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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE: TFT-LCD (FLAT PANEL) ANTITRUST
LITIGATION

No. M 07-1827 SI
MDL No. 1827

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

This Order Relates to:
Best Buy v. AU Optronics Corp. et al,
Case No. 10-CV-4572,
Best Buy v. Toshiba Corp. et al
Case No. 12-CV-4114
*Costco Wholesale Corporation v. AU Optronics
Corp. et al.*, Case No. 11-CV-00058
*Electrograph Systems, Inc. v. Epson Imaging
Devices Corp. et al.*, Case No. 10-CV-00117
*Eastman Kodak Company v. Epson Imaging
Devices Corp. et al.*, Case No. 10-CV-5452
*Motorola Mobility Inc. v. AU Optronics Corp. et
al.*, Case No. 09-CV-5840
Target Corp, et. al., v. AU Optronics Corp. et al.,
Case No. 10-CV-4945

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND
DENYING IN PART PARTIES'
MOTIONS TO EXCLUDE EXPERT
TESTIMONY**

The parties' motions to exclude expert testimony were scheduled for a hearing on June 12, 2013. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-1(b), the Court determined that these matters were appropriate for resolution without oral argument, and VACATED the hearing on these motions. For the reasons set forth below, the motions are GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. Docket Nos. 7842, 7844, 7847,

1 7850, 7852, 7853, and 7854.

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3 **1. Defendants’ motion to exclude testimony of B. Douglas Bernheim and Adam K. Fontecchio**

4 Defendants seek to exclude testimony by Plaintiffs’ expert Adam K. Fontecchio concerning the
5 manufacturing of semiconductor microprocessors and the Microprocessor Producer Price Index
6 (“MPPI”); and testimony by Plaintiffs’ expert B. Douglas Bernheim that relies on the MPPI to estimate
7 the “but-for” prices of LCD panels or products. Docket Nos. 7842 and 7852. Defendants challenge Dr.
8 Fontecchio’s qualifications in the area of microprocessors and argue that (1) he was not qualified to
9 testify in his initial report that sufficient similarities exist “between LCD panel manufacturing and the
10 manufacturing of semiconductor microprocessors . . .” to properly analogize the two; and (2) the opinion
11 in his rebuttal report that the MPPI was a good proxy for LCD manufacturing costs went beyond his
12 expertise. They further argue that Dr. Bernheim relied solely on Dr. Fontecchio’s opinion as
13 justification for using the MPPI to estimate “but-for” costs, and because of Dr. Fontecchio’s lack of
14 qualification, Dr. Bernheim’s reliance on the MPPI was not based on a scientifically valid method.

15 The Court first concludes that Dr. Fontecchio’s expertise in the field of microprocessors qualifies
16 him to offer an opinion on the similarities between the manufacturing of microprocessors and the
17 manufacturing of LCD panels. That Dr. Fontecchio doesn’t frequent factories, or work in one, does not
18 render him unqualified to offer an opinion on the manufacturing of microprocessors. Moreover, in
19 responding to Defendants’ experts’ arguments regarding the suitability of alternative price indices, Dr.
20 Fontecchio was within his expertise in opining that the MPPI was a suitable proxy for LCD panel
21 manufacturing costs. Based on this conclusion, the Court finds that Dr. Bernheim’s reliance, whether
22 in part or whole, on Dr. Fontecchio’s opinion provided a sound basis for selecting the MPPI in his
23 damage analysis. To the extent that Defendants question the use of the MPPI as opposed to other
24 variables, this can be the subject of cross-examination, but it does not render the experts’ models
25 unreliable. Accordingly, Defendants’ motions are DENIED. Docket Nos. 7842 and 7852.

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27 **2. Defendants’ motion to exclude B. Douglas Bernheim**

28 Defendants seek to exclude certain testimony of Plaintiffs’ damages expert Dr. B. Douglas

1 Bernheim. Docket Nos. 7844 and 7854. Defendants make three primary arguments: (1) Dr. Bernheim
2 was unqualified to give generalized opinions about “Asian business practices” that are highly
3 prejudicial, (2) he improperly speculated on undiscovered evidence that might exist outside the record
4 (“tip of the iceberg”), and (3) in testifying about “typical” cartel overcharges, he relied on a study with
5 methodological flaws, and neither the study nor Dr. Bernheim provides a basis for evaluating whether
6 the cartel alleged in this case was “typical.”

