

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

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8 9 10 JUDICIAL COUNCIL COORDINATION Department Number: 30 **PROCEEDING** 11 Case Number: JCCP NOS. Special Title (Rule 1550(b)) FORD EXPLORER CASES 4266 & 4270 12 13 Included Actions: 14 RULING ON APPLICATION FOR Tompkins v. Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc. ATTORNEYS' FEES AND EXPENSES; Sacramento County Superior Court No. 15 REQUEST FOR MULTIPLIER; 03AS03901 PLAINTIFFS' INCENTIVE AWARDS; 16 AND OBJECTIONS Katz v. Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc. 17 Los Angeles County Superior Court No. BC279458 18 19 Gray v. Ford Motor Co. Sacramento Superior Court No. 03AS04782 20 Montoya v. Ford Motor Company 21 Sacramento County Superior Court No. 03AS05213 22 23 This matter was heard on April 15, 2008. 24

The issue before the Court is the proper amount of attorney fees for counsel involved this action which after a lengthy court trial resulted in a multi-state settlement.

The parties have stipulated in the settlement agreement for payment of reasonable

attorneys' fees and expenses as approved by the Court not to exceed an aggregated total of \$25 million. (Settlement Agreement ¶ 34(e)) The Court has given final approval to the settlement. Additionally, the court ordered the payment of attorneys' fees and expense to lead counsel at the conclusion of the hearing on April 15, 2008 and invited other class counsel to submit further declarations in support of their application for fees and expenses. Various declarations have been submitted by counsel.

The Court has read and considered the supplemental declarations filed since April 15, 2008 as well as the objectors' responses to the requests for fees and expenses and the memoranda in support thereof.

Counsel are entitled to fees. The proper amount of fees is determined by the lodestar method. The court must determine the reasonable hourly rate and the reasonable number of hours and multiply them. The reasonable market value is the measure of the reasonable hourly rate. (See *PLCM v. Drexler* (2000) 22 Cal.4th 1084, 1094) This rate applies regardless of whether the attorneys claiming fees charge nothing or a contingency or discounted rate or are in house counsel.

At the conclusion of the Fairness Hearing on April 15, this Court granted the following applications for payment of attorney fees. In reaching its decision the Court considered the hourly rates and the number of hours sought for the following skilled trial counsel in this complex case to be reasonable. The Court also approved expenses for the following counsel as reasonable. The Court affirms the following orders:

(1) Fees for Kevin P. Roddy for services performed as a member of Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer in the amount of \$2,294,825 and expenses in the amount of \$820,140.45 as set forth in the declaration of Kevin P. Roddy in Support of the Joint Motion for Final Approval.

(2) Fees for Elizabeth Cabraser of the law firm Lieff, Cabraser, Heimann & Bernstein LLP in the amount of \$2,150,905.50 and expenses in the amount of \$574,201.35 as set forth in Elizabeth Cabraser's Declaration in Support of the Joint Motion for Final Approval.

- (3) Fees for Tab Turner of Turner and Associates in the amount of \$1,750,000. (Mr. Turner's request for approval of expenses is addressed below).
- (4) Fees for Tracy Buck-Walsh in the amount of \$1,077,100.00 and expenses of \$53,400.00

The Court sought further briefing on the requests for expenses of Tab Turner and the applications for attorney fees and expenses of the Barrett Law Office, Green Welling, LL.P., The Rossbacher Firm, The Kick Law Firm. Hagens Berman Sobol & Shapiro, LLP, Kershaw Cutter & Ratinoff, Hurwitz Sagarin Slossberg & Knuff, LLC. The Court also requested additional information on the global amounts requested for Illinois plaintiffs' counsel and Texas plaintiffs' counsel. The Court took the matter under submission on April 30, 2008.

The Court now rules as follows on the submitted matters as follows:

Turner & Associates Application for Expenses

Mr. Turner seeks expenses in the total amount of \$1,605,967.54. Of this amount \$322,263.51 is an expense for private airplane costs (Exhibit B to Tab Turner's Declaration of April 7, 2008)

The Court finds all of the expenses reasonable except the \$322,263.51 amount for the private airplane. No authority has been presented to this Court justifying reimbursement for the use of private aircraft as a reasonable expense. If Mr. Turner can demonstrate that use of his private airplane was more economical than alternative

commercial travel arrangements, the Court will consider allowing the expense as reasonable. Convenience to counsel or other clients is not sufficient justification.

Mr. Turner explains that he used the plane to transport six or seven people and equipment on over 35 trips. However, the Court is not awarding travel expenses for 6 or 7 people, only for Mr. Turner. If Mr. Turner can ascertain the cost of travel he would have incurred on commercial flights had he made timely reservations and used that form of transportation, the Court will consider awarding such an amount as reasonable.

