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United States District Court
Northern District of California

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

**IN RE: CATHODE RAY TUBE (CRT)
ANTITRUST LITIGATION**

Case No. 07-cv-05944-JST

This Document Relates to:
ALL INDIRECT PURCHASER ACTIONS

**ORDER DENYING MOTION TO
INTERVENE FOR PURPOSES OF
APPEALING DENIAL OF FINAL
SETTLEMENT OBJECTIONS AND
DENYING AS MOOT MOTION TO
EXTEND TIME TO APPEAL
JUDGMENT ENTERED JULY 29, 2020**

Re: ECF No. 5792, 5817

Before the Court is the Other Repealer States’ and Non-Repealer States’ Motion to Intervene for Purpose of Appealing Denial of Objections to Settlements. ECF No. 5792. The Court will deny the motion. The Court will also deny as moot the ORS and NRS Subclasses’ motion to extend the deadline to appeal the judgment entered on July 29, 2020. ECF No. 5817.

I. BACKGROUND

Because the parties are already familiar with the facts, the Court summarizes only those bearing on the present motion.

In February 2008, the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ordered the centralization of actions alleging that certain Defendants conspired to fix prices of cathode ray tubes. *See In re Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Antitrust Litig.*, 536 F. Supp. 2d 1364 (J.P.M.L. 2008). On March 11, 2020, the Court granted preliminary approval of amended settlement agreements between six groups of corporate defendants¹ and several Statewide Damages Classes of indirect purchasers of

¹ Settling Defendants include several groups of entities: Phillips, Panasonic, Hitachi, Toshiba, Samsung, and Thomson/TDA. Each entity includes subsidiary entities also covered by these settlement agreements. *See* ECF No. 5786 at 2 n.1-6.

1 CRT products (“22 Indirect Purchaser State Classes”). ECF No. 5695. These amended
 2 agreements narrowed the settlement class and removed two subclasses of CRT purchasers² – now
 3 denominated the Omitted Repealer State Subclass (“ORS Subclass”)³ and the Non-Repealer State
 4 Subclass (“NRS Subclass”)⁴ – in order to “remove potential conflicts of interests that could result
 5 from differences in claims and relief sought by the 22 Indirect Purchaser State Classes verses the
 6 ORS and NRS Subclasses.” ECF No. 5695 at 11; *see* ECF No. 5587 at 16; ECF No. 5587-1.
 7 Prior to preliminary approval, the ORS and NRS Subclasses presented motions to intervene in
 8 order to amend the complaint, *see* ECF Nos. 5565, 5567; to intervene directly into the MDL, *see*
 9 ECF Nos. 5643, 5645; and to seek the Court’s reconsideration of the above, *see* ECF Nos. 5688,
 10 5689. The Court denied each of these motions. ECF Nos. 5626, 5628, 5684, 5708.

11 In April 2020, the ORS and NRS Subclasses appealed the Court’s preliminary approval
 12 order and the Court’s orders denying the motions to intervene to the Ninth Circuit. ECF No. 5709.
 13 On June 9, 2020, upon motion by the 22 Indirect Purchaser State Classes, the Ninth Circuit
 14 concluded that it lacked jurisdiction over this Court’s preliminary approval order and dismissed
 15 that portion of the appeal. ECF No. 5738 at 4. In so doing, the Ninth Circuit noted that it did not
 16 read this Court’s orders “as precluding [the ORS and NRS Subclasses] from moving to intervene
 17

18 ² In *Illinois Brick Co. v. Illinois*, the Supreme Court held that only direct purchasers could recover
 19 damages for price-fixing under Section 4 of the Clayton Act. 431 U.S. 720, 735 (1977). As the
 20 Ninth Circuit has summarized, the Supreme Court “barred indirect purchasers’ suits, and left the
 21 field of private antitrust enforcement to the direct purchasers.” *Royal Printing Co. v. Kimberly*
 22 *Clark Corp.*, 621 F.2d 323, 325 (9th Cir. 1980). In response to the *Illinois Brick* decision, many
 23 states passed so-called “*Illinois Brick* repealer statutes,” which give indirect purchasers the right to
 sue when firms violate analogous state antitrust laws. *See, e.g.*, Robert H. Lande, *New Options for*
State Indirect Purchaser Legislation: Protecting the Real Victims of Antitrust Violations, 61 *Ala.*
L. Rev. 447, 448 (2010). Such states are referred to as “repealer states.” A state which has not
 enacted such a statute is referred to as a “non-repealer state.”