7 With respect to Defendants’ first argument, the Court concludes that Dr. Bernheim’s testimony
8 regarding ownership structure, corporate governance practices, and controlling owner incentives of
9 Asian companies may be presented at trial. This specific testimony that Defendants seek to exclude
10 involves Dr. Bernheim’s response to defense experts’ opinions regarding profitability and investment
11 behavior of Defendant companies, and his attempt to challenge the validity of defense experts’ premise
12 that these companies act “to maximize shareholder value (profits) and were beholden to the external
13 capital markets.” *See* Docket No. 7844-2 at ¶ 393. In this regard, Dr. Bernheim is not offering
14 “generalized opinions about purported behavior of Asian businesses” unsupported by evidence. To the
15 contrary, Dr. Bernheim’s opinions about the corporate organizational structures and governance
16 practices of Asian companies are based on his review of academic literature addressing these topics and
17 are specific responses to defense experts’ assumptions concerning Defendants’ motives and business
18 conduct.¹ The Court is cognizant of the risk of the prejudicial effect of cultural stereotyping and weighs
19 carefully the risk of prejudice with the probative value of Dr. Bernheim’s testimony. However, in the
20 context of the specific testimony offered, the Court believes the probative value of Dr. Bernheim’s
21 testimony outweighs any prejudicial effect it may have. The Court denies this aspect of Defendants’
22 motion without prejudice to raising specific objections to specific questions at trial.

23 As to Defendants’ second argument regarding Bernheim’s “tip of the iceberg” statements, the
24 Court concludes that Dr. Bernheim’s testimony is proper to the extent he makes clear, as he does in his
25 report, that he is not offering opinions regarding the complicity or liability of particular defendants. The
26 Court denies this aspect of Defendants’ motion without prejudice to raising specific objections to
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28 ¹ The cases cited by Defendants are distinguishable from the present matter in this regard.

1 specific questions at trial.

2 Lastly, the Court denies Defendants’ challenges to Dr. Bernheim’s testimony regarding “typical”
3 cartel overcharges as they go to the weight rather than the admissibility of the testimony. Defendants
4 take issue with the O’Connor study on which Dr. Bernheim relies and cite newer scholarship addressing
5 the issue of cartel overcharges; Defendants may address such challenges, among others, through cross-
6 examination.

7 Accordingly, Defendants’ motions are DENIED. Docket Nos. 7844 and 7854.

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9 **3. Defendants’ motion to exclude testimony of Plaintiffs’ expert David P. Stowell**

10 Defendants seek to exclude all testimony of Plaintiffs’ expert, David P. Stowell, who was
11 retained to “provide an opinion as to whether the prices implied by the Bernheim Report . . . would have
12 caused the Defendants to curtail investments in their production facilities . . . during the Conspiracy
13 Period.” *See* Docket No. 7847. Professor Stowell concluded that the LCD industry as a whole would
14 not have been curtailed at the but-for prices estimated by Dr. Bernheim. Defendants assert numerous
15 challenges to Dr. Stowell’s testimony, including arguments that he relied on unreliable data, engaged
16 in extensive cherry picking, and drew conclusions about all defendants based on data for one defendant,
17 among others. Defendants also contend, *inter alia*, that Prof. Stowell’s opinion on Asian industrial
18 policy are not based on any discernible methodology.

19 With one exception, the Court finds that the challenges raised, including Prof. Stowell’s apparent
20 “about-face” in his NPV opinion, go to the weight, rather than the admissibility of the testimony, and
21 Defendants may sufficiently address such issues through cross-examination. Thus, the motion is denied
22 without prejudice to raising specific objections to specific questions at trial.²

23 The exception is as follows: The Court finds that the probative value of Prof. Stowell’s opinion
24 regarding government policies of certain Asian countries is outweighed by prejudice to Defendants.

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26 ² With respect to the “G6” document produced by AUO that apparently contained fictional
27 numbers, Plaintiffs have averred that Prof. Stowell will not rely on that document for his testimony at
28 trial and the Court so orders. However, the Court disagrees with Defendants’ argument that all of Prof.
Stowell’s testimony should be excluded because his “lack of diligence” in relying on this document
renders his testimony inadmissible. The case law that Defendants cite concerns situations where experts
relied at trial on data the Court found to be “unreliable and unverified.” This is not such a situation.

1 While Prof. Stowell, in his rebuttal report, identified three examples of potential sources of government
2 support (*see* Docket No. 7848-1, Exh. C at ¶¶ 116-118 - support for Chimei, Sanyo, and Sharp,
3 respectively), he was unable to provide any instance in which a Defendant company actually received
4 government support or explain how these three examples were representative of the rest of Defendant
5 companies. Thus the probative value of these examples is minimal, and is substantially outweighed by
6 the potential for prejudicial speculation. Accordingly, Prof. Stowell’s testimony regarding government
7 support for the TFT-LCD industry is excluded.