Mr. Turner shall submit the additional information no later than July 14, 2008 or this amount will be stricken from his award to permit entry of judgment in this case at the earliest opportunity.

The Court notes that the additional information should cure the defects noted by the Webber objectors.

Applications of the Barrett Law Office, Hurwitz Sagarin Slossberg & Knuff, LLC, Hagens Berman Sobol & Shapiro, LLP, the Rossbacher Firm, Green Welling, LL.P., Kershaw Cutter & Ratinoff, The Kick Law Firm and Texas and Illinois class counsel

Using the lodestar method of calculation and based on total record and the supplemental declarations filed on April 25, 2008, the Court now approves the requests for attorney fees and expenses for remaining class counsel as follows:

- 5) The application of the Barrett Law Office, co-lead counsel in the Texas and Illinois cases, is approved in the amount of \$606,022.50 for attorney fees and \$450,886.95 for expenses. The Court finds that the hourly rates and the number of hours expended are reasonable. The expenses are properly reimbursable and they are reasonable in amount.
- 6) The application of Hurwitz Sagarin Slossberg & Knuff, LLC (Connecticut Class Counsel) is approved in the amount of \$600,672.50 for attorney fees and \$43,431.10 for

expenses. The Court finds that the hourly rates of \$250-\$325 for associates, \$450-\$475 for partners and \$125 for paralegals and the total number of 2038.7 hours expended are reasonable. The declarations and evidence submitted support such an award. The expenses are properly reimbursable and they are reasonable in amount.

- 7) The application of Hagens Berman Sobol & Shapiro for fees in the amount of \$304,345 and expenses in the amount of \$40,110.38 is approved. The Court finds the historical hourly rates of \$425 for partner Roddy, \$600 for Berman, \$325 for associate Byszewski, \$310 for associate Cohen, \$225 for associate Horn, \$130 for paralegals Scott and Brammeier are reasonable in the prevailing markets in California, Illinois, Texas and Connecticut. The number of 749 hours expended between June 2003 and December 2004 when Mr. Roddy left the firm are also reasonable. The expenses requested are all properly reimbursable and reasonable in amount.
- 8) The application of the Rossbacher firm is approved in the amount of \$1,485,363.25 for attorney fees \$183,099.44 for expenses. The hourly rate of \$490 and the 2469.5 hours expended are reasonable under community standards. The expenses requested are all properly reimbursable and reasonable in amount.
- 9) The application of Green, Welling, LLP is approved in the amount of \$1,445,733.60 for attorney's fees and \$207,149.56 for expenses.

The 4441.34 hours spent are reasonable. The hourly rates set forth in the time report of Green, Welling LLP are reasonable except for the \$550 per hour charged for Mr. Green. Based on the totality of the record and in its independent judgment the Court finds the reasonable prevailing market hourly rate for an attorney of Mr. Green's skill and experience is \$450. The value of his service was not comparable to other more experienced lead counsel. The total lodestar amount for Mr. Green is \$589,972.50

(reduced form the requested amount of \$721,077.50). The expenses requested are all properly reimbursable and reasonable in amount.

- 10) The application of Kershaw Cutter & Ratinoff is approved in the amount of \$76,711.25 for attorney fees and \$34.689.82 for expenses. The hourly rates of \$550 and \$650 for partners and \$175 for associate and paralegal support are reasonable. The total number of 154.10 hours is reasonable. The expenses requested are all properly reimbursable and reasonable in amount.
- 11) The application of the Kick Law Firm is approved in the amount of \$1,160,649.75 for attorney fees and \$180,594.88 for expenses. The declaration of Taras Kick dated April 7 2008 and the supplemental declaration filed on April 25 support this award. The historical hourly rate of \$450 for class co-counsel is reasonable, The 2569.50 attorney hours and 57.50 paralegal hours are reasonable. The expenses requested are all properly reimbursable and reasonable in amount.
- 12) The Court approves the agreement to compensate Texas and Illinois class counsel based on the declaration of Don Barrett and the supporting declarations of Zona Jones and Mark C. Goldenberg. The Court approves \$2 million to the law firm of Goldenberg, Heller, Antognoli, Roland, Short & Gori P.C, Illinois class counsel (Rowan Class action) and \$1 million to the firm of Provost-Umphrey LLP, Texas class counsel.

The Court notes the supplemental declarations address deficiencies identified by objectors and cure the lack of substantiation that was presented initially to this court declaring that co-lead counsel (Barrett, Roddy and Cabraser) had jointly decided these respective sums were "appropriate, fair and proportionally reasonable" (Corrected Supplemental Declaration of Kevin P. Roddy ¶ 6).

Request for Multiplier

Plaintiffs request for a multiplier is granted. The Court awards a multiplier of 1.21 per cent.

