacco products.

5 *Id.* § 387p(a)(2)(A). However, state and local laws that would otherwise fall within the
6 Preemption Clause are exempted if they fall within the Savings Clause, which clarifies that
7 the Preemption Clause:

8 does not apply to requirements relating to the sale, distribution,
9 possession, information reporting to the State, exposure to,
10 access to, the advertising and promotion of, or use of, tobacco
11 products by individuals of any age, or relating to fire safety
standards for tobacco products.

12 *Id.* § 387p(a)(2)(B).

13 The Second Circuit has held that when these three clauses are read in conjunction,
14 the FSPTCA “distinguishes between manufacturing and the retail sale of finished
15 products; it reserves regulation at the manufacturing stage exclusively to the federal
16 government, but allows states and localities to continue to regulate sales and other
17 consumer-related aspects of the industry in the absence of conflicting federal regulation.”
18 *U.S. Smokeless Tobacco Mfg. Co. v. City of New York*, 708 F.3d 428, 434 (2d Cir. 2013).

19 Plaintiffs argue that the flavored smoking and tobacco products sales bans are
20 impermissible tobacco products standards, such that the ordinances would fall within the
21 FSPTCA’s Preemption Clause. *See* Mot. 6–11. Plaintiffs contend that they are likely to
22 succeed on the merits of their claim because the ordinances “establish[] a local
23 requirement that is ‘different from’ and ‘in addition to’ federal requirements related to
24 tobacco product standards,” and therefore the ordinances are expressly preempted. *Id.* at
25 6. Plaintiffs maintain that under the FSPTCA, tobacco product standards include
26 “provisions respecting the . . . additives [and] properties of the tobacco product.” *Id.* at 7
27 (alterations in original) (quoting 21 U.S.C. § 387g(a)(4)(B)(i)). Because additives include
28 “substances intended for use as flavorings,” 21 U.S.C. § 387(1), Plaintiffs argue that “a

1 ban on the sale of flavored smoking products qualifies as a tobacco product standard
2 because the ban regulates additives,” Mot. at 7. Plaintiffs further argue that the Savings
3 Clause does not save the ordinances. *Id.* at 11–16.

4 Defendants maintain that because the ordinances are sales bans and not tobacco
5 product standards, there is no conflict with the FSPTCA. Opp’n at 14. Even if the Court
6 were to find the sales bans are tobacco product standards, Defendants argue that the
7 Savings Clause acts to save the ordinances because it contains “requirements relating to
8 the sale” of tobacco products. *Id.* at 19; *see* 21 U.S.C. § 387p(a)(2)(B).

9 To determine whether the ordinances are expressly preempted, the Court must first
10 determine whether a sales ban on flavored smoking or tobacco products constitutes a
11 tobacco product standard within the meaning of the FSPTCA. Generally, section 387g
12 governs tobacco product standards, although the term “tobacco product standards” is not
13 expressly defined in the FSPTCA. *See generally* 21 U.S.C. § 387g. The FSPTCA
14 describes the tobacco product standards as including “provisions that are appropriate for
15 the protection of the public health.” *Id.* § 387g(a)(4). Tobacco product standards include
16 “provisions respecting the construction, components, ingredients, additives, constituents,
17 including smoke constituents, and properties of the tobacco product”; testing provisions;
18 provisions for nicotine yields; provisions for measurement of tobacco-product
19 characteristics; provisions related to labeling; and “a provision requiring that the sale and
20 distribution of the tobacco product be restricted but only to the extent that the sale and
21 distribution of a tobacco product may be restricted under a regulation under section
22 387f(d) of this title.” *Id.* § 387g(a)(4). Section 387f(d) states that the sale and distribution
23 of a tobacco product may be restricted by regulation if the Secretary determines that such
24 regulation would be appropriate “for the protection of the public health.” *Id.* § 387f(d).

25 The FSPTCA sets out two tobacco product standard “[s]pecial rules” and gives the
26 FDA authority to revise those rules as well as adopt additional tobacco standards. *Id.*

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1 § 387g(a)(3). The “[s]pecial rule for cigarettes” concerns the flavor of cigarettes. The
2 rule prohibits cigarettes from:

3 contain[ing], as a constituent (including a smoke constituent) or
4 additive, an artificial or natural flavor (other than tobacco or
5 menthol) or additive, an artificial or natural flavor (other than
6 tobacco or menthol) or an herb or spice, including strawberry,
7 grape, orange, clove, cinnamon, pineapple, vanilla, coconut,
8 licorice, cocoa, chocolate, cherry, or coffee, that is a
9 characterizing flavor of the tobacco product or tobacco smoke.

