

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

IN RE AUTOMOTIVE PARTS ANTITRUST LITIGATION	:	Master File No. 12-md-02311
	:	Honorable Sean F. Cox
	:	
IN RE: FUEL INJECTION SYSTEMS	:	
	:	
THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO: DIRECT PURCHASER ACTIONS	:	2:13-cv-02201-SFC-RSW
	:	2:15-cv-11827-SFC-RSW
	:	2:15-cv-13423-SFC-RSW
	:	

**DIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR AN AWARD
OF ATTORNEYS’ FEES, LITIGATION COSTS AND EXPENSES,
AND A SERVICE AWARD TO THE CLASS REPRESENTATIVE**

Pursuant to Rules 23 and 54 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Vitec, L.L.C., Inc. (“Plaintiff”) moves the Court for an award of attorneys’ fees and litigation costs from the proceeds of the settlements reached with the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants (collectively, “Settling Defendants”). The settlements with the Settling Defendants total \$3,052,000 (“Settlement Fund”). Plaintiff also requests a service award to the class representative, which would be paid from the Settlement Fund and proceeds of previously approved settlements with the MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC, HIAMS, MITSUBA, and DENSO Defendants. The grounds supporting this motion are set forth in the accompanying memorandum of law.

Dated: January 10, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

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**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF DIRECT PURCHASER PLAINTIFF'S MOTION
FOR AN AWARD OF ATTORNEYS' FEES, LITIGATION COSTS AND EXPENSES,
AND A SERVICE AWARD TO THE CLASS REPRESENTATIVE**

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STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED

1. Should the Court award Plaintiff's counsel attorneys' fees of 30% of the Settlement Fund?

Suggested Answer: Yes.

2. Should the Court award Plaintiff's counsel litigation costs and expenses from the Settlement Fund?

Suggested Answer: Yes.

3. Should the Court award the class representative, Vitec, L.L.C., Inc., a service award of \$25,000?

Suggested Answer: Yes.

STATEMENT OF CONTROLLING OR MOST APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES

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Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(d)

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I. INTRODUCTION

Through the efforts of the class representative, Vitec, L.L.C., Inc. (“Plaintiff”), and Plaintiff’s counsel, settlements totaling \$3,052,000 (“Settlement Fund”) have been reached with the Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants¹ (collectively, “Settling Defendants”) in the *Fuel Injection Systems* direct purchaser case.²

The law firms responsible for achieving the settlements respectfully move for an order: (1) awarding attorneys’ fees of 30% of the Settlement Fund; (2) awarding \$4,619.86 in unreimbursed litigation costs and expenses incurred in the prosecution of this litigation between September 1, 2019 and December 31, 2021; and (3) authorizing a service award of \$25,000 to the class representative. For the reasons set forth herein, Plaintiff’s counsel respectfully submit that the requested fee, expenses, and service award are reasonable and fair under both well-established Sixth Circuit precedent concerning such awards in class action litigation and this Court’s prior decisions awarding fees, expenses, and service awards in the *Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation*.

II. BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED TO DATE

The *Fuel Injection Systems* case is part of the overall *Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation* that was centralized in this Court by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation in 2012. The background of the *Fuel Injection Systems* case is set forth in the related Memorandum in Support

¹ The Settling Defendants include: Aisan Industry Co., Ltd., Franklin Precision Industry, Inc., and Aisan Corporation of America, and Hyundam Industrial Co. (collectively, the “Aisan Defendants”); Mikuni Corporation and Mikuni American Corporation (collectively, the “Mikuni Defendants”); Hitachi Astemo, Ltd. (f/k/a Keihin Corporation) and Hitachi Astemo Indiana, Inc. (f/k/a Keihin North America, Inc.) (collectively, the “Keihin Defendants”); and Maruyasu Industries Co., Ltd. (the “Maruyasu Defendant”).

² Plaintiff previously reached settlements with the MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC, HIAMS, MITSUBA, and DENSO Defendants totaling \$10,110,449. The Court entered orders finally approving these settlements on October 15, 2019.

of Direct Purchaser Plaintiff's Motion for Final Approval of Proposed Settlement, which was simultaneously filed on January 10, 2022, and will not be fully repeated here.