8 Accordingly, Defendants’ motion is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. Docket No. 7847.

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10 **4. Kodak’s motion to exclude testimony of Defendants’ expert George Foster**

11 Plaintiff Kodak seeks to exclude testimony from Defendants’ expert Dr. George Foster relating
12 to pass-through analyses generally or to Kodak’s expert’s pass-through analyses. Docket No. 7850.
13 Kodak argues that Dr. Foster failed to apply any scientific method in reaching his opinions, but rather,
14 offers generalizations he has not attempted to validate or test through the scientific method. Kodak
15 points to two specific examples to demonstrate this point: (1) Dr. Foster’s opinion that Kodak’s expert,
16 Dr. Macartney, assumed an unrealistically short period (one month) between defendants’ sale of LCD
17 components to OEMs and Kodak’s purchase of digital cameras assembled by those OEMs when
18 calculating the Upstream Pass-Through analysis; and (2) Dr. Foster’s opinion that Dr. Macartney
19 inconsistently excluded sales of digital still cameras (“DSC”) to Kodak by affiliated OEMs from his
20 Upstream Pass-Through analysis when he did not exclude those same DSCs from his Downstream
21 analysis.

22 The Court concludes that Kodak’s challenges go to the weight rather than the admissibility of
23 Dr. Foster’s testimony. Dr. Foster was retained to provide his expertise on the research design of Dr.
24 Macartney’s pass-through analyses, not to provide an economic analysis of the pass-through damages.
25 He provided two opinions relating to Dr. Macartney’s analyses, challenging Dr. Macartney’s
26 assumptions and inconsistent treatment of certain transactions in analyzing pass-through damages. The
27 Court finds that Kodak’s challenges to Dr. Foster’s opinions on these matters can be the subject of cross-
28 examination, but they do not render Dr. Foster’s opinion unreliable. To the extent Kodak believes Dr.

1 Foster’s opinions may confuse the jury, Kodak will have an opportunity to address any such confusion
2 through cross-examination. Accordingly, Kodak’s motion is DENIED. Docket No. 7850.

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4 **5. Defendants’ motion to exclude Best Buy’s expert Alan Frankel**

5 Defendants seek to exclude certain testimony of Plaintiff Best Buy’s expert Dr. Alan Frankel,
6 who was retained to investigate, *inter alia*, “[t]he extent to which it appears changes in Best Buy’s retail
7 pricing were made contemporaneously and uniformly in response to, and in the same amounts, as
8 changes in Best Buy’s costs for LCD products.” Docket No. 7853; *see also* Docket No. 7855-1 at ¶ 92.
9 Defendants take issue with Dr. Frankel’s extensive quoting of another expert, Dr. Stephen Hoch, who
10 Defendants had retained in the Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs (“IPP”) action and who Best Buy has
11 designated as a witness in this action.³ Because the parties settled in the IPP action, Dr. Hoch did not
12 testify, and Defendants argue that Dr. Frankel’s testimony “parroting” Dr. Hoch’s opinions should be
13 excluded, and that in no circumstance should Dr. Frankel be permitted to mention Dr. Hoch or his prior
14 retention by Defendants in the IPP action.


15 The Court concludes that the portion of Dr. Frankel’s opinion discussing Dr. Hoch’s findings,
16 paragraphs 93-98, may be presented at trial. In his report, Dr. Frankel noted that “[t]here are a number
17 of reasons to expect significant variation in retail pricing and in the effect of cost differences on Best
18 Buy’s retail prices.” Docket No. 7855-1 at ¶ 92. He then cited and quoted from Dr. Hoch’s report in
19 the IPP action to describe “attributes of the retail environment that . . . make pass-on of merchant costs
20 highly variable and unpredictable . . .” and to note Dr. Hoch’s analysis that Best Buy was not insulated
21 from these retail pricing complexities. *Id.* at ¶¶ 93 - 99. However, Dr. Frankel did not merely rely on
22 Dr. Hoch’s opinion, which experts may sometimes do, but conducted his own analysis using Best Buy
23 data to confirm what Dr. Hoch had opined; “that there is no mechanistic passthrough of cost changes
24 to price changes in a contemporaneous and uniform manner.” Having conducted his own, independent
25 analysis, Dr. Frankel did not merely “parrot” Dr. Hoch’s opinion, as Defendants suggest. Moreover,
26 Best Buy is not required to refrain from mentioning that Dr. Hoch was formerly retained by Defendants

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28 ³In their motion, Defendants argue that Best Buy should not be permitted to call Mr. Hoch. In
its opposition, Best Buy agrees that it will not call Dr. Hoch as a witness.

1 in a separate action. The cases Defendants cite are distinguishable; Defendants retained Dr. Hoch as
2 a testifying expert in the IPP litigation, not a consultive expert as involved in *Rubel v. Eli Lilly and Co.*,
3 160 F.R.D. 458 (S.D.N.Y. 1995). Dr. Hoch prepared a report, and Defendants proceeded as though he
4 would be testifying at trial. Because the parties ultimately settled, Defendants never called Dr. Hoch
5 to trial; but they did not withdraw Dr. Hoch based on some issue with Dr. Hoch's testimony, as the
6 Plaintiffs did in *Peterson v. Willie*, 81 F.3d 1033, 1037 (11th Cir. 1996). Accordingly, Defendants'
7 motion is DENIED. Docket No. 7853.

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9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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11 Dated: June 14, 2013

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14 SUSAN ILLSTON
15 United States District Judge
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