10 *Id.* § 387g(a)(1)(A) (the “Special Rule”). The Special Rule “is intended to prohibit the
11 manufacture and sale of cigarettes with certain ‘characterizing flavors’ that appeal to
12 youth.” FSPTCA Report at 37.

13 Referring to the Special Rule, Plaintiffs argue that “[i]f a ban on all flavored
14 cigarettes except menthol is a tobacco product standard—indeed, the paradigmatic
15 example of a tobacco product standard—then a state law or local ordinance that bans all
16 flavored smoking products *including* menthol is a tobacco product standard as well.” Mot.
17 at 8 (emphasis in original). However, the Second Circuit has held that a tobacco product
18 standard is a manufacturing regulation, and therefore a sales regulation like the one at
19 issue here is not a tobacco product standard unless it “clearly infringe[s] on the FDA’s
20 authority to determine what chemicals and processes may be used in making tobacco
21 products.” *U.S. Smokeless Tobacco Mfg. Co.*, 708 F.3d at 434–35; *see also R.J. Reynolds*
22 *Tobacco Co. v. Cnty. of Los Angeles*, 471 F. Supp. 3d 1010, 1015 (C.D. Cal. 2020) (“[A]
23 sales ordinance that does not direct manufacturers as to which ingredients they may or
24 may not include is not a preempted tobacco product standard.”). The ordinances do not
25 “direct manufacturers as to which ingredients they may or may not include in their
26 products.” *U.S. Smokeless Tobacco Mfg. Co.*, 708 F.3d at 435.

27 Plaintiffs present two alternate theories in an attempt to classify the ordinances’
28 sales bans as tobacco product standards. First, Plaintiffs argue that the sales ban regulates

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1 additives of tobacco products, and second that it regulates properties of tobacco products.
2 Neither of these arguments is persuasive to the Court, for the following reasons.

3 First, Plaintiffs contend that because “additives” include “substances intended for
4 use as a flavoring,” 21 U.S.C. § 387(1), “a ‘tobacco product standard’ includes any
5 provision respecting the substances intended for use as a tobacco-product flavoring,” Mot.
6 at 7. This argument is misplaced because the ordinances do not regulate additives. The
7 Ordinance bans the sale or distribution “of all flavored smoking products” San Diego
8 County, Cal., Code of Regulatory Ordinances, tit. 3, div. 2, ch. 8.8, § 32.883(a) (2020).
9 Flavored smoking products are defined as products that “emit[] a taste or smell, other than
10 the taste or smell of tobacco.” *Id.* § 32.882(b). Similarly, the New Ordinance bans the
11 sale of “a flavored tobacco product or a tobacco product flavor enhancer.” San Diego
12 County, Cal., Code of Regulatory Ordinances, tit. 2, div. 1, ch. 26, § 21.2604(a) (2021).
13 A “flavored tobacco product” is defined as “any tobacco product that contains a taste or
14 smell, other than the taste or smell of tobacco, that is distinguishable by an ordinary
15 consumer either prior to or during the consumption of the product.” *Id.* § 21.2602(i).
16 Neither of the ordinances specifies permitted or banned ingredients. These are sales bans
17 directed at what end products are available to consumers, not a directive to manufacturers
18 about what materials are permitted to make tobacco products. The latter would be a
19 tobacco product standard falling within the Preemption Clause, but the former is explicitly
20 contemplated by the FSPTCA and permitted. Therefore, the ordinances’ sales bans do not
21 regulate additives and cannot be considered tobacco product standards. This result is
22 required by the express terms of the FSPTCA, which state that the Act is not to be
23 “construed to limit the authority of . . . a State or political subdivision of a State . . . to
24 enact . . . and enforce any . . . measure . . . prohibiting the sale . . . of tobacco products.”
25 21 U.S.C. § 387p(a)(1).