In summary, Plaintiff's counsel have:

- Investigated the industry and drafted the initial complaint against the Defendants;
- Worked with Plaintiff to identify relevant business records;
- Participated in proffer and/or cooperation meetings with Defendants' counsel;
- Engaged in extensive settlement negotiations, separately, with each of the Settling Defendants;
- Prepared settlement agreements with each of the Settling Defendants;
- Drafted the settlement notices, orders, and preliminary and final approval motions and memoranda in support; and
- Worked with the claims administrator to design and disseminate the class notices and a claim form, and to create and maintain a settlement website.

III. CLASS NOTICE

On December 9, 2021, the Notice of Proposed Settlements of Direct Purchaser Class Action with Aisan, Mikuni, Keihin, and Maruyasu Defendants and Hearing on Settlement Approval and Related Matters, and Claim Form (the "Notice") was mailed to potential members of the settlement classes. The Notice was also posted on-line at www.autopartsantitrustlitigation.com, the website dedicated to this litigation. On December 20, 2021, a summary notice was published in *Automotive News*, and an Informational Press Release was issued nationwide via PR Newswire's "Auto Wire," which targets auto industry trade publications.

As required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(h), the Notice informed settlement class members that Plaintiff's counsel would request an award of attorneys' fees of up to 30% of the Settlement Fund

and reimbursement of expenses (Notice at 5). It also explained how class members could exclude themselves or object to the requests. *Id.* at 4-5.

The deadline for objections or requests for exclusion is January 31, 2022. To date, there have been no objections to the settlements, the fee or expense request, or the request for a service award for the class representative, and no requests for exclusion from the settlement classes. Plaintiff's counsel will provide the Court with a final report on objections or requests for exclusion before the settlement hearing scheduled for March 10, 2022.

IV. THE WORK PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL PERFORMED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SETTLEMENT CLASSES

The class action lawsuit on behalf of a class of direct purchasers of Fuel Injection Systems was commenced in May 2015.³ Plaintiff alleges that Defendants conspired to suppress and eliminate competition for Fuel Injection Systems by agreeing to rig bids for, and to raise, fix, stabilize, and/or maintain the prices of Fuel Injection Systems,⁴ in violation of federal antitrust laws. Plaintiff further alleges that because of the conspiracy, Plaintiff and other direct purchasers of Fuel Injection Systems were injured by paying more for those products than they would have

³ On September 24, 2018, the Court entered an order allowing Vitec, L.L.C. to be substituted as the named plaintiff in the Action. (2:13-cv-02201, ECF No. 71).

⁴ For the purposes of these settlements, the meaning of the term "Fuel Injection Systems" is defined in each settlement agreement, but generally includes any system or any component of a system that admits fuel or a fuel/air mixture into engine cylinders and may include fuel injectors, high pressure pumps, rail assemblies, feed lines, electronic throttle bodies, engine control units, fuel pumps, fuel pump modules, pressure regulators, pulsation dampers, electronic throttle motors, electronic throttle control motors, as well as an array of meters (e.g., airflow meters and/or air mass meters), sensors (e.g., air mass sensors, altitude sensors, boost pressure sensors, cam position sensors, manifold absolute pressure sensors, mark sensors, phase sensors, pressure sensors, and/or speed sensor temperature sensors), valves (e.g., check valves, cut-off valves, injection valves, and/or purge control valves), and other components sold as a unitary system, as part of a broader system, such as an engine management system, or as separate components, which is inclusive of the definition set forth in Paragraph 4 of the Second Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint.

paid in the absence of the alleged illegal conduct. Plaintiff sought recovery of treble damages, together with reimbursement of costs and an award of attorneys' fees.

In November 2020, Plaintiff reached a settlement with Aisan for \$2,010,000; in May 2021, Plaintiff reached a settlement with Mikuni for \$865,000; in June 2021, Plaintiff reached a settlement with Keihin for \$97,000; and in August 2021, Plaintiff reached a settlement with Maruyasu for \$80,000. The Settlement Fund created from the four settlements totals \$3,052,000.

Working with the settlement administrator, Plaintiff's counsel prepared and disseminated notices and claim forms for the settlements consistent with the Court's Notice Order. (2:13-cv-02201, ECF No. 178). The final fairness hearing on the settlements and the motion for an award of attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and a service award to the class representative is scheduled for March 10, 2022.

V. THE REQUESTED ATTORNEYS' FEES ARE REASONABLE.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(h) provides that "[i]n a certified class action, the court may award reasonable attorney's fees and nontaxable costs that are authorized by law or by the parties' agreement." As discussed above, Plaintiff's counsel complied with the requirements of Rule 23(h)(1) and (2) (notice to the class of the attorneys' fees request and an opportunity to object). What remains for the Court to determine is whether the requested fee is reasonable and fair to the class members and Plaintiff's counsel under the circumstances of this case. As discussed below, Plaintiff's counsel's fee request of 30% of the settlement fund in this case is fair and reasonable and well-supported by applicable law.

