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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

IN re FERRERO LITIGATION

CASE NO. 11-CV-00205-H-KSC
**FINAL JUDGMENT AND
ORDER APPROVING
SETTLEMENT AND
DISMISSING CLAIMS OF
CLASS MEMBERS WITH
PREJUDICE AND GRANTING
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
ATTORNEY'S FEES**

On May 25, 2012, Plaintiffs filed a motion requesting: (1) final approval of the class action settlement; (2) award of fees and costs to the class counsel; and (3) incentive awards to Plaintiffs Athena Hohenberg and Laura Rude-Barbato. (Doc. No. 114.) Defendant Ferrero USA, Inc. has not opposed Plaintiff's motion. On June 8, 2012, class members Courtney Drey and Andrea Pridham filed their objections to the proposed class action settlement. (Doc. No. 123.) On June 8, 2012, Michael E. Hale, pro se class member, also filed his objections to the settlement and proposed award of attorney's fees and expenses. (Doc. No. 124.) On July 2, 2012, Plaintiffs and Defendant separately filed their response to the objections. (Doc. Nos. 125 & 126.) On July 9, 2012, the Court held a hearing on the matter. Jack Fitzgerald, Ronald Marron, Gregory S. Weston, and Maggie K. Realin appeared on behalf of Plaintiffs. Dale Richard Bish appeared on behalf of Defendant. Grenville Pridham appeared on behalf of

1 objecting class members Courtney Drey and Andrea Pridham. For the following reasons, the
2 Court grants the motion for final approval of class action settlement and award of fees and
3 costs to the class counsel, and grants the request for incentive awards for Plaintiffs Athena
4 Hohenberg and Laura Rude-Barbato.

5 Background

6 On February 1, 2011, Plaintiff Athena Hohenberg filed an action against Defendant
7 Ferrero USA, Inc., bringing claims under California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), False
8 Advertising Law (“FAL”), and Consumer Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), and asserting
9 claims for breach of express and implied warranties. (Doc. No. 1.) On February 4, 2011,
10 Plaintiff Rude-Barbato filed an action against Defendant bringing claims under UCL, FAL,
11 CLRA, and the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, and asserting claims for breach of express
12 and implied warranties.

13 On March 22, 2011, the Court issued an order consolidating the Hohenberg and Rude-
14 Barbato actions and appointed The Weston Firm and The Law Offices of Ronald A. Marron,
15 APLC, as interim counsel. (Doc No. 11.) On March 23, 2011, Plaintiffs filed a Master
16 Consolidated Complaint. (Doc. No. 14.) On March 24, 2011, Defendant filed a motion to
17 transfer the action to the District of New Jersey (Doc. No. 19.), denied by the Court on May
18 11, 2011 (Doc. No. 37.). On April 11, 2011, Defendant joint in a motion filed with the Judicial
19 Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (“JPML”) requesting centralization of this action and Glover
20 v. Ferrero USA, Inc., No. 3:11-CV-01086-FLW-DEA (D.N.J.), under 28 U.S.C. § 1407.
21 (MDL No. 2248, Doc. No. 1.) On July 28, 2011, the JPML denied the centralization motion.
22 (MDL No. 2248, Doc. No. 28.)

23 On July 7, 2011, following the Court’s ruling on Defendant’s 12(b) motion to dismiss,
24 Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Consolidated Complaint (“FAC”). (Doc. No. 45.) The
25 FAC alleges that Defendant’s representation that Nutella® is a healthy, balanced, and
26 nutritious product are misleading and deceptive. The FAC alleges that Defendant made such
27 representations to Plaintiffs and other consumers on television, the Nutella® website, and the
28 label of the product. (Doc. No. 45.) The parties began fact discovery in March 2011, and have

1 served and responded to numerous discovery requests, including for the production of
2 documents, interrogatories, deposition notices, and third-party subpoenas.

3 On August 1, 2011, Plaintiffs moved for Class Certification (Doc. No. 51.), opposed
4 by Defendant. (Doc. No. 76.) On November 7, 2011, the Court granted Plaintiffs' motion,
5 certifying a class of "all persons who, on or after August 1, 2009, bought one or more Nutella®
6 products in the state of California for their own or household use rather than resale or
7 distribution." (Doc. No. 59.) On January 23, 2012, the Court granted the parties' joint motion
8 for preliminary approval of the settlement. (Doc. No. 108.) Plaintiffs and class counsel
9 believe the settlement provides substantial injunctive and monetary benefits, is fair and
10 reasonable, and is in the best interest of the class.