26 Some courts have held that a sales ban could be considered a tobacco product
27 standard if the sales ban is a de facto manufacturing regulation. *See U.S. Smokeless*
28 *Tobacco Mfg. Co.*, 708 F.3d at 435 n.2. An example of such a de facto manufacturing

1 regulation can be found in the law at issue in *National Meat Association v. Harris*, 565
2 U.S. 452 (2012). In *National Meat Association*, a California law prohibited
3 slaughterhouses from buying, processing, or selling nonambulatory animals or their meat.
4 *See id.* at 458–59. The prohibition on the sale of meat derived from nonambulatory
5 animals was preempted by the Federal Meat Inspection Act because the “idea – and the
6 inevitable effect – of the provision is to make sure that slaughterhouses remove
7 nonambulatory pigs from the production process.” *Id.* at 464. Therefore, the sales ban in
8 *National Meat Association* was preempted because the law “serves to regulate how
9 slaughterhouses must deal with non-ambulatory pigs on their premises.” *Id.* The only
10 way to determine whether a product was banned under the law in *National Meat*
11 *Association* was to consider how it was manufactured. This is not analogous to the present
12 regulation, which does not regulate how tobacco manufacturers manufacture products, but
13 instead determines what end products are allowed on retail shelves based on identifiable
14 end product characteristics.

15 The Honorable Dale S. Fischer of the U.S. District Court for the Central District of
16 California examined a similar flavored tobacco products sales ban in Los Angeles County.
17 *See generally Cnty. of Los Angeles*, 471 F. Supp. 3d 1010. The Central District court
18 concluded that the Los Angeles County sales ban on flavored tobacco products is not a de
19 facto manufacturing regulation because the ordinance banned the sale of “products [that]
20 can be identified based on how they are marketed and sold.” *Id.* Similarly, the San Diego
21 County ordinances at issue here identify banned products based on whether they “emit[]
22 a taste or smell, other than the taste or smell of tobacco” San Diego County, Cal.,
23 Code of Regulatory Ordinances, tit. 3, div. 2, ch. 8.8, § 32.882(b) (2020); *see also* San
24 Diego County, Cal., Code of Regulatory Ordinances, tit. 2, div. 1, ch. 26, § 21.2602(i)
25 (2021) (defining “flavored tobacco product” as “any tobacco product that contains a taste
26 or smell, other than the taste or smell of tobacco”). Therefore, the ingredients or additives
27 used by the manufacturer are irrelevant because the banned products are identifiable at the
28 consumer stage if the product emits or contains a smell or taste other than tobacco.

1 Second, Plaintiffs argue that the term “properties” encompasses “flavors,” and
2 because the ordinances “regulate[]” flavors, they create tobacco product standards. Mot.
3 at 8 (citing 21 U.S.C. § 387g(a)(4)(B)(i)). To support this argument, Plaintiffs rely on a
4 proposed rule that purports to interpret the statutory language of the FSPTCA. *See*
5 *Premarket Tobacco Product Applications and Recordkeeping Requirements*, 84 Fed. Reg.
6 50,566–637 (proposed Sept. 25, 2019) (“If the product does not have a listed product
7 property, such as . . . characterizing flavor, the application must state ‘none’ for that
8 property.”). Plaintiffs argue that because the proposed rule considers a tobacco product’s
9 “characterizing flavor” to be a “product property,” the Court should apply the same
10 interpretation to the FSPTCA’s tobacco product standards. *See* Mot. at 8. In the Ninth
11 Circuit, “proposed regulations carry no more weight than a position advanced on brief.”
12 *Tedori v. United States*, 211 F.3d 488, 492 (9th Cir. 2000) (citation omitted). If the
13 proposed rule were to become final, it would be entitled to deference by this Court under
14 *Chevron, U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837 (1984), but such is
15 not the case here.