A. THE PERCENTAGE-OF-THE-RECOVERY METHOD PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED BY THE COURT IN THIS MDL IS APPROPRIATE FOR ASSESSING THE FEE REQUEST.

As the Court has previously observed, Sixth Circuit law gives district courts discretion to select an appropriate method for determining the reasonableness of attorneys' fees in class actions.

In re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litig., 2016 WL 8201516, at *1 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 28, 2016) (citations omitted). *See generally Gascho v. Global Fitness Holdings, LLC*, 822 F.3d 269, 279 (6th Cir. 2016) (discussing the advantages and disadvantages of the two methods). In this MDL, the Court has used the percentage-of-the-fund method. *E.g.*, *In re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litig.*, 2016 WL 8201516, at *1 (collecting cases) (holding that “the percentage-of-the-fund ... method of awarding attorneys’ fees is preferred in this district because it eliminates disputes about the reasonableness of rates and hours, conserves judicial resources, and aligns the interests of class counsel and the class members”). *See Rawlings v. Prudential-Bache Properties, Inc.*, 9 F.3d 513, 516 (6th Cir. 1993); *In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, 2011 WL 6209188, at *16 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 13, 2011); *In re Delphi Corp. Sec. Derivative & ERISA Litig.*, 248 F.R.D. 483, 502 (E.D. Mich. 2008). Plaintiff’s counsel respectfully request that the Court apply the percentage-of-the-fund method here, as it has in all the other cases.

B. THE REQUESTED FEE CONSTITUTES A FAIR AND REASONABLE PERCENTAGE OF THE SETTLEMENT FUND.

Plaintiff’s counsel respectfully request a fee of 30% of the proceeds of the Settlement Fund that was created by their efforts and will benefit the settlement classes. As detailed below, there is substantial precedent to support the requested fee.

A 30% fee is well within the range of fee awards approved as reasonable by this Court and many others. For example, in the *In re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litig.*, the Court awarded counsel for the Direct Purchaser Plaintiff 30% of the settlement funds in *Exhaust Systems*, 2:16-cv-13968-SFC-RSW (Dec. 8, 2020) (ECF No. 76) (settlement fund of \$13,270,579); and *Ceramic Substrates*, 2:16-cv-03801-SFC-RSW (July 16, 2020) (ECF No. 19) (settlement fund of \$17,300,000). *See also In re Refrigerant Compressors Antitrust Litig.*, 2:09-md-02042-SFC (June 6, 2014) (ECF No. 496) (awarding plaintiffs’ counsel 30% of the \$30 million in settlement

proceeds). To date in the *Automotive Parts Litigation*, the Court has also approved several fee awards of one-third of the settlement fund in question, finding that percentage to be reasonable. *Bearings Cases*, 2:12-cv-00501-SFC-RSW (Nov. 18, 2021) (ECF No. 522) (settlement fund of \$6,445,199.05); *In re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litig.*, 2016 WL 8201516, at *2 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 28, 2016) (awarding counsel for the Truck and Equipment Dealer Plaintiffs 33.33% of a \$4,616,499 settlement fund in the *Wire Harness* and *Occupant Safety Systems* cases); 12-cv-00102-MOB-MKM, Doc. 401 (awarding counsel for the Auto Dealer Plaintiffs 33.33% of a \$55,500,504 settlement fund in *Wire Harness*).

The requested 30% award is also consistent with a wealth of authority from courts in the Sixth Circuit (and others) approving class action fees in the range of 30% to one-third of a common fund. *See Bessey v. Packerland Plainwell, Inc.*, 2007 WL 3173972, at *4 (W.D. Mich. 2007) (“Empirical studies show that, regardless whether the percentage method or the lodestar method is used, fee awards in class actions average around one-third of the recovery”) (internal quotation marks omitted); *Thacker v. Chesapeake Appalachia, L.L.C.*, 695 F. Supp. 2d, 521, 528 (E.D. Ky. 2010) (“Using the percentage approach, courts in this jurisdiction and beyond have regularly determined that 30% fee awards are reasonable”). District courts in the Sixth Circuit and elsewhere have awarded 30% or more of settlement funds as reasonable attorneys’ fees in antitrust cases. *See, e.g., In re Prandin Direct Purchaser Antitrust Litig.*, 2015 WL 1396473 (E.D. Mich. Jan. 20, 2015) (one-third of \$19 million fund); *In re Skelaxin (Metaxalone) Antitrust Litig.*, 2014 WL 2946459, *1 (E.D. Tenn. Jun. 30, 2014) (one-third of \$73 million fund); *In re Southeastern Milk Antitrust Litig.*, 2013 WL 2155387, at *8 (E.D. Tenn. May 17, 2013) (one-third of \$158.6 million fund); *In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 2:04-md-1638 (S.D. Ohio Mar. 31, 2008) (one-third of \$14.1 million fund); *In re Polyurethane Foam Antitrust Litig.*, 2015 WL 1639269, at

