

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

IN RE: AUTOMOTIVE PARTS
ANTITRUST LITIGATION

MASTER FILE NO. 12-md-02311

In Re: Fuel Senders

HON. MARIANNE O. BATTANI

THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:

Dealership Actions
End-Payor Actions

2:12-cv-00302
2:12-cv-00303

**OPINION AND ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND
DENYING IN PART DEFENDANTS' COLLECTIVE
MOTION TO DISMISS INDIRECT PURCHASER ACTIONS**

Before the Court is Defendants' Collective Motion to the Dismiss End-Payor Plaintiff' Consolidated Amended Complaint and the Automobile Dealer Plaintiff' Consolidated Class Complaint (Doc. Nos. 88 (sealed) and 89, Exhibit 1 (redacted) in 12-302 and Doc. Nos. 55 (sealed) and 56 (redacted) in 12-303). Automobile Dealer Plaintiff and End-Payor Plaintiff (collectively "Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs" or "IPPs") bring class actions against Defendants under federal and state law based on Defendants' alleged conspiracy to rig bids, fix prices, and allocate the market for Fuel Senders. Although the IPPs filed separate complaints, Defendants analyze the

complaints together for purposes of this motion, and the Court does the same.

The Court heard oral argument on the motion on February 12, 2014, and at the conclusion of the argument, took this matter under advisement. For the reasons that follow, the motion is **GRANTED in part** and **DENIED in part**.

I. INTRODUCTION

On February 7, 2012, the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation (“Judicial Panel” or “Panel”) transferred actions sharing “factual questions arising out of an alleged conspiracy to inflate, fix, raise, maintain, or artificially stabilize prices of automotive wire harness systems” to the Eastern District of Michigan. (12-md-02311, Doc. No. 2). In its transfer order, the Judicial Panel noted that the majority of cases were pending in the Eastern District, as was the first filed action, that several defendants were located in this district, and that a related criminal investigation was underway in this district. (*Id.*) The Panel determined that centralizing litigation in this District would eliminate duplicative discovery, prevent inconsistent pretrial rulings, and conserve resources. (*Id.*) After complaints were filed alleging conspiracies to fix prices of three additional component parts, the Judicial Panel determined that including all actions in MDL No. 2311 would result in the most efficient handling of the case. The Judicial Panel noted the existence of similar conspiracies with overlapping defendants arising from the same government investigation as well as an overlap of parties and counsel. The additional component part cases were transferred to this Court for coordinated pretrial proceedings, and In re: Automotive Wire Harness Systems Antitrust Litigation was renamed In re: Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation. (Doc. No. 117 in 12-

2311). There are now twenty-nine component part cases pending.

On February 28, 2013, Automobile Dealer Purchaser Plaintiffs filed their Consolidated Class Complaint (Doc. No. 39, Ex. A (redacted) in 12-302, Doc. No. 40 (sealed)), and End-Payor Plaintiffs filed their Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint (Doc. Nos. 46 in 12-203 (redacted) and 47 (sealed)). Defendants assert that the Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs' complaints fail to meet the minimum requirements for pleading an antitrust conspiracy, that they lack standing to bring antitrust claims, and their state law claims must be dismissed on a variety of grounds.

II. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants are manufacturers or sellers of Fuel Senders that are manufactured or sold in the United States. In their motion, they challenge the complaints alleging conspiracy to fix prices on products filed by two different groups of plaintiffs—automobile dealers and end-payors. The Automobile Dealer Plaintiffs (“ADPs”), including Martens Cars of Washington, Inc., Landers Auto Group No. 1, Inc. d/b/a Landers Toyota, Hammett Motor Company, Inc., Superstore Automotive, Inc., Lee Pontiac-Oldsmobile-GMC Truck, Inc., Westfield Dodge City, Inc., V.I.P. Motor Cars Ltd., Desert European Motorcars, Ltd., Landers McLarty Fayetteville TN, LLC, Dale Martens Nissan Subaru, Inc., Green Team of Clay Center Inc., McGrath Automotive Group, Inc., Table Rock Automotive, Inc. d/b/a Todd Archer Hyundai, Archer-Perdue, Inc. d/b/a Archer-Perdue Suzuki, Landers McLarty Lee’s Summit, MO, LLC d/b/a Lee’s Summit Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram, and d/b/a Lee’s Summit Nissan, Bonneville and Son, Inc., Holzhauer Auto and Truck Sales, Inc., Pitre, Inc. d/b/a Pitre Buick GMC, Patsy Lou Chevrolet, Inc., John Greene Chrysler Dodge Jeep, LLC, SLT Group II, Inc. d/b/a Planet Nissan Subaru of