16 Only one court that examined the constitutionality of a flavored tobacco product
17 sales ban agreed with Plaintiffs’ present argument and held that the ban fell within the
18 FSPTCA’s definition of tobacco product standards. *See R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. v.*
19 *City of Edina*, No. 20-CV-1402 (PJS/LIB), 2020 WL 5106853, at *4 (D. Minn. Aug. 31,
20 2020). The *Edina* court found that “tobacco-product standards include ‘provisions
21 respecting the . . . properties’ of tobacco products, and there can be no dispute that a
22 provision respecting the flavor of a tobacco product is a provision respecting a ‘propert[y]’
23 of that product.” *Id.* (quoting 21 U.S.C. § 387g(a)(4)). This made no difference in the
24 outcome of the case, however, because the *Edina* court found that, “[o]n its face, the
25 Ordinance falls within the scope of the Savings Clause, as it is a ‘requirement[] relating
26 to the sale . . . of . . . tobacco products by individuals of any age’” *Id.* (quoting 21
27 U.S.C. § 387p(a)(2)(B)) (alterations in original). However, this Court follows the Second
28 Circuit, which held that this reading of the Preemption Clause is overly broad. *See U.S.*

1 *Smokeless Tobacco Mfg. Co.*, 708 F.3d at 434. If the Court found that a retail sales ban
2 on end products is a preempted tobacco product standard, it “would render superfluous
3 § 916’s three-part structure . . . [and] vitiate the preservation clause’s instruction that the
4 Act not be ‘construed to limit the authority of . . . a State or political subdivision of a State
5 . . . to enact . . . and enforce any . . . measure . . . prohibiting the sale . . . of tobacco
6 products.’” *Id.* (quoting 21 U.S.C. § 387p(a)(1)) (alterations in original). If possible,
7 statutes should be construed to give effect to every clause and word. *See, e.g., Babbitt v.*
8 *Sweet Home Chapter of Cmty. for a Great Or.*, 515 U.S. 687, 698 (1995) (describing the
9 Court’s “reluctance to treat statutory terms as surplusage”). Accordingly, Plaintiffs’
10 “properties” argument is similarly unavailing.

11 Other courts that have addressed whether similar local ordinances banning or
12 restricting access to flavored tobacco products were preempted by the FSPTCA have
13 uniformly held that they were not. *See, e.g., Nat’l Ass’n of Tobacco Outlets v. City of*
14 *Providence*, 731 F.3d 71, 82–83, 85 & n.11 (1st Cir. 2013) (holding that tobacco product
15 sales regulations are not tobacco product standards preempted by the FSPTCA and stating
16 that “whether those regulations have an impact on manufacturing is irrelevant”); *U.S.*
17 *Smokeless Tobacco Mfg. Co.*, 708 F.3d at 436 (holding an ordinance that banned the sale
18 of flavored tobacco products was not preempted by the FSPTCA); *Cnty. of Los Angeles*,
19 471 F. Supp. 3d at 1018 (same); *Indeps. Gas & Serv. Stations Ass’ns v. City of Chicago*,
20 112 F. Supp. 3d 749, 754 (N.D. Ill. 2015) (holding that ordinance that restricted sale of
21 flavored tobacco near schools was not preempted by the FSPTCA); *City of Edina*, 2020
22 WL 5106853, at *3 (holding a ban on the sale of flavored tobacco products was a tobacco
23 product standard that falls within the Savings Clause and is therefore not preempted by
24 the FSPTCA). While not binding on this Court, the findings of these courts are persuasive.
25 Accordingly, the Court finds that the ordinances’ sales bans on flavored smoking and
26 tobacco products are not tobacco product standards and therefore are not expressly
27 preempted by the FSPTCA.

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1 In the absence of Ninth Circuit authority, this Court follows the First and Second
2 Circuits and concludes that the sales regulations in the ordinances do not “clearly infringe
3 on the FDA’s authority to determine what chemicals and processes may be used in making
4 tobacco products.” *U.S. Smokeless Tobacco Mfg. Co.*, 708 F.3d at 434; *see also Nat’l*
5 *Ass’n of Tobacco Outlets*, 731 F.3d at 85. Therefore, the ordinances do not constitute a
6 tobacco product standard, and Plaintiffs are unlikely to succeed on the merits of their
7 express preemption claim.