A number of factors used to determine a multiplier were set out in Serrano v.

Priest (Serrano III) (1977) 20 Cal. 3d, 25, 48

These include: "(1) the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill displayed in presenting them; (2) the extent to which the nature of the litigation precluded other employment by the attorneys; (3) the contingent nature of the fee award, both from the point of view of eventual victory on the merits and the point of view of establishing eligibility for an award; (4) the fact that an award against the state would ultimately fall upon the taxpayers; (5) the fact that the attorneys in question received public and charitable funding for the purpose of bringing law suits of the character here involved; [and] (6) the fact that the monies awarded would inure not to the benefit of the attorneys involved but the organizations by which they are employed." (20 Cal.3d at p. 49)

Three of those factors are inapplicable to the present case. Unlike Serrano III, this case was not brought against a public entity, the responsibility to pay a fee award would not fall upon the taxpayers, the plaintiffs were not represented by a nonprofit public interest law firm or a government funded legal services program, and monies awarded would inure to the individual benefit of the plaintiffs' attorneys.

The Court has considered the remaining three traditional factors: (1) the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill displayed in presenting them; (2) the extent to which the nature of the litigation precluded other employment by the attorneys; and (3) the contingent nature of the fee award, both from the point of view of eventual victory on the merits and the point of view of establishing eligibility for an award.

The Court believes a modest multiplier is warranted. The lodestar amounts awarded by this Court are based in large part on historical hourly rates. Without question the issues in this case were novel and difficult. According to Defendant Ford Motor Company no other class claims of this nature have gone to trial anywhere else in the nation. The case was complex, lengthy and difficult. A large number of consumers in four states benefit from the result. Class counsel invested countless hours over six years in this case. The Court witnessed exceptional skill on behalf of counsel during the trial. Moreover, the procedural history of the class actions in four states reflects extraordinary efforts to bring these cases to resolution. The record shows that counsel worked collaboratively to avoid duplication in bringing this case to resolution.

The Court is also aware that there was continuing uncertainty throughout this litigation that plaintiffs would prevail on the merits. This was especially true of the trial proceedings. A favorable judgment was never a certainty in view of the challenging legal and factual issues confronted by class counsel. The Court is also cognizant of the contingent nature of the fee award and the fact that counsel has had to wait so long for any payment of fees and out-of-pocket expenses.

The Court rejects objectors' invitation to adjust the lodestar awards through application of a negative multiplier. Many of the cases relied upon by objectors are inapposite and of little guidance. Unlike the procedural posture of the case at bar, the parties reached a voluntary resolution of the dispute after a lengthy and expensive court trial and uncertain findings by the trial court. The cases cited involve settlements before class certification, shortly after class certification, or after discovery has been initiated. Not after the battle has been fully waged and the outcome in extreme jeopardy.

The enormous risk in obtaining an outcome favorable to plaintiffs justifies a multiplier enhancement. A multiplier of 1.21 per cent shall be added to each of the fee awards outlined above.

Incentive Awards for Named Plaintiffs

The Court reaffirms its order of April 15, 2008 awarding incentive awards to the named plaintiffs in the amounts requested. The named plaintiffs in the Tompkins, Katz, Gray and Montoya cases are awarded \$10,000 each. The class representatives in Illinois, Texas and Connecticut are awarded \$5,000 each if they were deposed and \$2,500 each if they were not deposed.

Conclusion

In awarding lead trial counsel their respective lodestar requests, the Court wishes to note the exceptional skill and experience of Mr. Tab Turner, Mr. Kevin Roddy, and Ms. Elizabeth Cabraser in presenting argument and evidence before this Court.

Class counsel is directed to prepare a formal order and judgment consistent with this ruling for the Court's signature. The order shall include the final calculations on each fee and expense award.

The objections and responses of objectors Webber and Kirstein are rejected to the extent not otherwise expressly addressed herein.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: 6.27.08

Honorable DAVID DE ALBA
Judge of the Superior Court of

Judge of the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAILING

(C.C.P. Sec. 1013a(3))

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I, the Clerk of the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento, certify that I am not a party to this cause, and on the date shown below I served the foregoing RULING ON APPLICATION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES AND EXPENSES; REQUEST FOR MULTIPLIER; PLAINTIFFS' INCENTIVE AWARDS; AND OBJECTIONS, depositing true copies thereof, enclosed in separate, sealed envelopes with the postage fully prepaid, in the United States Mail at Sacramento, California, each of which envelopes was addressed respectively to the persons and addresses shown below:

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FORD EXPLORER CASES JCCP Nos.: JC4266 & JC4270

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13	I, the undersigned deputy clerk, declare	under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and
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FORD EXPLORER CASES

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