Flagstaff, Herb Hallman Chevrolet, Inc. d/b/a Champion Chevrolet, Charles Daher's Commonwealth Motors, Inc. d/b/a Commonwealth Chevrolet, Commonwealth Kia, Commonwealth Honda, Commonwealth Volkswagen d/b/a Commonwealth Volkswagen, Commonwealth Nissan, Inc. d/b/a Commonwealth Nissan, Ramey Motors, Inc., Thornhill Superstore, Inc. d/b/a Thornhill GM Superstore, Dave Heather Corporation d/b/a Lakeland Toyota Honda Mazda Subaru, Central Salt Lake Valley GMC Enterprises, LLC d/b/a Salt Lake Valley Buick GMC, Capitol Chevrolet Cadillac, Inc., Capitol Dealerships, Inc. d/b/a Capitol Toyota, Beck Motors, Inc., Stranger Investments d/b/a Stephen Wade Toyota, John O' Neil Johnson Toyota, LLC, Hartley Buick GMC Truck, Inc., Lee Oldsmobile-Cadillac, Inc. d/b/a Lee Honda, Lee Auto Malls-Topsham, Inc. d/b/a Lee Toyota of Topsham, Landers of Hazelwood, LLC d/b/a Landers Toyota of Hazelwood, Cannon Chevrolet-Oldsmobile-Cadillac-Nissan, Inc., Cannon Nissan of Jackson, LLC, Hudson Charleston Acquisition, LLC d/b/a Hudson Nissan, Shearer Automotive Enterprises III, Inc., and Apex Motor Corporation, filed their Consolidated Class Complaint on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated. In their proposed class action, Automobile Dealer Plaintiffs allege that the manufacturers and suppliers of Fuel Senders in "a lengthy conspiracy to suppress and eliminate competition. . .by agreeing to rig bids for, and to fix, stabilize, and maintain the prices of these products. . . ." (Doc. No. 37 at ¶¶ 1, 3).

In their Corrected Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint, End-Payor Plaintiffs ("EPPs") Tom Halverson, Sophie O'Keefe-Selman, Stephanie Petras, Melissa Barron, John Hollingsworth, Meetesh Shah, Michael Tracy, Jane Taylor, Keith Uehara, Jennifer Chase, Darrel Senior, James Marean, Ron Blau, Nilsa Mercado, Darcy

Sherman, David Bernstein, Ellis Winston McInnis, IV, Thomas Wilson, Lauren Primos, Robert Klingler, Jessica DeCastro, Virginia Pueringer, Nathan Croom, Richard Stoehr, Edward Muscara, Michael Wick, Tenisha Burgos, Jason Grala, Kathleen Tawney, Kelly Klosterman, Cindy Prince, Paul Gustaan, France Gammell- Roach, William Dale Picotte, Phillip Young, Jesse Powell, Alena Farrell, Janne Rice, Robert Rice, Stacey Nickell, and Carol Ann Kashishian, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, bring a class action arising out of Defendants' conspiracy to fix, raise, maintain, and/or stabilize prices, rig bids and allocate the market and customers in the United States for Fuel Senders." (Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 1, 3).

Both Automobile Dealer Plaintiffs and End-Payor Plaintiffs bring their actions under Section 16 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. § 26) to secure equitable and injunctive relief against Defendants for violating Section 1 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. § 1). They also assert claims for actual and exemplary damages pursuant to state antitrust, consumer protection, and unjust enrichment laws, and seek to obtain restitution, recover damages, and secure other relief against Defendants for violations of the laws of various states. Both groups obtained Fuel Senders as a result of buying or leasing vehicles or purchasing stand-alone Fuel Senders for repair purposes.

Defendants are manufacturers, marketers, and sellers of Fuel Senders, which "measure the amount of fuel in a vehicle's fuel tank." (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 3, 4; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 2, 4). Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs identify two groups of Defendants: the Denso group (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 110-113; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 66-68), which includes Denso Corporation and Denso International America, Inc., and the Yazaki group, which includes Yazaki Corporation and Yazaki North America, Inc. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 107-

109; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 64-65).

Original equipment manufacturers (“OEM”) install Fuel Senders into new cars as part of the manufacturing process. Fuel Senders are also installed in cars to replace worn out, defective, or damaged Fuel Senders. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 117; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 73). As part of the Fuel Sender purchasing process, OEMs issue Requests for Quotation (“RFQs”) to automotive parts suppliers, who in turn, submit quotations, or bids to the OEMs. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 119; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 75). OEMs typically award the business to the selected automotive parts supplier for four to six years based upon the bidding process, which is initiated approximately three years prior to the start of production of a new model. (Id.) Moreover, suppliers, including Defendants, provide the originally installed Fuel Senders and the replacement Fuel Senders. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 120, 125; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 79). According to their complaints, IPPs purchased Fuel Senders indirectly from Defendants and their co-conspirators as part of purchasing or leasing a new vehicle or as a replacement when repairing a damaged vehicle. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 20-105; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 23-63).

In February of 2010, authorities in the United States, the European Union, and Japan began investigating a conspiracy involving the manufacturers of automotive parts. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 7; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 6). The Department of Justice (“DOJ”) sought information about unlawful anticompetitive conduct in the markets for a number of different automotive parts. (Id.) Several of Defendants’ competitors were raided in the United States and Europe. On February 23, 2010, agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation raided Yazaki’s subsidiary, located in Michigan. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 141; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 98).

Yazaki subsequently pleaded guilty to a three-part indictment charging it with conspiring to fix prices, rig bids, and allocate markets with respect to, among other automotive products, Fuel Senders from March 2004 to at least February 2010. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 8-9, 147-152; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 7-8, 100-101). Yazaki paid a \$470 million criminal fine for its conduct. In addition, six high-ranking Yazaki executives have pleaded guilty and been sentenced to serve time for conspiring to rig-bids, fix prices, and allocate markets for automotive parts. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 152; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 106).

Denso also pleaded guilty to a two-count indictment involving a conspiracy to fix prices, rig bids, and allocate the market for electronic control units and heater control panels. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 156; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 102). Denso agreed to pay a \$78 million criminal fine for its conduct. Id. In addition, two of Denso's high ranking executives pleaded guilty to price-fixing heater control panels. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 107).

In addition to these Defendants, IPPs allege a leniency applicant under the Antitrust Criminal Penalty Enhancement and Reform Act ("ACPERA") is likely in this case, given the global nature of the conspiracy and its ever expanding reach into new automotive parts. One of the benefits for a conspirator that is accepted into the ACPERA leniency program is that it is not charged with a criminal offense and is not required to plead guilty. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 158-159; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 104-105).