11 Discussion

12 The decision to approve or reject a settlement is committed to the sound discretion of
13 the trial court. Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp., 150 F.3d 1011, 1026 (9th Cir. 1998). Deciding
14 whether to approve a proposed class action settlement is generally a two-step process. At the
15 preliminary approval stage, the court "should make a preliminary determination that the
16 proposed class satisfies the criteria set out in Rule 23(a) and at least one of the subsections of
17 Rule 23(b)." Fed. Judicial Ctr., Manual for Complex Litigation, § 21.633 (4th ed.2004). The
18 court then approves the form and manner of notice and sets a final fairness hearing, where it
19 will make a final determination on the fairness of the class settlement. See id.

20 A court may approve a settlement that would bind class members only after a final
21 fairness hearing and finding that the settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate. Fed. R. Civ.
22 Proc. 23(e)(2); see Class Plaintiffs v. Seattle, 955 F.2d 1268, 1276 (9th Cir. 1992). When
23 approving a settlement, a court must ensure that notice is made in a "reasonable manner to all
24 class members who would be bound by the proposal." Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 23(e)(1). To make
25 the ultimate determination of whether a settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate requires
26 evaluating several factors, including:

27 strength of plaintiff's case; the risk, expense[,] complexity, and likely duration
28 of further litigation; the risk of maintaining class action status throughout the
trial; the amount offered in settlement; the extent of discovery completed, and

1 the stage of the proceedings; the experience and views of counsel; the presence
2 of a governmental participant; and the reaction of the class members to the
proposed settlement.

3 Torrise v. Tucson Elec. Power Co., 8 F.3d 1370, 1375 (9th Cir. 1993). Settlements that follow
4 sufficient discovery and genuine arms-length negotiation are presumed fair. Nat'l Rural
5 Telcoms. Coop. v. Directv, Inc., 221 F.R.D. 523, 528 (C.D. Cal. 2004).

6 After reviewing the Complaint, the motion and the Settlement Agreement, **IT IS**
7 **HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

8 1. **Definitions.** This Judgment incorporates by reference the definitions in the
9 Settlement Agreement, and all terms used herein shall have the same meanings as set forth in
10 the Settlement Agreement unless set forth differently herein. The terms of the Settlement
11 Agreement are fully incorporated in this Judgment as if set forth fully herein.

12 2. **Jurisdiction.** The Court has personal jurisdiction over the parties and the
13 Settlement Class (as defined below), including objectors. The Court has subject matter
14 jurisdiction over this action, including, without limitation, jurisdiction to approve the
15 Settlement, to settle and release all claims alleged in the action and all claims released by the
16 Settlement, to adjudicate any objections submitted to the proposed Settlement, and to dismiss
17 the action with prejudice. All members of the Settlement Class, by failing to exclude
18 themselves according to the Court's prior orders and the terms of the prior notice, have
19 consented to the jurisdiction of this Court for purposes of this action and the settlement of this
20 action.

21 3. **Definition of the Class and Class Members.** The Settlement Class is
22 coextensive with the Class previously certified by the Court (Doc. No. 95):

23 All persons who, on or after August 1, 2009, bought one or more Nutella® products in the state
24 of California for their own or household use rather than resale or distribution.

25 4. The Court reaffirms its prior order certifying the Class and appointing Class
26 Counsel and Class Representative. (Doc. No. 95).

27 5. **Notice.** The Court directed that Class Notice be given to Class members
28 pursuant to the notice program proposed by the parties and approved by the Court.

1 6. **Findings and Conclusions.** The Court concludes the distribution of the Class
2 Notice to Class Members as provided for in the Order Granting Preliminary Approval of
3 Settlement constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons within
4 the definition of the Settlement Class, and met the requirements of due process under the
5 United States Constitution. The Settlement Class received proper notice of: (a) the Settlement
6 Agreement; (b) the Final Approval Hearing; (c) Class Counsel's intention to seek attorneys'
7 fees and expenses and compensation for the named Plaintiffs; (d) each Class Member's right
8 to exclude itself from the Settlement Class; and (e) each Class Member's right to object to the
9 proposed settlement and to Class Counsel's application for attorneys' fees and expenses for
10 compensation of named Plaintiffs.

11 7. Based on evidence and other material submitted in conjunction with the Final
12 Approval Hearing, the notice to the class was adequate, comported with Due Process, and was
13 the best practical notice possible under the circumstances.

14 8. **Final Settlement Approval and Binding Affect.** The terms and provisions of
15 the Settlement have been entered into in good faith, and are fair, reasonable and adequate as
16 to, and in the best interests of, the Parties and the Class Members, and in full compliance with
17 all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States
18 Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), the California Constitution, and any other
19 applicable law. Therefore, the Court approves the settlement of the above-captioned action,
20 as set forth in the Settlement Agreement, each of the releases, and other terms as fair, just,
21 reasonable, and adequate as to all Class Members and Released Parties. Class Members and
22 Released Parties are directed to perform in accordance with the terms set forth in the
23 Settlement Agreement.