*7 (N.D. Ohio Feb. 26, 2015) (30% of a \$148.7 million fund). Plaintiff’s counsel’s fee request of 30% of the settlement fund is fully supported by these and many other decisions.⁵

⁵ See, e.g., *In re Domestic Drywall Antitrust Litig.*, 2018 WL 3439454, at *20 (E.D. Pa. July 17, 2018) (awarding one-third of \$190 million settlement and \$2.95 million in expenses); *In re Plasma-Derivative Protein Therapies Antitrust Litig.*, 1:09-cv-07666 (N.D. Ill. Jan. 22, 2014) (awarding one-third interim fee from initial settlement in multi-defendant case); *Standard Iron Works v. Arcelormittal*, 2014 WL 7781572, at *1 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 22, 2014) (attorneys’ fee award of one-third of \$163.9 million settlement); *In re Fasteners Antitrust Litig.*, 2014 WL 296954, *7 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 27, 2014) (“Co–Lead Counsel’s request for one third of the settlement fund is consistent with other direct purchaser antitrust actions.”); *In re Titanium Dioxide Antitrust Litig.*, 2013 WL 6577029, at *1 (D. Md. Dec. 13, 2013) (one-third fee from \$163.5 million fund); *In re Flonase Antitrust Litig.*, 951 F. Supp. 2d 739, 748-52 (E.D. Pa. 2013) (noting that “in the last two-and-a-half years, courts in eight direct purchaser antitrust actions approved one-third fees,” and awarding one-third fee from \$150 million fund, a 2.99 multiplier); *In re Linerboard Antitrust Litig.*, 2004 WL 1221350 (E.D. Pa., June 2, 2004) (30% of \$202 million fund awarded, a 2.66 multiplier); *In re OSB Antitrust Litig.*, Master File No. 06-826 (E.D. Pa.) (fee of one-third of \$120 million in settlement funds); *Heekin v. Anthem, Inc.*, 2012 WL 5878032 (S.D. Ind. Nov. 20, 2012) (awarding one-third fee from \$90 million settlement fund); *In re Ready-Mixed Concrete Antitrust Litig.*, 2010 WL 3282591, at *3 (S.D. Ind. Aug. 17, 2010) (approving one-third fee); *Williams v. Sprint/United Mgmt. Co.*, 2007 WL 2694029, at *6 (D. Kan., Sept. 11, 2007) (awarding fees equal to 35% of \$57 million common fund); *Lewis v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 2006 WL 3505851, at *1 (N.D. Okla., Dec. 4, 2006) (awarding one-third of the settlement fund and noting that a “one-third [fee] is relatively standard in lawsuits that settle before trial.”); *New England Health Care Employees Pension Fund v. Fruit of the Loom, Inc.*, 234 F.R.D. 627, 635 (W.D. Ky. 2006) (“[A] one-third fee from a common fund case has been found to be typical by several courts.”) (citations omitted), *aff’d*, 534 F.3d 508 (6th Cir. 2008); *In re AremisSoft Corp., Sec. Litig.*, 210 F.R.D. 109, 134 (D.N.J. 2002) (“Scores of cases exist where fees were awarded in the one-third to one-half of the settlement fund.”) (citations omitted); *Klein v. PDG Remediation, Inc.*, 1999 WL 38179, at *4 (S.D.N.Y., Jan. 28, 1999) (“33% of the settlement fund...is within the range of reasonable attorney fees awarded in the Second Circuit”); *Moore v. United States*, 63 Fed. Cl. 781, 787 (2005) (“one-third is a typical recovery”); *In re FAO Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 2005 WL 3801469, at * 2 (E.D. Pa., May 20, 2005) (awarding fees of 30% and 33%); *Godshall v. Franklin Mint Co.*, 2004 WL 2745890, at *5 (E.D. Pa., Dec. 1, 2004) (awarding a 33% fee and noting that “[t]he requested percentage is in line with percentages awarded in other cases”); *In re Gen. Instrument Sec. Litig.*, 209 F. Supp. 2d 423, 433-44 (E.D. Pa. 2001) (awarding one-third of a \$48 million settlement fund).