The DOJ's investigation into the industry has grown out of the investigations into the auto parts industry generally. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 7, 136-141; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 93-99). The majority of parties that have admitted to engaging in bid-rigging, price-fixing, and market allocation during the same time period as Yazaki and Denso

are alleged to have been involved in the Fuel Sender antitrust conspiracy, targeted multiple OEMs. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 157). Yazaki and Denso are also defendants in the wire harness case before this Court. In addition to pleading guilty in the Fuel Senders antitrust criminal case, Yazaki has also pleaded guilty to conspiring to fix prices, rig bids and allocate the market in the related automotive parts markets for wire harnesses and instrument panel clusters. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 147; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 100).

In addition to the guilty pleas and recounting of the government investigations, IPPs' complaints include specific, illustrative examples of Defendants' anticompetitive conduct. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 145-146; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 118-119). In these examples, each Defendant family is alleged to have coordinated at least one RFQ. Id. The illustrative examples included in both complaints detail the mechanics of the collusive bidding, as well as which entity ultimately won the bid. Id.

IPPs also provide allegations of the structural characteristics of the Fuel Sender market that render it conducive to an antitrust conspiracy. Those factors include a highly concentrated market, high barriers to entry, and inelasticity of demand for Fuel Senders. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 126-134; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 83-91). Finally, OEMS cannot change Fuel Sender suppliers randomly because Fuel Senders are integrated with the electronics and mechanics of particular vehicle models. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 133; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 186). EPPs allege that Defendants "dominate" the Fuel Sender market. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 91). Finally, IPPs claim that Defendants had ample opportunities to conspire at industry events under the guise of legitimate business. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 135; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 92).

IPPs allege that Defendants' anticompetitive conduct harmed businesses and

impacted the prices that consumers paid for new vehicles. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 160-164, 175-188; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 130-141). They further allege that Fuel Senders follow a traceable path through the distribution chain and that overcharges for Fuel Senders were passed through that distribution chain to IPPs. *Id.* In their complaints, IPPs include quotes from the statements of DOJ investigators relating to the deleterious effect the conspiracy had on businesses and ultimately consumers. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 155, Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 114-117).

Based on these allegations, IPPs advance federal and state law claims. In their Motion to Dismiss End-Payers' complaint and Automobile Dealers' complaint in their entirety, Defendants challenge the sufficiency of the complaints, standing, and whether the Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs can bring claims under the antitrust laws, the consumer protection laws, and the unjust enrichment laws of various states.

III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) allows district courts to dismiss a complaint when it fails "to state a claim upon which relief can be granted." When reviewing a motion to dismiss, the Court "must construe the complaint in the light most favorable to the plaintiff, accept all factual allegations as true, and determine whether the complaint contains enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). Although the federal procedural rules do not require that the facts alleged in the complaint be detailed, "a plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds' of his 'entitlement to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of a cause of action's elements will not do." Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555; Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)

(“Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.”). Under Iqbal, a civil complaint will only survive a motion to dismiss if it “contain[s] sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face. . . . Exactly how implausible is ‘implausible’ remains to be seen, as such a malleable standard will have to be worked out in practice.” Courie v. Alcoa Wheel & Forged Prods., 577 F.3d 625, 629-630 (6th Cir. 2009).

IV. ANALYSIS

Because the same arguments were raised and addressed in the Court’s prior rulings on motion to dismiss the complaints relative to other component parts, the Court relies on the analysis from those opinions to the extent that no distinction between the cases is needed.

A. Sufficiency of the Antitrust Allegations

Defendants distinguish this conspiracy from the wire harness conspiracy because the guilty pleas relate to a single OEM. In contrast, in the wire harness case, the guilty pleas involved certain OEMs or OEMs generally. According to Defendants, the Fuel Sender conspiracy should be confined because IPPs had the benefit of many documents obtained through the Department of Justice, yet have not advanced specific allegations to support the expansive conspiracy alleged. The Court disagrees.

The investigations and guilty pleas create an inference of an expansive industry-wide component parts conspiracy. The Fuel Sender investigation grew out of a broader investigation into the auto parts industry generally, (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 6, 136-147; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 127-138), and many of the companies pleading guilty to bid-rigging, price-

fixing, and market allocation of automotive parts during this same time frame had multiple OEMS as targets. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 157). Conduct beyond that specific to the Fuel Sender investigation is relevant to support the existence of the Fuel Sender conspiracy. For example, in In re Flash Memory Antitrust Litig., 643 F. Supp. 2d 1133, 1149 (N.D. Cal. 2009), the court addressed how an earlier conspiracy might create an inference strengthening the existence of a latter conspiracy:

In United States v. Andreas, 216 F.3d 645 (7th Cir. 2000), the court recognized that evidence concerning a prior conspiracy may be relevant and admissible to show the background and development of a current conspiracy. In Andreas, the court addressed a claim that there was a conspiracy to fix prices and control the output of Lysine, an amino acid. On appeal, the court rejected defendants challenge to the admissibility of evidence concerning a similar scheme involving the related market for citric acid. The court found that there was evidence that the citric acid scheme ‘provided the blueprint for and motivating force behind the nascent lysine scheme,’ and thus, was admissible to provide context as to how the lysine conspiracy operated. Id. at 665; see also High Fructose, 295 F.3d at 661 (same).