24 ³ The ORS Subclass in its current iteration consists of Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs in the following
 25 states: Arkansas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island,
 26 South Carolina, and Utah. ECF No. 5518 at 1; ECF No. 5645 at 2. The parties now use the
 “ORS” abbreviation to signify “other repealer states” rather than “omitted repealer states.” ECF
 No. 5645 at 1 n.1.

27 ⁴ The NRS Subclass consists of Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs in the following Non-Repealer States:
 28 Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky,
 Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington,
 and Wyoming. ECF No. 5518 at 2.

1 *after final approval* for the different purpose of appealing the denial of their objections to the
 2 settlement.” *Id.* (emphasis added). On June 11, 2020, the ORS and NRS Subclasses filed a
 3 motion to “intervene in this action to present their objections and to appeal a final judgment if one
 4 is entered by the Court.” ECF No. 5754 at 3. However, because the ORS and NRS Subclasses
 5 “fail[ed] to cite a single case or make any argument concerning why they [were] entitled to
 6 intervene,” and because their request to intervene was “premature,” the Court denied the motion.
 7 ECF No. 5780 at 3.

8 The Court held a final fairness hearing on July 8, 2020, ECF No. 5782, and granted final
 9 approval to the settlement of Settling Defendants and 22 Indirect Purchaser State Classes on July
 10 13, 2020, ECF No. 5786. On July 16, 2020, the ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors filed the present
 11 motion “for an order permitting them to intervene in this action to appeal the denial of their
 12 objections to the settlements.” ECF No. 5792 at 3. This motion was joined by the ORS Objector
 13 Plaintiffs.⁵ ECF No. 5802. The Settling Defendants and 22 Indirect Purchaser State Classes
 14 oppose the motion. ECF Nos. 5805, 5806. The ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors and the ORS
 15 Objector Plaintiffs have filed replies. ECF Nos. 5811, 5812.

16 **II. JURISDICTION**

17 This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

18 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

19 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24(a)(2) provides for intervention as a matter of right
 20 where the potential intervenor “claims an interest relating to the property or transaction that is the
 21 subject of the action, and is so situated that disposing of the action may as a practical matter
 22 impair or impede the movant’s ability to protect its interest, unless existing parties adequately
 23 represent that interest.” The Ninth Circuit has summarized the requirements for intervention as of
 24 right under Rule 24(a)(2) as follows:

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 27 ⁵ Because it denies intervention as to both the ORS and NRS Subclasses, the Court does not
 28 address contentions by Settling Defendants and 22 Indirect Purchaser State Classes that the ORS
 Objector Plaintiffs are not entitled to join the motion for intervention. *See* ECF No 5806 at 15;
 ECF No. 5805 at 11.

1 (1) [T]he [applicant's] motion must be timely; (2) the applicant must
 2 have a "significantly protectable" interest relating to the property or
 3 transaction which is the subject of the action; (3) the applicant must
 4 be so situated that the disposition of the action may as a practical
 matter impair or impede its ability to protect that interest; and (4) the
 applicant's interest must be inadequately represented by the parties to
 the action.

5 *Freedom from Religion Found., Inc. v. Geithner*, 644 F.3d 836, 841 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting
 6 *California ex rel. Lockyer v. United States*, 450 F.3d 436, 440 (9th Cir. 2006)). Proposed
 7 intervenors must satisfy all four criteria, and "[f]ailure to satisfy any one of the requirements is
 8 fatal to the application." *Perry v. Proposition 8 Official Proponents*, 587 F.3d 947, 950 (9th Cir.
 9 2009). In evaluating motions to intervene, "courts are guided primarily by practical and equitable
 10 considerations, and the requirements for intervention are broadly interpreted in favor of
 11 intervention." *United States v. Alisal Water Corp.*, 370 F.3d 915, 919 (9th Cir. 2004). "Courts are
 12 to take all well-pleaded, nonconclusory allegations in the motion to intervene, the proposed
 13 complaint or answer in intervention, and declarations supporting the motion as true absent sham,
 14 frivolity or other objections." *Sw. Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. Berg*, 268 F.3d 810, 820 (9th
 15 Cir. 2001). Nonetheless, "the applicant bears the burden of showing that each of the four elements
 16 is met." *Freedom from Religion Found.*, 644 F.3d at 841; *see also Smith v. L.A. Unified Sch.*
 17 *Dist.*, 830 F.3d 843, 853 (9th Cir. 2016).