C. THE FACTORS IDENTIFIED BY THE SIXTH CIRCUIT SUPPORT THE REQUESTED FEE.

Once the Court has selected a method for awarding attorneys' fees, the next step is to consider the six factors the Sixth Circuit has identified to guide courts in weighing a fee award in a common fund case, which are: (1) the value of the benefit rendered to the class; (2) the value of the services on an hourly basis; (3) whether the services were undertaken on a contingent fee basis; (4) society's stake in rewarding attorneys who produce such benefits in order to maintain an incentive to others; (5) the complexity of the litigation; and (6) the professional skill and standing of counsel involved on both sides. *E.g., Bowling v. Pfizer, Inc.*, 102 F.3d 777, 780 (6th Cir. 1996); *In re Wire Harness Cases*, 2:12-cv-00101 (E.D. Mich.) (Doc. 495), at 3-5. When applied to the facts of this case, these factors indicate that the requested fee constitutes fair and reasonable compensation for Plaintiff's counsel's efforts in creating the Settlement Fund.

1. PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL OBTAINED A VALUABLE BENEFIT FOR THE CLASSES.

The result achieved for the class is the principal consideration when evaluating a fee request. *E.g., Delphi*, 248 F.R.D. at 503. Here, Plaintiff's counsel achieved a substantial recovery of \$3,052,000 for the settlement classes.

2. THE VALUE OF THE SERVICES ON AN HOURLY BASIS CONFIRMS THAT THE REQUESTED FEE IS REASONABLE.

When fees are awarded using the percentage-of-the-fund method, this Court and others have applied a lodestar "cross-check" on the reasonableness of a fee calculated as a percentage of the fund. *In Re Cardinal Health Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 528 F. Supp. 2d 752, 754 (S.D. Ohio 2007); *In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, 2011 WL 6209188, at *18. Use of a lodestar cross-check is optional, however, and because it is only a check, the court is not required to engage in a detailed review and evaluation of time records. *Cardinal*, 528 F. Supp. 2d at 767. Here, the amount of time

Plaintiff's counsel expended in instituting the case and bringing it to a successful conclusion makes clear that the fee requested is well "aligned with the amount of work the attorneys contributed" to the recovery and does not constitute a "windfall." *See id.*

To calculate the lodestar, a court first multiplies the number of hours counsel reasonably expended on the case by their reasonable hourly rate. *See Isabel v. City of Memphis*, 404 F.3d 404, 415 (6th Cir. 2005). Here, as described above, a substantial amount of time has been spent by Plaintiff's counsel litigating the case and achieving the settlement. That work was managed with an eye toward efficiency and avoiding duplication.

As set forth in the law firm Declarations submitted as Exhibit 1 with this motion, Plaintiff's counsel have expended 1,177.95 hours from September 1, 2019 through December 31, 2021.⁶ Applying the historical rates charged by counsel to the hours expended yields a lodestar value of \$855,480.5.⁷ A 30% fee would be \$915,600. Without considering future work on the case, the current multiplier is 1.07. After the deadline for requests for exclusion, and before the date of the hearing on the fee request, Plaintiff's counsel will file a supplemental report setting forth any opt-outs or objections, and an updated lodestar and multiplier that will reflect work done after December 31, 2021.

⁶ The Court previously awarded Plaintiff's counsel attorneys' fees in connection with the earlier settlements with the MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC, HIAMS, MITSUBA, and DENSO Defendants. That fee award was based on Plaintiff's counsel's historical lodestar from the inception of the case through August 31, 2019. Plaintiff's counsel now seek fees based only on their historical lodestar from September 1, 2019 through December 31, 2021.

⁷ The Supreme Court has held that the use of current rates, as opposed to historical rates, is appropriate to compensate counsel for inflation and the delay in receipt of the funds. *Missouri v. Jenkins*, 491 U.S. 274, 282-84 (1989); *see also Pennsylvania v. Delaware Valley Citizens' Council for Clean Air*, 483 U.S. 711, 716 (1987). Nevertheless, Plaintiff's counsel have submitted their lodestar information at their lower historical rates, rather than at their current (higher) rates.