24 9. The Court concludes that the requirements set forth in In re Mercury Interactive
25 Corp. Securities Litigation, 618 F.3d 988 (9th Cir. 2010), have been satisfied with regard to
26 Class Counsel's motion for attorneys' fees and expenses.

27 10. The Court has considered the parties' submissions, the objections, and all other
28 relevant factors, including the result achieved and the efforts of Class Counsel in prosecuting

1 the claims on behalf of the Class. Plaintiff initiated the litigation, acted to protect the Class, and
2 assisted her counsel. The efforts of Class Counsel have produced the Stipulation, which was
3 entered into in good faith, and which provides a fair, reasonable, adequate and certain result
4 for the Class.

5 11. The Court concludes that Plaintiffs are prevailing parties as the term is used in
6 the fee-shifting provision of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, and Class Counsel are thus
7 entitled to a reasonable fee and expense award for their work. The Court concludes that
8 \$985,920 is a reasonable fee and awards this amount to be paid as provided in the Settlement
9 Agreement by Defendant with the remainder from the Cash Settlement Amount. The Court
10 also awards Class Counsel \$27,504 in costs to be paid from the Cash Settlement Amount.
11 These amounts are appropriate given the contingent nature of the case and the excellent results
12 obtained for the Class, and because no enhancement or multiplier was sought above the actual
13 amount of Class Counsel's lodestar. The Court concludes the billing rates used by Class
14 Counsel to be justified by prior awards in similar litigation and the evidence presented with
15 their motion showing these rates are in line with prevailing rates in this District.

16 12. The Court concludes Plaintiff Athena Hohenberg is entitled to receive an
17 incentive award of \$10,000, and Plaintiff Laura Rude-Barbato is entitled to receive an
18 incentive award of \$7,500, and grants their application for such awards, to be paid from the
19 Cash Settlement Amount.

20 13. The Court has considered the objections made by the class members, and the
21 responses filed by lead Plaintiffs and Defendant. (See Doc. Nos. 123, 124, 125, 126.) After
22 consideration, the Court overrules the objections. The parties participated in two settlement
23 conferences before the magistrate judge, as well as a private mediation with a retired district
24 court judge. With their assistance, the parties reached an agreement to settle the claims.
25 Generally, the proposed settlement consists of two parts—a monetary component and an
26 injunctive relief component. Defendant created a settlement fund of \$550,000, against which
27 California consumers can make claims and receive back a portion fo the amount they paid for
28 Nutella®. The specific amount depends on a number of factors, including the number of

1 claimants, the number of jars claimed by claimants, and the cost of administering the
2 settlement. Further, Defendant agreed to modify the product label to address the fundamental
3 claim raised in Plaintiffs' complaint. Defendant also agreed to modify its television
4 commercials and the marketing phrases at issue in the complaint. The Court concludes that
5 the proposed settlement provides an appropriate remedy to class members. It both takes into
6 account the strength of Defendant's defenses and obstacles to class-wide recovery, while also
7 addressing the concerns in Plaintiff's complaint. The Court notes that only three class
8 members have objected to the settlement, and those objections are limited to the value of the
9 injunctive relief.

10 14. All of the Released Claims are dismissed with prejudice as to the Class
11 Representatives and all Members of the Settlement Class.

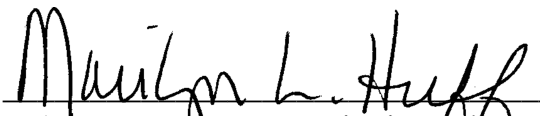
12 15. The Court reserves exclusive and continuing jurisdiction over the Litigation, the
13 Class Representatives, the Settlement Class, and Defendant for the purposes of supervising the
14 implementation, enforcement, construction, administration, and interpretation of the Settlement
15 Agreement and this Judgment and to resolve any and all disputes that may arise thereunder.

16 16. This Order shall not be construed or used as an admission, concession, or
17 declaration by or against Defendant of any finding of fault, wrongdoing, or liability.

18 17. This document shall constitute a judgment for purposes of Rule 58 of the Federal
19 Rules of Civil Procedure. Final Judgment in this action is hereby entered. All claims asserted
20 by Plaintiffs in this Litigation are dismissed with prejudice.

21 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

22 DATED: July 9, 2012

23 
24 MARILYN L. HUFF, District Judge
25 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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