Id.; In re Static Random Access Memory (SRAM) Antitrust Litig., 580 F. Supp. 2d 896, 903 (N.D. Cal. 2008) (recognizing that guilty pleas in the earlier litigation did not support the existence of the second conspiracy on their own, but finding the guilty pleas did “support an inference of a conspiracy in the related industry”). IPPs’ civil litigation is not circumscribed by the admissions made in the criminal cases. Here, Yazaki is a supplier to virtually all auto manufacturers. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 123). Its guilty plea is limited to 2004 through 2010, but allegations in the complaint suggest that it began colluding much earlier. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 145). The individuals that pleaded guilty did not work with only one OEM, which suggests that the violations were not directed at only one OEM. Moreover, Denso’s main customers include fourteen OEMs. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶

122; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 78). Denso pleaded guilty to antitrust violations involving other automotive component parts. The Court views the events in the automotive parts litigation on a “continuum, not in a vacuum or in isolation.” Kochert v. Greater Lafayette Health Servs., Inc., 463 F.3d 710, 717 (7th Cir. 2006). Consequently, allegations of involvement in related litigation and guilty pleas relative to other component parts by Denso lend support to the pleadings here.

In addition to the allegations regarding Defendants that pleaded guilty, IPPs include specific examples of Defendants’ successful collusion in responding to Requests for Quotations (“RFQ”) for particular car models. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 145-146; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 118-119). Further, IPPs allege that the structure of the market is highly concentrated, with high barriers to entry. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 126-129, 134; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 83-86, 90-91). For example, Yazaki owns patents for the components that make up Fuel Senders, (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 129), and the high costs associated with manufacturing plants, equipment, energy, and the long-standing relationships between suppliers and customers all impact the ease of entry by a new supplier. IPPs also allege the demand for Fuel Senders is inelastic (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 130-133; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 87-89). According to IPPs, cartels profit from inelastic demand in the Fuel Sender market because no close substitutes exist and supracompetitive prices can be demanded. Only a small number of manufacturer supply Fuel Senders. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 134). Therefore, the market conditions are conducive to the initiation and continuation of an antitrust conspiracy. See e.g. In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig., 723 F. Supp. 2d at 1014 (“oligarchic sellers” and “prohibitive entry barriers” conducive to collusion). The existence of high barriers to entry “facilitate the formation and maintenance of a cartel.”

(Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 127). Moreover, Defendants had opportunities to conspire. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶135; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 92).

In looking beyond each allegation, standing alone, to the guilty pleas, the Court finds that the complaints allege an express agreement existed to fix prices and allocate customers in a market with conditions ripe for conspiratorial conduct. The factual allegations create “a reasonable expectation that discovery will reveal evidence of illegal agreement” beyond the one party that has pleaded guilty and beyond the extent admitted by that party, Yazaki. Twombly, 550 U.S. at 556. Accord In re Polyurethane Foam Antitrust Litig., 799 F. Supp. 2d 777, 782 (N.D. Ohio 2011) (relying on “specific admissions” made during a governmental investigation that supported the “existence of a conspiratorial agreement” as opposed to government investigations coupled with parallel conduct). The number of Original Equipment Manufacturers identified as targets in the guilty pleas does not act as a limit on the scope of the conspiracy, particularly before discovery. IPPs allege how Defendants were involved and provided an example of the conduct giving rise to the claims. Defendants supplied other OEMs. Accordingly, the Court denies Defendants’ request to dismiss the complaints based upon the sufficiency of the allegations and considers Defendants’ argument that constitutional standing is lacking.

B. Constitutional Standing

Here the parties dispute whether IPPs have satisfied the constitutional requirement; specifically, whether each plaintiff alleged a “personal injury fairly traceable to the defendant’s allegedly unlawful conduct” that is “likely to be redressed by the requested relief.” Allen v. Wright, 268 U.S. 747, 751 (1984). Defendants assert that

the standing requirement is not satisfied under any state law invoked by IPPs because they have not alleged facts to establish that they suffered an injury-in-fact because of the conspiracy and that IPPs lack standing to proceed in states where no plaintiff resides. The Court addresses the arguments below.

1. Injury-in-fact

“Article III of the Constitution confines the federal courts to adjudicating actual ‘cases’ and ‘controversies.’” National Rifle Ass’n of Am. v. Magaw, 132 F.3d 272, 279 (6th Cir. 1997). The “requirement limits the Court’s authority to legal issues ‘which are traditionally thought to be capable of resolution through judicial process,’” Club Italia Soccer & Sports Org., Inc. v. Charter Twp. of Shelby, Mich., 470 F.3d 286, 291 (6th Cir. 2006) overruled on other grounds as recognized by Davis v. Prison Health Servs., 679 F.3d 433 (6th Cir. 2012) (citing Owen of Georgia, Inc. v. Shelby Cnty., 648 F.2d 1084, 1089 (6th Cir. 1981)), a limitation that insures “that the litigants possess ‘a personal stake in the outcome of the controversy.’” Id. (citing Baker v. Carr, 369 U.S. 186, 208 (1962)).

To demonstrate Article III standing, a plaintiff must first allege that he has suffered an injury that is (a) concrete and particularized and (b) actual or imminent, rather than conjectural or hypothetical. Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555, 560 (1992). Second, the alleged injury must be fairly traceable to the defendant’s conduct, and not the result of the independent action of a third party. Id. Third, the plaintiff must allege that a favorable federal court decision is likely to redress the alleged injury. Id. at 561.

