

the violation." *Comcast*, 133 S.Ct. at 1433 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

25 Moreover, "for purposes of Rule 23, courts must conduct a rigorous analysis to determine

26 whether that is so." *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

However, courts since *Comcast* have clarified that plaintiffs need not prove the merits of
their damages at the class certification stage. Instead, "[t]he Court's job at this stage is simple:

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determine whether [plaintiffs have shown] that there is a reasonable method for determining, on a classwide basis, the antitrust impact's effects on the class members. ... This is a question of methodology, not merit." *In re Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Antitrust Litig.*, 2013 WL 5391159, *5 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 24 2013); *see also In re Diamond Foods, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 295 F.R.D. 240, 252 (N.D. Cal. 2013) ("Whether plaintiff will ultimately prevail in proving damages is not necessary to determine at this stage. Instead, the question for class certification is whether plaintiff has met its burden of establishing that damages can be proven on a classwide basis."); *In re High-Tech. Employee Antitrust Litig.*, 289 F.R.D. 555, 582 (N.D. Cal. 2013) (find that the plaintiffs satisfied their burden by establishing a "plausible method for proving an estimate of damages" for the proposed class); *In re POM Wonderful LLC*, 2014 WL 1225184, *2 (C.D. Cal. March 25, 2014) ("At class certification, plaintiff must present a likely method for determining class damages") (citation omitted).

13 Dr. Connor calculates the effects of the herd retirement program on a national level and multiplies his total calculation by the percentage of the population of the states in which 14 15 Plaintiffs are bringing state-law claims. The problem with this method is that Plaintiffs, as 16 indirect purchasers, are not bringing a federal anti-trust claim. They are only bringing state-law 17 claims, and not in every state. Dr. Connor's calculations include the effects from states that 18 Plaintiffs are not challenging any activity as illegal. Thus, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have 19 not yet shown "that their damages stemmed from the defendant's actions that created the legal 20 liability." Leyva v. Medline Indus. Inc., 716 F.3d 510, 514 (9th Cir. 2013) (citing Comcast, 133 21 S.Ct. at 1435). It is not clear whether Plaintiffs could modify their method of calculations in 22 order to capture only the effects from the states in which they contend Defendants violated 23 antitrust laws.

The Court directs Plaintiffs to file an additional brief to address whether they have a
reasonable method for determining, on a classwide basis, the alleged antitrust violations' impact
on class members. Plaintiffs shall file their additional brief by no later than June 13, 2014.
Defendants may file a responsive brief by no later than June 25, 2014. Plaintiffs may file a
reply by no later than July 3, 2014. The Court HEREBY CONTINUES the hearing on the

pending motions for class certification and to exclude Dr. Connor's testimony to July 25, 2104 and the case management conference to August 15, 2014. To the extent Plaintiffs need more time because Dr. Connor needs additional time to revise his methodology and calculations, the Court is amenable to providing a longer continuation. However, Plaintiffs shall be advised that to the extent they submit a revised expert declaration, Defendants will need time to depose Dr. Connor and to consult with their own expert to prepare a response. Plaintiffs shall compensate Defendants for the reasonable costs incurred in preparing their supplemental opposition. If Plaintiffs contemplate that additional time will be needed, they should file a stipulation or request for an extension of time, with proposed deadlines, by no later than June 5, 2014.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 28, 2014

ATES DISTRICT JUDGE