As reflected by the four settlements that were reached since September 1, 2019, the hours Plaintiff's counsel expended on this case since that time were reasonable and necessary. One of the recognized benefits of using the percentage-of-the-fund method is that it better aligns the interests of class counsel with the interests of class members and eliminates any incentive to unnecessarily expend hours. Here, Plaintiff's counsel efficiently achieved an excellent recovery for the class members without burdening the Court or the parties with unnecessary expenditures of time, effort, or money.

3. THE REQUESTED FEE IS FAIR AND REASONABLE GIVEN THE REAL RISK THAT COUNSEL COULD HAVE RECEIVED NO COMPENSATION FOR THEIR EFFORTS.

Defendants are represented by highly experienced and competent counsel. Absent the settlements, Defendants and their counsel were prepared to defend this case through trial and appeal. Litigation risk is inherent in every case, and this is particularly true with respect to class actions. Therefore, while Plaintiff was optimistic about what would be the eventual outcome of this litigation, it must acknowledge the risk that Defendants could prevail on certain legal or factual issues, which could result in the reduction or elimination of any potential recovery.

The risk factor attempts to compensate class counsel in contingent fee litigation for having taken on the risk of receiving less than their normal hourly rates, or even nothing at all. *See, e.g. Jones v. Diamond*, 636 F.2d 1364, 1382 (5th Cir. 1981), *overruled on other grounds, Int'l Woodworkers of Am. AFL-CIO and its Local No. 5-376 v. Champion Intern. Corp.*, 790 F.2d 1174 (5th Cir. 1986); *In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, 2011 WL 6209188, at *19 (risk of non-payment a factor supporting the requested fee). When Plaintiff's counsel commenced this case there was a risk that they would recover nothing, or an amount insufficient to support a fee that equaled their

lodestar. Therefore, the risk of non-payment is another factor that supports the requested fee. *In re Wire Harness Cases*, 2:12-cv-00101 (E.D. Mich.) (Doc. 495 at 4).

4. SOCIETY HAS AN IMPORTANT STAKE IN THIS LAWSUIT AND IN AN AWARD OF REASONABLE ATTORNEYS' FEES.

It is well established that there is a “need in making fee awards to encourage attorneys to bring class actions to vindicate public policy (*e.g.*, the antitrust laws) as well as the specific rights of private individuals.” *In re Folding Carton Antitrust Litig.*, 84 F.R.D. 245, 260 (N.D. Ill. 1979). Courts in the Sixth Circuit weigh “society’s stake in rewarding attorneys who [win favorable outcomes in antitrust class actions] in order to maintain an incentive to others . . . Society’s stake in rewarding attorneys who can produce such benefits in complex litigation such as in the case at bar counsels in favor of a generous fee . . . Society also benefits from the prosecution and settlement of private antitrust litigation.” *In re Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. 508, 534 (E.D. Mich. 2003) (internal quotation marks omitted). *Accord, Delphi*, 248 F.R.D. at 504.

In this regard, the recovery Plaintiff’s counsel have obtained makes it clear that antitrust violations will be the subject of vigorous private civil litigation to deter similar future conduct. Since society gains from competitive markets that are free of collusion, Plaintiff’s counsel’s work benefitted the public.

5. THE COMPLEXITY OF THIS CASE SUPPORTS THE REQUESTED FEE.

The Court is well aware that “[a]ntitrust class actions are inherently complex” *In re Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 533. *See also In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, 2011 WL 6209188, at *19; *In re Linerboard Antitrust Litig.*, 292 F.Supp.2d 631, 639 (E.D. Pa. 2003) (“An antitrust class action is arguably the most complex action to prosecute. The legal and factual issues involved are always numerous and uncertain in outcome.”) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted). This case is no exception.

6. SKILL AND EXPERIENCE OF COUNSEL

The skill and experience of counsel on both sides of the “v” is another factor that courts may consider in determining a reasonable fee award. *E.g.*, *Polyurethane Foam*, 2015 WL 1639269, at * 7; *Packaged Ice*, 2011 WL 6219188, at *19. The Court appointed four firms with national reputations as leaders in antitrust and other complex litigation: Kohn, Swift & Graf, P.C.; Preti, Flaherty, Beliveau & Pachios, LLP; Freed Kanner London & Millen, LLC; and Spector Roseman & Kodroff, P.C., as Interim Co-Lead Settlement Class Counsel for all the direct purchaser cases. By doing so, the Court recognized that they have the requisite skill and experience in class action and antitrust litigation to effectively prosecute these claims. Fink Bressack has ably served as liaison counsel for this and all the direct purchaser cases.