Because ADPs and EPPs are indirect purchasers, their complaints must include

two allegations: (1) Defendants overcharged the direct purchasers; and (2) some or all of the overcharge was passed on to them through each of the various intermediate levels of the distribution chain. See In re Graphics Processing Units Antitrust Litig., 253 F.R.D. 478, 502 (N.D. Cal. 2008) (“In re GPU”) (observing that “indirect purchasers must prove that an overcharge was levied on direct purchaser of the defendants’ products, who then passed all or some of that overcharge through to the indirect purchasers”); D.R. Ward Constr., Co. v. Rohm & Haas Co., 470 F. Supp. 2d 485, 492-93 (E.D. Pa. 2006) (finding that the plaintiffs’ allegations “that they paid inflated prices for products with plastics additives due to an overcharge on plastics additives which was passed on to them from the intervening links within the distribution chain, that plaintiffs’ overpayment for products containing plastics additives was caused by the conspiracy among defendants to charge inflated prices for plastics additives, and that judicial relief will compensate plaintiffs for these injuries, restoring plaintiffs to the position they were in prior to the price-fixing scheme” satisfied standing).

The allegations in the complaints satisfy IPPs’ pleading burden. EPPs have alleged that they have purchased indirectly from one or more Defendants. ADPs have alleged the brands of vehicles they sell, and each is manufactured by an OEM supplied by one or more of the Defendants. The same is true of replacement Fuel Senders. IPPs have alleged that Defendants caused them economic injury because the overcharges affected the price of vehicles containing Fuel Senders as well as stand-alone Fuel Senders purchased as replacement parts. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 161, 170, 176-77, 188, 209; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 82, 131, 141, 148, 161). As the Complaints detail, there is a reasonable inference here that Defendants’ anticompetitive conduct harmed

businesses and impacted the prices that consumers paid for new vehicles. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 175(e); Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 131-136). Each Complaint details how Fuel Senders follow a traceable path through the distribution chain and that overcharges for Fuel Senders were passed through that distribution chain from OEMs to Auto Dealers and End-Payers. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 179; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 133). Moreover, statements from Department of Justice investigators and statements made during guilty pleas mention the deleterious effect the conspiracy had on businesses and ultimately on consumers. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 117; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 155).

Defendants allege that the commercial realities of the automobile industry undermine IPPs' elongated distribution chain allegations. Defendants point to the time lapse between the Request for Quotation to suppliers and the production of a new vehicle model, the number of other parts in a vehicle, the variety of ways OEMs price cars, the cost of a Fuel Sender relative to the final price of a vehicle containing thousands of component parts. According to Defendants, the omission of any allegations addressing the realities of the industry renders IPPs' allegations that they were impacted purely speculative.

The Court finds that these shortcomings address difficulties of proof, not pleading deficiencies. See In re Static Random Access Memory (SRAM) Antitrust Litig., 264 F.R.D. 603, 614-15 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (observing that the defendants "may not shield themselves from liability by fixing prices on a relatively inexpensive item") (citing Free v. Abbott Labs., 982 F. Supp. 1211, 1217 (M.D. La. 1997) (noting that "a price-fixing scheme at the top of the distribution chain" would be actionable even if it only "increased the retail price of the product by a few cents per unit"). At this stage of the

proceedings, Plaintiffs are not required to allege how they intend to establish their damages theory. As the court noted in Hyland v. Homeservices of Am., Inc., “an evidentiary showing is not necessary for Article III standing.” 3:05-cv-612-R, 2008 WL 4000546 at *2 (W.D. Ky. Aug 25, 2008).

Defendants also challenge the allegations regarding purchases of replacement parts, particularly the absence of any allegations as to how the replacement part market is structured, how many layers make up the distribution chain, how intermediaries function in the chain, and whether overcharges actually were passed on through each level of the chain. Nor do IPPs allege how OEMS determine replacement part prices. Defendants conclude that IPPs’ “umbrella effects” theory of recovery is insufficient to withstand their motion.

As explained by the court in In re Coordinated Pretrial Proceedings in Petroleum Products Antitrust Litig., 691 F.2d 1335, 1339 (9th Cir. 1982) (rejecting the plaintiffs’ argument that the “defendants’ successful price-fixing conspiracy created a ‘price umbrella’ under which non-conspiring competitors of the defendants raised their gasoline prices to an artificial level at or near the fixed price”),

The umbrella theory is essentially a consequential damages theory. It seeks to hold price-fixers liable for harm allegedly flowing from the illegal conduct even though the price-fixing defendants received none of the illegal gains and were uninvolved in their competitors’ pricing decisions. Since the decision in Illinois Brick, at least one district court has allowed plaintiffs to proceed under an umbrella theory. In re Bristol Bay, Alaska, Salmon Fishery Antitrust Litigation, 530 F.Supp. 36 (W.D. Wash.1981). The Third Circuit, however, has expressly rejected its use. Mid-West Paper Products Co. v. Continental Group, Inc., 596 F.2d 573 (3d Cir. 1979).

In contrast to the situation before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, here, IPPs

do not seek recovery from products sold by nonparticipants to the conspiracy merely because they sold in the same market. Instead, IPPs allege that the same manufacturer producing the Fuel Senders installed in each particular vehicle makes the replacement Fuel Senders for that particular vehicle. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 120, 125; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 79). According to IPPs, this means that the winning bidder supplies OEMs with the replacement Fuel Senders as well as the Fuel Senders that are placed in the vehicles originally. Under these circumstances, a logical inference arises that the conspiracy relative to Fuel Senders for original installation sets the floor prices for Fuel Senders made as replacements. The IPPs suggest that if Defendants charged a lower price for a replacement Fuel Sender, the decrease in price would serve to highlight the conspiracy because replacement parts would likely be produced at a lower volume, and therefore, expected to be more expensive. Moreover, the guilty pleas do not preclude antitrust conduct relative to replacement parts.