18 The same standard applies when a proposed intervenor seeks intervention in order to
 19 appeal an order of the court. *See Koike v. Starbucks Corp.*, 602 F. Supp. 2d. 1158, 1160-61 (N.D.
 20 Cal. 2009) (applying the Rule 24(a)(2) four-part test to applicant's motion to intervene for purpose
 21 of appealing an order denying class certification); *Mass. Sch. of Law at Andover, Inc. v. United*
 22 *States*, 118 F.3d 776, 779 (D.C. Cir. 1997) (explaining that circuit courts apply the Federal Rules
 23 of Civil Procedure "specifically Rule 24 – to interventions solely for purposes of appeal").
 24 Notably, even if intervention for the purposes of appeal is permitted, the intervenor must satisfy
 25 Article III standing requirements when "seeking appellate review, just as it must be met by
 26 persons appearing in courts of first instance." *Arizonans for Official English v. Arizona*, 520 U.S.
 27 43, 64 (1997); *see also Hollingsworth v. Perry*, 570 U.S. 693, 705 (2013) (holding that intervenors
 28 lacked standing, noting that "the District Court had not ordered them to do or refrain from doing

1 anything,” and that “[t]o have standing, a litigant must seek relief for an injury that affects him in a
2 personal and individual way” (internal citations omitted).

3 “Permissive intervention,” by contrast, “is committed to the broad discretion of the district
4 court.” *Orange Cnty. v. Air Cal.*, 799 F.2d 535, 539 (9th Cir. 1986). Federal Rule of Civil
5 Procedure 24(b) “requires (1) an independent ground for jurisdiction; (2) a timely motion; and (3)
6 a common question of law and fact between the movant’s claim or defense and the main action.”
7 *Freedom from Religion Found.*, 644 F.3d at 843 (citations omitted). “Where a putative intervenor
8 has met these requirements, the court may also consider other factors in the exercise of its
9 discretion.” *Perry*, 587 F.3d at 955. Additionally, “the court must consider whether the
10 intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the original parties’ rights.” Fed.
11 R. Civ. P. 24(b)(3).

12 **IV. DISCUSSION**

13 **A. Intervention as of Right**

14 The ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors are not entitled to intervene as of right because they
15 have not shown they have a “significantly protectable interest” relating to the settlement. *See*
16 *Donnelly v. Glickman*, 159 F.3d 405, 410 (9th Cir. 1998). A proposed intervenor generally has a
17 “significantly protectable interest” when its interest is “protectable under some law,” and “there is
18 a relationship between the legally protected interest and the claims at issue.” *Arakaki v. Cayetano*,
19 324 F.3d 1078, 1084 (9th Cir.2003). “An applicant generally satisfies the ‘relationship’
20 requirement only if the resolution of the plaintiff’s claims actually will affect the applicant.”
21 *Donnelly*, 159 F.3d at 410.

22 Here, the subject of the action is the Court’s order granting final approval of a settlement
23 between the 22 Indirect Purchaser State Classes and Settling Defendants. ECF No. 5786. That
24 settlement will not materially affect the ORS and NRS Potential Intervenors because, as the Court
25 has now pointed out more than once, while the ORS and NRS Potential Intervenors are members
26 of the Nationwide Class⁶ pled in the complaint, they are not members of the settlement class. *See*

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28 ⁶ The operative complaint defines “Nationwide Class” to include “All persons and or entities who
or which indirectly purchased in the United States for their own use and not for resale, CRT Products

1 *id.* at 9 (“The ORS/NRS Subclasses are members of the ‘Nationwide Class’ but are not members
2 of the 22 Indirect Purchaser State Classes. . . . Therefore, the persons and entities in these
3 subclasses are not members of the amended settlement Class.”). Whatever claims they have will
4 remain intact. Since they are not members of the settling class, their claims will not be released by
5 the settlement, and they cannot show a protectable interest in the settlement. *See Padilla v.*
6 *Willner*, 15-cv-04866-JST, 2016 WL 860948, at *7 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 7, 2016) (“Class action
7 settlements do not bind parties who were excluded from the class.”).