When assessing this factor, courts may also look to the qualifications of the defense counsel opposing the class. Here, the quality of defense counsel is top-notch. Defense counsel has an excellent reputation in the antitrust bar, significant experience, and extensive resources at their disposal.

But in the final analysis, as more than one court has observed, “[t]he quality of work performed in a case that settles before trial is best measured by the benefit obtained.” *Behrens v. Wometco Enters., Inc.*, 118 F.R.D. 534, 547-48 (S.D. Fla. 1988), *aff’d*, 899 F.2d 21 (11th Cir 1990). As explained *supra*, a very substantial cash benefit was obtained for the settlement classes in this case, which provides the principal basis for awarding the attorneys’ fees sought by Plaintiff’s counsel.

Given the excellent result achieved, the complexity of the claims and defenses, the work performed by Plaintiff’s counsel, the real risk of non-recovery (or recovery of less than the amount of the Settlement Fund), formidable defense counsel, the delay in receipt of payment, the

substantial experience and skill of Plaintiff's counsel, the reasonable multiplier on the lodestar, and the societal benefit of this litigation, a 30% attorneys' fee award from the settlement fund would be reasonable compensation for Plaintiff's counsel's work.

VI. THE COURT SHOULD AUTHORIZE CO-LEAD SETTLEMENT CLASS COUNSEL TO DETERMINE FEE ALLOCATIONS.

Plaintiff's counsel worked collectively on this litigation under the supervision of Co-Lead Settlement Class Counsel appointed by the Court. This Court, and courts generally, have approved joint fee applications that request a single aggregate fee award, with allocations to specific firms to be determined by the lead counsel, who know the most about the work done by each firm and the relative contribution each firm has made to the success of the litigation.⁸ Co-Lead Settlement Class Counsel—Freed Kanner; Kohn Swift; Preti Flaherty; and Spector Roseman—have directed this case from its inception and are best “able to describe the weight and merit of each [counsel's] contribution.” *In re Linerboard Antitrust Litig.*, 2004 WL 1221350, at *17-18 (citation omitted, alteration in original); *see also In re Copley Pharm., Inc. Albuterol Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 50 F.Supp.2d 1141, 1148 (D. Wy. 1999), *aff'd*, 232 F.3d 900 (10th Cir. 2000). From an efficiency standpoint, leaving the allocation in this case to Freed Kanner; Kohn Swift; Preti Flaherty; and Spector Roseman makes good sense because it relieves the Court of the “difficult task of assessing counsels' relative contributions.” *In re Prudential Ins. Co. Amer. Sales Practice Litig. Agent Actions*, 148 F.3d 283, 329 n. 96 (3d Cir. 1998); *see also In re Cendant Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 404 F.3d 173 (3d Cir. 2005) (lead counsel given substantial authority to allocate fees awarded by Court).

⁸ *See, e.g., In re Warfarin Sodium Antitrust Litig.*, 391 F.3d 516, 533 n.15 (3d Cir. 2004) (noting “the accepted practice of allowing counsel to apportion fees amongst themselves”); *In re Domestic Air Transp. Antitrust Litig.*, 148 F.R.D. 297, 357 (N.D. Ga. 1993) (“Ideally, allocation is a private matter to be handled among class counsel”).

Plaintiff's counsel therefore request that the Court (as it has in connection with every other fee award in the direct purchaser cases) approve the aggregate amount of the fees requested, with the specific allocation of the fee among firms to be performed by Co-Lead Settlement Class Counsel. *See Polyurethane Foam, supra*. To the extent that there are disputes that cannot be resolved by counsel, the Court would retain the jurisdiction necessary to decide them. *See In re Automotive Refinishing Paint Antitrust Litig.*, 2008 WL 63269, at *8 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 3, 2008) (co-lead counsel to allocate fees with the court retaining jurisdiction to address any disputes).

VII. REIMBURSEMENT OF LITIGATION COSTS AND EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE PROSECUTION OF THIS LITIGATION

Plaintiff's counsel respectfully request an award of litigation costs and expenses in the amount of \$4,619.86, which reflects unreimbursed expenses incurred in the prosecution of this litigation between September 1, 2019 and December 31, 2021. Expenses for telephone calls, faxes, and internal copying are not included. As the court stated in *In re Cardizem*, "class counsel is entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable out-of-pocket litigation expenses and costs in the prosecution of this litigation, including expenses incurred in connection with document productions, travel and other litigation-related expenses." 218 F.R.D. at 535.