Next, Defendants assert that the injury to IPPs is too speculative. To the extent that courts have rejected the “umbrella theory” as a basis for antitrust liability, they relied on the speculative nature of the impact of products sold by nonparticipants to a conspiracy. See In re Coordinated Pretrial Proceedings in Petroleum Prods., Antitrust Litig., 691 F.2d at 1341 (“Under an umbrella theory, the result of any attempt to ascertain with reasonable probability whether the non-conspirators' prices resulted from the defendants' purported price-fixing conspiracy or from numerous other pricing considerations would be speculative to some degree.”); Antoine L. Garabet, M.D., Inc. v. Autonomous Technologies Corp., 116 F. Supp. 2d 1159, 1167 (C.D. Cal. 2000) (explaining that “umbrella standing” too speculative where the plaintiffs sought damages

from the defendant for losses suffered by plaintiffs because they paid higher prices to a non-conspirator, non-defendant, that had “benefitted from a tighter marketplace” as a result of the antitrust violation). In contrast to IPPs’ complaints here, in In re Ductile Iron Pipe Fittings (DIPF) Direct Purchaser Antitrust Litig., No. 12-169, 2013 WL 1145540 at *5 (D. N.J. Mar. 18, 2013), the plaintiffs never alleged that they purchased the price-fixed product from a defendant involved in each conspiracy during the class period. Here, however, the replacement parts are sold by the very Defendants that produced Fuel Senders for installation, one of which has pleaded guilty to fixing the prices of Fuel Senders. Accordingly, the Court finds these cases lack support for dismissal at the pleading stage. In re Flash Memory Antitrust Litig., 643 F. Supp. 2d 1133, 1154 (N. D. Cal. 2009).

In sum, the Court finds IPPs have met their pleading burden. See In re Processed Egg Prod. Antitrust Litig., 851 F. Supp. 2d 867, 887 n.15 (E.D. Pa. 2012) (addressing the indirect purchaser plaintiffs’ allegation that they paid supracompetitive prices for shell eggs and egg products); Fond du Lac Bumper Exch., Inc. v. Jui Li Enter. Co., 09-CV-00852 2012 WL 3841397 at *4 (E.D. Wis. Sept. 5, 2012) (indirect purchasers alleging they are participants in the AM parts market, because they are “end users of AM parts, and that they are being injured because the higher prices defendants charge for AM parts are being passed on to end users by direct purchasers and others in the chain of distribution paid inflated prices” satisfied Article III standing requirements).

2. Residency

The parties disagree as to whether Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs have standing to pursue claims in states where they do not reside. According to Defendants, no Automobile Dealer Plaintiff resides in or, consequently, suffered an injury in Hawaii or North Dakota; no End-Payor Plaintiff resides in or suffered injury in the District of Columbia. Defendants rely on case law from this district to support their position that IPPs may not proceed in any state without a resident plaintiff. See In re Refrigerant Compressors Antitrust Litigation, No. 09-md-02042, 2012 WL 2917365 (E.D. Mich. July 17, 2012) (holding that the antitrust class action plaintiffs had no standing to sue in states where no would-be representative of the plaintiff class lived or allegedly was injured) (citing In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig., 779 F. Supp. 2d 657 (E.D. Mich. 2011)).

In response to the argument, IPPs assert that the standing arguments are moot because an automobile dealer plaintiff resides in Hawaii. Further, they contend their pleadings are sufficient because they alleged that prices were fixed. . .at artificially high levels “throughout the state and Defendants’ conduct substantially affected [state] commerce.” (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 226, 241; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 175, 188). At the pleading stage, the Court is satisfied that IPPs claims meet the pleadings standards. See In re Processed Egg Products, 851 F. Supp. 2d at 889-891.

Further, as this Court recognized in the wire harness case, although standing generally is determined at the outset of a case, see Cent. States Se. & Sw. Areas Health & Welfare Fund v. Merck-Medco Managed Care, LLC, 433 F.3d 181, 197-98 (2d Cir. 2005), exceptions exist. See Ortiz v. Fibreboard Corp., 527 U.S. 815, 831 (1999); Amchem Prod., Inc. v. Windsor, 521 U.S. 591, 612 (1997) (postponing the standing

determination until after a class certification ruling because the certification issues are “logically antecedent to Article III concerns”). The Sixth Circuit has not decided the impact, if any, Ortiz and Amchem create in the context of an indirect purchaser antitrust class action; however, it has applied the same rationale to an ERISA class action law suit. See Fallick v. Nationwide Ins. Mut. Co., 162 F.3d 410 (6th Cir. 1998). This Court adopted the rationale in the wire harness case and deferred a decision on standing until the class certification stage of the proceedings. Accord In re Polyurethane Foam Antitrust Litig. 799 F. Supp. 2d 777, 806 (N.D. Ohio 2011) (because “the supposed standing deficiencies. . . arise because the [i]ndirect [p]urchaser [p]laintiffs invoke state antitrust and consumer protection statutes for each state from which putative class members are drawn,” the first step is to “determine whether the [i]ndirect [p]urchaser [p]laintiffs may, as class representatives, advance their state-law claims at class certification”).

Defendants ask the Court to reach a different conclusion, but the Court declines to do so. Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs allege injury based on price-fixing, bid-rigging, and customer allocation and seek relief for absent class members under the antitrust and consumer protection statutes of other states as well as common law for unjust enrichment. The Court recognizes this approach permits the IPPs to engage in discovery in the absence of absolute certainty that any individual suffered an injury under those laws. Nevertheless, the nature of the claims advanced here, when considered in light of the guilty pleas and the far reaching investigation that continues into the automotive parts industry, minimize the need for absolute certainty. Consequently, the Court will address the standing issues in the context of class

certification, and denies Defendants' request to dismiss ADPs' claim brought under the laws of Hawaii and North Dakota, and EPPs' claim under the District of Columbia.