8 The ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors make several attempts to paper over this deficiency.
9 First, they assert, citing *Standard Fire Ins. v. Knowles*, 568 U.S. 588, 594 (2013), that “[m]embers
10 of a class have a right to intervene if their interests are not adequately represented by existing
11 parties.” ECF No. 5792 at 5. No one contests this point. Since the ORS/NRS Potential
12 Intervenors are *not* “members of [the] class,” however, the argument does not assist them.

13 The ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors also misstate the issue before the Court, arguing that
14 “neither the IPPs nor the defendants have shown that the ORS and NRS Plaintiffs’ interests are so
15 completely and conclusively unaffected by the settlements” that intervention should be denied.
16 ECF No. 5811 at 5. The question before the Court is not whether anyone’s interests are
17 “completely and conclusively unaffected,” and the burden is on the ORS/NRS Potential
18 Intervenors, not the settling parties, to “show[] that each of the four elements is met.” *See*
19 *Freedom from Religion Found.*, 644 F.3d at 841.

20 The ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors further argue that the effect of the settlements “*may*
21 be to remove the largest and most culpable defendants from any further proceedings in this MDL,”
22 and that “entry of judgment of dismissal on all of the currently-named plaintiffs’ claims has *at*
23 *least the potential* to terminate the indirect purchaser MDL class litigation” as to Settling
24 Defendants. ECF No. 5811 at 3-4 (emphasis added). But the interest prong of the intervention
25 standard is not satisfied by reciting hypothetical suggestions about what “*may*” happen. *See*
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28 manufactured and/or sold by the Defendants, or any subsidiary, affiliate, or co-conspirator thereof, at
any time during the period from at least March 1, 1995 through at least November 25, 2007.” ECF
No. 1526 at 59.

1 *Donnelly*, 159 F.3d at 411 (“When an applicant’s purported interest is so tenuous, intervention is
2 inappropriate.”). Moreover, even if the settlement would in fact terminate the MDL litigation as to
3 certain defendants, it is only because the ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors currently have no live
4 claims against those defendants in this Court. That is not the fault of the settling parties, and
5 preventing the settlement from going forward would not assist or revive claims that currently do
6 not exist.⁷ At best, the removal of other plaintiffs might give the ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors
7 less leverage in their own settlement discussions, but that interest is too weak to qualify for
8 intervention. As the Court has already observed, the ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors’ arguments
9 show, “[a]t most, [that] the settlement puts [them] at something of a tactical disadvantage in the
10 continuing litigation. Such an injury does not constitute plain legal prejudice.” ECF No. 5786 at
11 10 (quoting *Waller v. Fin. Corp. of Am.*, 828 F.2d 579, 584 (9th Cir. 1987)).

12 At one point, the ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors even seem to acknowledge they have not
13 met the burden of demonstrating an interest in the settlement, stating that “the question of whether
14 the releases that are part of the settlements will impair the ability of ORS and NRS Plaintiffs and
15 class members to prosecute their claims . . . is not so clear cut that it can be decided on this
16 motion.” ECF No. 5811 at 3. But this motion is precisely the place that question *must* be decided.

17 Because the ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors do not have a “significantly protectable”
18 interest in the settlement they wish to challenge, their motion to intervene as of right is denied.
19 *See Alisal Water Corp.*, 370 F.3d at 919 (“The party seeking to intervene bears the burden of
20 showing that *all* the requirements for intervention have been met.” (emphasis in original)).