The out-of-pocket expenses paid or incurred by each law firm are set forth in the Declarations attached as Exhibit 1. These expenses were reasonable and necessary to pursue the case and to obtain the substantial settlement reached in this litigation.

VIII. A SERVICE AWARD TO THE CLASS REPRESENTATIVE IS APPROPRIATE.

Plaintiff's counsel request that the Court award a \$25,000 service payment to the class representative. The Sixth Circuit has noted that such awards may be appropriate under some circumstances. *Shane Group, Inc. v. Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan*, 825 F.3d 299, 311 (6th

Cir. 2016); *Hadix v. Johnson*, 322 F.3d 895, 897 (6th Cir. 2003). In surveying decisions from other courts, the Court explained that:

Numerous courts have authorized incentive awards. These courts have stressed that incentive awards are efficacious ways of encouraging members of a class to become class representatives and rewarding individual efforts taken on behalf of the class. Yet applications for incentive awards are scrutinized carefully by courts who sensibly fear that incentive awards may lead named plaintiffs to expect a bounty for bringing suit or to compromise the interest of the class for personal gain.

Hadix v. Johnson, 322 F.3d at 897 (internal citations omitted).

A service award to the class representative is appropriate here. Plaintiff stepped forward to represent the class. The case had a successful resolution that will benefit all the class members. This is not a case where the class representative compromised the interests of the class for personal gain. The class representative was not promised a service award. The settlement was negotiated by Plaintiff's counsel and then presented to the class representative for its review and approval without any discussion of a service award. The prospect of such an award was not a reason why the representative plaintiff approved this settlement. *Hillson v. Kelly Servs. Inc.*, 2017 WL 279814, at *6 (E.D. Mich. 2017). Moreover, this is not a case where the requested service award will dwarf the amounts that class members will receive through the claims process. Some class members may receive hundreds of thousands of dollars.⁹

The class representative devoted a significant amount of time and effort to representing the interests of the class members, including but not limited to the following:

⁹ In cases where courts have rejected incentive awards, the awards were so disproportionately large relative to the cash benefits to the class that the courts called the class representative's adequacy into question. For example, in *In re Dry Max Pampers Litig.*, 724 F.3d 713, 722 (6th Cir. 2013), the Court reversed the award of \$1,000 payments to the class representatives when class members received "nearly worthless injunctive relief." In *Machesney, v. Lar-Bev of Howell, Inc.*, 2017 WL 2437207, at *11 (E.D. Mich. Jun. 2017), the court did not approve a proposed \$15,000 incentive payment because it was "30 times more than the maximum that any class member could receive under the proposed settlement."

- Assisting counsel in developing an overall understanding of the Fuel Injection Systems market;
- Discussing with counsel preservation of electronic and hard-copy documents and taking steps to implement preservation plans;
- Discussing with counsel and collecting documents for review and potential production to Defendants;
- Reviewing pleadings and keeping apprised of the status of the litigation; and
- Reviewing the settlements and conferring with counsel to determine whether the settlements were in the best interest of the settlement classes.

Finally, a service award of this size or larger is not uncommon in lengthy, highly complex antitrust cases. Indeed, the Court previously approved \$50,000 incentive awards to the class representatives in the *Wire Harness* and *Bearings* cases. *See* 2:12-cv-00101-MOB-MKM (ECF No. 495 at 6, ¶23) and 2:12-cv-00501-SFC-RSW (ECF No. 499 at 2, ¶6). *See also In re Prandin Direct Purchaser Antitrust Litig.*, 2015 WL 1396473, at *5 (granting each class representative an award of \$50,000); *In re Skelaxin (Metaxalone) Antitrust Litig.*, 2014 WL 2946459, at *1 (same). The class representative here put in great effort and provided commendable service on behalf of the members of the settlement class to help create the \$3,052,000 Settlement Fund, along with the more than \$10 million in settlements from the prior settlements. *See* FN. 6, *supra*. The requested award of \$25,000 is fair to the class representative and the settlement classes and is appropriate under the facts and the law.

IX. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court grant its motion for an award of attorneys' fees, litigation costs and expenses, and a service award to the class representative.

Dated: January 10, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ David H. Fink

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on January 10, 2022, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the court using the ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record registered for electronic filing.

/s/ Nathan J. Fink

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