In sum, the Court finds that IPPs have standing to proceed with their state law claims. Accordingly, the Court considers Defendants' challenge to the viability of the state law claims on other grounds.

C. Availability of Relief For Antitrust Claims under State Law

Automobile Dealer Plaintiffs advance antitrust claims under the laws of Arizona, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. End-Payor Plaintiffs do not bring antitrust claims under Hawaii or Illinois, but advance claims under the other identified states. Defendants raise several grounds for dismissal, including, standing for component parts purchasers, statutes of limitation, the sufficiency of the nexus between conduct and interstate commerce, and the availability of class action. Each is addressed below.

1. Antitrust Standing for Component Parts Purchasers

In response to the prohibition against antitrust actions by indirect purchasers set forth by the Supreme Court in Illinois Brick Co. v. Illinois, 431 U.S. 720 (1977), many states enacted repealer provisions, allowing state actions for indirect purchasers. In California v. ARC Am. Corp., 490 U.S. 93, 105-06 (1989), the Supreme Court held that federal law does not preempt state indirect purchaser statutes.

Nevertheless, courts are required to determine whether a particular plaintiff is a

proper party to bring a private antitrust action. NicSand, Inc. v. 3M Co., 507 F.3d 442, 450 (6th Cir. 2007) (observing that antitrust claimant must show more than mere “injury causally linked” to a competitive practice). In its decision in Associated Gen. Contractors of Cal., Inc. v. Cal. State Council of Carpenters, 459 U.S. 519, 535 (1983) (“AGC”), the Supreme Court interpreted the Clayton Act provision permitting recovery by “any person who shall be injured in his business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws.” The Court concluded that even when a plaintiff plausibly alleges an injury-in-fact sufficient for constitutional standing, the plaintiff still must establish antitrust standing. “It is reasonable to assume that Congress did not intend to allow every person tangentially affected by an antitrust violation to maintain an action to recover threefold damages for the injury to his business or property.” Id. (quoting Blue Shield of Virginia, Inc. v. McCready, 457 U.S. 465, 477 (1982)).

In AGC, the Supreme Court articulated a number of factors that courts should consider in analyzing the relationship between a plaintiff's harm and a defendant's wrongdoing: (1) the causal connection between the violation and the harm, and whether the harm was intended; (2) the nature of injury and whether it was one Congress sought to redress; (3) the directness of the injury, and whether damages are speculative; (4) the risk of duplicate recovery or complexity of apportioning damage; and (5) the existence of more direct victims. AGC, 459 U.S. at 537-45. A plaintiff need not prevail on every factor; instead, the courts balance the factors, “giving great weight to the nature of the plaintiff's alleged injury.” Id.

This Court concluded in the wire harness cases that the issue of applicability of AGC is one that is governed by state law because this Court is sitting in diversity. Erie

R.R. v. Tompkins, 304 U.S. 64 (1938). Accordingly, the substantive law of the state's highest court governs. Id. Where a clear rule of law cannot be gleaned from the state's highest court, the duty of this court is to “ascertain from all available data what the state law is and apply it.” Bailey v. V & O Press Co., 770 F.2d 601, 604 (6th Cir. 1985).

Defendants contend that the antitrust laws of twenty-five jurisdictions invoked by IPPs either apply the ACG factors, look to federal law to interpret their state statutes, or apply a similar remoteness analysis to state antitrust claims. The Court agrees.

Because there is no material distinction between the allegations made in the wire harness case and those allegations made relative to Fuel Senders, the Court finds no reason to alter the conclusion it reached in resolving this issue in the wire harness case. Consequently, even if AGC applies, the pleadings here are sufficient. The AGC factors do not undermine standing, regardless of whether those factors are mandatory or permissive. Notably, the Court finds the first factor, whether IPPs suffered an antitrust injury, satisfied because even though IPPs may not be direct participants in the Fuel Sender market, they purchased vehicles containing Fuels Senders or as replacement parts. See In re TFT-LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litig., 586 F. Supp. 2d 1109, 1121 (N.D. Ca. 2008) (“In re Flat Panel”) (citing D.R. Ward Constr. Co. v. Rohm & Haas Co., 470 F. Supp. 2d 485, 491 (E.D. Pa. 2006) (finding standing where “plaintiffs allege that they paid an inflated price for plastics additives due to [the] defendants' price-fixing agreement, thereby implying that the direct harm of the price-fixing conspiracy was passed through the stream of commerce to them, purchasers of products containing plastics additives”). Here, as was the case in In re (Flat Panel), IPPs have advanced allegations that the markets are inextricably linked and intertwined. 586 F. Supp. 2d at

1123.

Specifically, IPPs have alleged that the markets for Fuel Senders and cars are inextricably intertwined, that the demand for cars creates the demand for Fuel Senders, that the Fuel Senders must be inserted into vehicles to serve a function, that Fuel Senders remain identifiable, discrete physical products, unchanged by the manufacturing process or incorporation into vehicles, that Fuel Senders follow a traceable physical chain, and that their prices can be traced through the chain of distribution. (See Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 176-188; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 131-141). These allegations meet IPPs' pleading burden to show the harm in the market results from Defendants' antitrust violations. The Court's conclusion is not altered by IPPs' status relative to market participation. Standing under antitrust law can be established even where the market participant test is blurry. D.R. Ward Constr. Co., 470 F. Supp. 2d at 502-502; In re Flat Panel, 586 F. Supp. 2d at 1123.