21 **B. Permissive Intervention**

22 In the alternative, the ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors seek permissive intervention. ECF
23 No. 5792 at 8-9. Neither opposing party contests the timeliness of the motion or the shared
24 common questions of law and fact between the claims being settled by the settling parties and
25 those still asserted by the ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors. ECF No. 5806 at 16; ECF No. 5805 at
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27 ⁷ As in their prior briefs, the ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors cite no authority for the argument
28 that they are entitled to intervene to prevent dismissal of defendants against whom they have no
live claims, a further sign that the interest they assert is not protectable. *See* ECF No. 5786 at 10.

1 10-11. Rather, the 22 Indirect Purchaser State Classes argue that the ORS/NRS Potential
2 Intervenor failed to demonstrate independent grounds for jurisdiction, and that intervention
3 would prejudice settling parties. ECF No. 5806 at 17-18. Settling Defendants, meanwhile, argue
4 that the Court should exercise its discretion and deny intervention in order to advance the policy
5 encouraging voluntary settlements, and avoid circumvention of “well-established limitations on
6 non-party appeals.”⁸ ECF No. 5805 at 11.

7 The independent jurisdictional grounds requirement stems from the “concern that
8 intervention might be used to enlarge inappropriately the jurisdiction of the district courts,” a
9 concern that typically takes the form of “proposed intervenors seek[ing] to use permissive
10 intervention to gain a federal forum for state-law claims over which the district court would not,
11 otherwise, have jurisdiction.” *See Freedom from Religion Found.*, 644 F.3d at 843. In other
12 words, this requirement is not at issue when potential intervenors “ask the court only to exercise
13 that power which it already has.” *See Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 473
14 (9th Cir. 1992). This Court has jurisdiction based on the minimum diversity and amount in
15 controversy requirements of the Class Action Fairness Act. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The
16 ORS/NRS Potential Intervenor’s motion to intervene asks the Court only to exercise its existing
17 jurisdiction and admit their intervention so that they may appeal the denial of their settlement
18 objections. ECF No 5792 at 3. Because the request would not enlarge the Court’s jurisdiction,
19 “no independent jurisdictional basis is needed.” *See Beckman Indus.*, 966 F.2d at 473.

20 The issue, instead, is that “the intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication
21 of the original parties’ rights.” Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 24(b)(3). The Court has held, on prior occasions,
22 that the ORS and NRS Subclasses have not shown that the pending settlement between the 22
23 Indirect Purchaser State Classes and Settling Defendants will result in formal legal prejudice.
24 *See* ECF No. 5786 at 10. Any interests that the ORS/NRS Potential Intervenor do have are
25 merely theoretical, and intervention by these subclasses in order to appeal their objections to a
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27 ⁸ Settling Defendants further argue that the ORS Objector Plaintiffs who sought to join the
28 intervention motion “lack standing to appeal.” ECF No. 5805 at 11. That issue is not before the
Court.

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1 settlement for which they are not a part would create undue delay and prejudice to the settling
2 parties. *See Med. Advocates for Healthy Air v. EPA*, No. CV 11-3515 SI, 2011 WL 4834464, at
3 *4-5 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 12, 2011) (after finding that intervenor had not demonstrated a significantly
4 protectable interest, denying permissive intervention because the intervenor’s interests were “too
5 attenuated”).

6 In light of this prejudice, the Court will not exercise its discretion to allow permissive
7 intervention. The ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors motion on this score is therefore denied.

8 **C. Motion to Extend Time to Appeal**

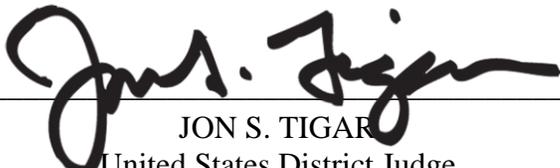
9 Because the Court has denied the motion to intervene, the ORS and NRS Subclasses’
10 motion to extend the deadline to appeal the judgment entered on July 29, 2020, ECF No. 5817, is
11 denied as moot.

12 **CONCLUSION**

13 For the foregoing reasons, the ORS/NRS Potential Intervenors’ motion to intervene for the
14 purposes of appealing the denial of final settlement objections is DENIED. The ORS and NRS
15 Subclasses’ motion to extend the deadline to appeal the judgment entered on July 29, 2020 is
16 DENIED as moot.

17 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

18 Dated: August 27, 2020

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21 JON S. TIGAR
22 United States District Judge
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