8 ***B. Implied Preemption***

9 Next, Plaintiffs argue that the ordinances are impliedly preempted “because [they]
10 ‘stand[] as an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and
11 objectives of Congress.’” Mot. at 16 (quoting *Crosby v. Nat’l Foreign Trade Council*,
12 530 U.S. 363, 372 (2000)). Plaintiffs contend that the sales bans (1) undermine the ability
13 of the FDA to set national standards for the manufacturing of tobacco products, (2)
14 undermine Congress and the FDA’s judgment that certain flavored smoking and tobacco
15 products should remain on the market, and (3) interfere with the regulatory process chosen
16 by Congress to effectuate its objective. *Id.* at 16–21. In response, Defendants argue that
17 the FSPTCA’s Preemption Clause expressly “‘defin[es] the pre-emptive reach’ of the Act
18 on State and local regulation of tobacco sales.” Opp’n at 21 (quoting *Ass’n des Éleveurs*
19 *de Canards et d’Oies du Québec v. Becerra*, 870 F.3d 1140, 1149 (9th Cir. 2017)).
20 Defendants contend that “matters beyond that reach are not pre-empted.” *Id.* (quoting
21 *Ass’n des Éleveurs de Canards et d’Oies du Québec*, 870 F.3d at 1149).

22 In analyzing implied preemption, “[a]s with express preemption, courts assume that
23 the historic police powers of the States are not superseded unless that was the clear and
24 manifest purpose of Congress.” *Ass’n des Éleveurs de Canards et d’Oies du Québec*, 870
25 F.3d at 1149. “Implied preemption analysis does not justify a ‘freewheeling judicial
26 inquiry into whether a state statute is in tension with federal objectives’; such an endeavor
27 ‘would undercut the principle that it is Congress rather than the courts that pre-empt state
28 law.’” *Chamber of Commerce of U.S. v. Whiting*, 563 U.S. 582, 607 (2011) (quoting *Gade*

1 *v. Nat’l Solid Wastes Mgmt. Ass’n*, 505 U.S. 88, 111 (1992)). The language of the
2 FSPTCA’s Preemption Clause “implies that matters beyond that reach are not pre-empted.”
3 *Ass’n des Éleveurs de Canards et d’Oies du Quebec*, 870 F.3d at 1149 (quoting *Cipollone*
4 *v. Liggett Grp., Inc.*, 505 U.S. 504, 517 (1992)); see *Graham v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.*,
5 857 F.3d 1169, 1186 (11th Cir. 2017) (“Congress’ intent, of course, primarily is discerned
6 from the language of the pre-emption statute and the ‘statutory framework’ surrounding
7 it.”).

8 First, Plaintiffs argue that the ordinances are impliedly preempted because Congress
9 adopted the FSPTCA to “set national standards controlling the manufacture of tobacco
10 products and the . . . amount of ingredients used in such products.” Mot. at 14 (citing 21
11 U.S.C. § 387 note). This argument is unavailing because the Court concluded that the
12 ordinances do not set manufacturing standards or regulate the ingredients used in tobacco
13 products. See *supra* Section II.A. Generally, a ban on certain finished tobacco products
14 will not cause manufacturers to change the ingredients they use or the way that they
15 manufacture products; however, it is conceivable that a large enough sales ban on certain
16 products could change manufacturing behavior. See *City of Edina*, 2020 WL 5106853, at
17 *6 (“[I]f every municipality in the United States adopted a similar ordinance, that would
18 as a practical matter amount to a nationwide ban on the use of certain ingredients, because
19 it would become impossible for manufacturers to sell a product that contained those
20 ingredients.”). However, this Court already determined that the ordinances do not regulate
21 the ingredients or additives used in products because the ordinances regulate the sale of
22 end products based on characterizing smells and tastes. The “clear and manifest purpose
23 of Congress,” *Ass’n des Éleveurs de Canards et d’Oies du Quebec*, 870 F.3d at 1149, was
24 to preserve state and local authority to enact such sales bans, as evidenced by the
25 Preservation Clause. The ordinances classify end products based on characterizing flavors
26 or smells; therefore, the ordinances do not infringe on the FSPTCA’s authority to regulate
27 the ingredients used in tobacco products.

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1 Second, Plaintiffs contend that the ordinances undermine Congress and the FDA’s
2 “judgment that certain flavored smoking [and tobacco] products—including menthol
3 cigarettes and menthol-flavored [electronic nicotine delivery system (“]ENDS[”)]
4 products—should remain on the market.” Mot. at 17; *see also* ECF No. 42 at 6. This
5 argument ignores that the FSPTCA expressly gives states and local governments the power
6 to prohibit the sale of tobacco products, even if those sales bans are stricter than the federal
7 ban, so long as the regulation is not covered by the Preemption Clause. *See U.S. Smokeless*
8 *Tobacco Mfg. Co.*, 708 F.3d at 433 (“While § 907(d)(3) prohibits the FDA from banning
9 entire categories of tobacco products throughout the country, 21 U.S.C. § 387g(d)(3), the
10 FSPTCA nowhere extends that prohibition to state and local governments. To the contrary,
11 the preservation clause of § 916 expressly preserves localities’ traditional power to adopt
12 any ‘measure relating to or prohibiting the sale’ of tobacco products.” (footnote omitted));
13 *see also Berger v. Philip Morris USA, Inc.*, 185 F. Supp. 3d 1324, 1340–41 (M.D. Fla.
14 2016), *aff’d sub nom. Cote v. R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.*, 909 F.3d 1094 (11th Cir. 2018)
15 (“[S]tate-law prohibitions on cigarette sales can stand side-by-side with the fact that
16 Congress has tolerated cigarettes and purposefully refrained from banning them.”). By the
17 very language of the FSPTCA, a stricter sales ban can stand side-by-side with federal
18 regulations.

19 Plaintiffs argue that if Congress chooses not to act against a particular product, like
20 menthol-flavored ENDS products, Congress affirmatively intends for that product to
21 remain on the market. *See* Mot. at 18. However, failure to take active steps to prohibit a
22 product is not equivalent to an affirmative decision that the product should remain on the
23 national market. *Cf. Astiana v. Hain Celestial Grp., Inc.*, 783 F.3d 753, 758 (9th Cir. 2015)
24 (rejecting the defendant’s argument that “the FDA’s failure to issue specific regulations on
25 [use of the word ‘natural’] is tantamount to a conscious decision by the agency to permit
26 any use of this term a manufacturer sees fit”).

27 Finally, Plaintiffs argue that the ordinances “interfere[] with ‘the method chosen by
28 Congress to effectuate [its] objective.” Mot. at 19 (quoting *McDaniel v. Wells Fargo*

1 *Invs., LLC*, 717 F.3d 668, 674 (9th Cir. 2013)). Plaintiffs contend that in the FSPTCA,
2 Congress “created a detailed regulatory process as the sole method for evaluating the
3 design and sale of new tobacco products . . . , [and] Congress intended to subject each new
4 tobacco product to one regulatory assessment conducted by FDA, not multiple rounds of
5 assessments by states and localities.” *Id.* As the Court has already determined, the
6 FSPTCA “reserves regulation at the manufacturing stage exclusively to the federal
7 government, but allows states and localities to continue to regulate sales and other
8 consumer-related aspects of the industry in the absence of conflicting federal regulation.”
9 *U.S. Smokeless Tobacco Mfg. Co.*, 708 F.3d at 434. Thus, the Court disagrees with
10 Plaintiffs’ characterization of Congress’ objective in enacting the FSPTCA.

11 Accordingly, the Court finds the ordinances do not stand as obstacles to the
12 objectives of the FSPTCA, and Plaintiffs have not shown a likelihood of success on the
13 merits of their implied preemption claim. The Court need not address the remaining factors
14 necessary for injunctive relief because Plaintiffs have failed to establish any chance of
15 success on the merits of their express preemption or implied preemption claims. *See*
16 *Garcia*, 786 F.3d at 740. Therefore, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary
17 Injunction. *See, e.g., Sports Form, Inc. v. United Press Int’l, Inc.*, 686 F.2d 750, 753 (9th
18 Cir. 1982) (affirming district court’s denial of preliminary injunction where the plaintiff
19 “had failed to show any chance of success on the merits,” which “made a determination of
20 potential injury or a balancing of hardships unnecessary”).

21 **MOTION TO DISMISS**

22 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) permits a party to raise by motion the
23 defense that the complaint “fail[s] to state a claim upon which relief can be granted,”
24 generally referred to as a motion to dismiss. The Court evaluates whether a complaint
25 states a cognizable legal theory and sufficient facts in light of Federal Rule of Civil
26 Procedure 8(a), which requires a “short and plain statement of the claim showing that the
27 pleader is entitled to relief.” Although Rule 8 “does not require ‘detailed factual
28 allegations,’ . . . it [does] demand more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-

1 harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl.*
2 *Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)). In other words, “a plaintiff’s obligation to
3 provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitle[ment] to relief’ requires more than labels and
4 conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.”
5 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (citing *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986)). A
6 complaint will not suffice “if it tenders ‘naked assertion[s]’ devoid of ‘further factual
7 enhancement.’” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 677 (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557).

8 To survive a motion to dismiss, “a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter,
9 accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.* (quoting
10 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A claim is facially plausible
11 when the facts pled “allow the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is
12 liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 677 (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at
13 556). That is not to say that the claim must be probable, but there must be “more than a
14 sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Id.* Facts “‘merely consistent
15 with’ a defendant’s liability” fall short of a plausible entitlement to relief. *Id.* (quoting
16 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557). This review requires context-specific analysis involving the
17 Court’s “judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 678 (citation omitted). “[W]here
18 the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of
19 misconduct, the complaint has alleged—but it has not ‘show[n]’—‘that the pleader is
20 entitled to relief.’” *Id.*

21 Where a complaint does not survive 12(b)(6) analysis, the Court will grant leave to
22 amend unless it determines that no modified contention “consistent with the challenged
23 pleading . . . [will] cure the deficiency.” *DeSoto v. Yellow Freight Sys., Inc.*, 957 F.2d 655,
24 658 (9th Cir. 1992) (quoting *Schreiber Distrib. Co. v. Serv-Well Furniture Co.*, 806 F.2d
25 1393, 1401 (9th Cir. 1986)).

26 Defendants seek to have Plaintiffs’ Complaint and Supplemental Complaint
27 dismissed for failure to state a claim because there is no plausible argument that the
28 ordinances are expressly or impliedly preempted. *See generally* MTD; *see also* ECF No.

1 41 at 2–3. Defendants argue that “Plaintiffs cannot establish that the Act expressly or
 2 impliedly preempts the Ordinance . . . [and] these defects cannot possibly be cured by
 3 amendment” *Id.* at 11. Plaintiffs bring only the claims for express and implied
 4 preemption. *See generally* Compl.; Suppl. Compl. The Court already examined the merit
 5 of these claims *supra* at Sections II.A–II.B and found that Plaintiffs have not proven a
 6 likelihood of success on the merits of their express and implied preemption claims.

7 Therefore, the Court **GRANTS** Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’
 8 Complaint and Supplemental Complaint, as the Court does not find Plaintiffs’ preemption
 9 claims plausible in light of the plain statutory language of the ordinances and the FSPTCA.
 10 *See Angelotti Chiropractic, Inc. v. Baker*, 791 F.3d 1075, 1088 (9th Cir. 2015) (reversing
 11 district court’s grant of preliminary injunction where there was no “serious question” going
 12 to the merits of the claim and, consequently, reversing district court’s denial of motion to
 13 dismiss as to that claim); *Kelley v. Mortg. Elec. Registration Sys., Inc.*, 642 F. Supp. 2d
 14 1048, 1059 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (granting motions to dismiss and therefore denying motion
 15 for preliminary injunction for failure to show likelihood of success on the
 16 merits); *Washington v. O’Dell*, No. 3:17-CV-1615-MMA-PCL, 2018 WL 1942372, at *10
 17 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 25, 2018) (denying preliminary injunction when granting motion to
 18 dismiss); *Physician’s Surrogacy, Inc. v. German*, No. 17CV718-MMA (WVG), 2018 WL
 19 638229, at *11 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 31, 2018) (same); *Wallace v. Sosa*, No. 16-CV-01501-BAS-
 20 BGS, 2017 WL 469140, at *4–5 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 3, 2017) (same); *Ananiev v. Aurora Loan*
 21 *Servs., LLC*, No. C 12-2275 SI, 2012 WL 2838689, at *8 (N.D. Cal. July 10, 2012) (same).

22 CONCLUSION

23 For the reasons discussed above, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiffs’ Motion for
 24 Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 6) and **GRANTS** Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss (ECF
 25 No. 26). Plaintiffs’ Complaint and Supplemental Complaint are **DISMISSED**

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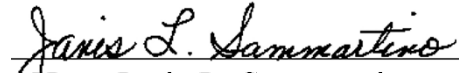
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1 **WITHOUT PREJUDICE.** Plaintiffs may file an amended complaint within thirty (30)
2 days of the date on which this Order is electronically docketed.

3 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

4 Dated: March 29, 2021


5 Hon. Janis L. Sammartino
6 United States District Judge
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