Likewise, the directness of the injury factor is satisfied here, and the Court rejects Defendants' assertion that the distribution chain is so complex and the factors affecting prices paid by IPPs too numerous to satisfy the pleading requirements. Because IPPs asserted that the cost of the component was traceable through the product distribution chain, they have alleged a chain of causation (See e.g. Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 153, 179-188; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 133-146). Therefore, according to IPPs, they can trace overcharges through the distribution chain, and this AGC factor is satisfied. In re Flash Memory Antitrust Litig., 643 F. Supp. 2d 1133, 1155 (N.D. Cal. 2009).

Similarly, the harm alleged becomes less speculative in light of IPPs' assertion

that the component parts remain separate and traceable. In re Flash Memory Antitrust Litig., 643 F. Supp. 2d at 1155 (citation omitted); In re Graphics Processing Units Antitrust Litig., 540 F. Supp. 2d 1085, 1098 (N.D. Calif. Nov. 7, 2007) (“In re GPU II”).

Lastly, the Court finds that the existence of Original Equipment Manufacturers that purchased Fuel Senders directly from Defendants does not render the IPPs’ claims ripe for duplicative recovery. Here, IPPs have indicated that the alleged overcharges are distinct and traceable. Other courts have recognized that such allegations lessen the risk of duplicative recovery. See In re Flash Memory, 643 F. Supp. 2d at 1156 (citing In re Flat Panel, 586 F.Supp.2d at 1124; In re GPU II, 540 F.Supp.2d at 1098). Although OEMs purchased directly from Defendants, they have not brought Fuel Sender antitrust claims. Here, IPPs have alleged that businesses and consumers were harmed. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 173; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 114, 117). Moreover, in this case, IPPs bring claims against Defendants that have pleaded guilty to antitrust conduct. Finally, the Court is cognizant that states that repealed Illinois Brick did so in order to allow indirect purchasers to bring claims.

In sum, the Court is satisfied that the AGC factors do not undermine standing and considers whether the statutes of limitations of various states bar the claims brought under the laws of those states.

2. State statutes of limitations

The limitations period applicable to each state antitrust, consumer protection, and unjust enrichment claim governs the timeliness of IPPs’ causes of action.

Defendants ask the Court to find antitrust claims brought under the laws of Hawaii, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Utah are barred because the conduct at issue occurred

before the Illinois Brick repealer statutes were enacted. Specifically, Hawaii and Nebraska enacted their indirect purchaser statutes in 2002; Utah enacted its statute in 2006; and New Hampshire enacted its indirect purchaser statute in 2008. According to Defendants, the statutes either expressly apply prospectively, or the state courts have refused to apply the statutes retroactively. The Court considers the arguments below, but is mindful that it held in the wire harness cases that although a date of enactment may limit damages, it does not preclude any claim alleged here in its entirety.

a. Hawaii

In 2002, the Hawaii legislature amended the state's unfair competition law, H.R.S. § 480–2, to provide that “[a]ny person may bring an action based on unfair methods of competition. . . .” Based on this amendment, Defendants argue that ADPs’ antitrust claims under the law of Hawaii must be dismissed.

The Court rejected the argument that the passage of the 2002 amendment “impl[ies] that state law had imposed an Illinois Brick limitation on lawsuits alleging price-fixing,” and finds no reason to alter its holding. See In re Static Random Access Memory (SRAM) Antitrust Litig., 07-MD-01819 CW, 2010 WL 5094289 at *5 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 8, 2010) (rejecting time limitation). Accordingly, the Court declines to limit the price-fixing claim based on the 2002 amendment.

b. Nebraska

Before the state legislature amended the Junkin Act, it allowed “[a]ny person who shall be injured in his business or property” by an antitrust violation to bring a suit for damages. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-821 (2000). The July 20, 2002, amendment specified that an injured person could bring suit regardless of “whether such injured person dealt

directly or indirectly with the defendant.” In re Flat Panel Antitrust Litig., 2011 WL at 3738985 (citing 2002 Neb. Laws L.B. 1278; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-821 (2011)).

The court in In re Flat Panel rejected the defendants’ argument that the amendment did not apply retroactively in the absence of expressed intention by the legislature even as it conceded that the state courts generally did not give amendments retroactive effect. The federal court relied on the decision by the state supreme court in Arthur v. Microsoft Corp., 676 N.W.2d 29 (Neb. 2004), finding that the decision showed that the highest court would allow an indirect purchaser standing to sue for antitrust violations even before the 2002 amendment. Therefore, the Court finds no time limitation applies.

c. New Hampshire

New Hampshire enacted its indirect purchaser statute effective January 1, 2008. See N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 356:11. Because the statute was intended to operate prospectively, IPPs cannot seek recovery under the New Hampshire statute for any conduct that occurred prior to January 1, 2008.

d. Utah

In 2006, the Utah legislature amended that state’s antitrust laws to provide that actions “may be brought under this section regardless of whether the plaintiff dealt directly or indirectly with the defendant.” Utah Code Ann. § 76-10-918. This statute took effect on May 1, 2006. See Utah Const. Art. VI § 25 (unless otherwise ordered, an act of the legislature takes effect “sixty days after the adjournment of the session at which it passed”). Defendants argue that IPPs cannot seek recovery for conduct that occurred prior to the respective effective dates.

The Court finds that Illinois Brick was applied prior to the 2006 amendment. See e.g., Boisjoly v. Morton Thiokol, Inc., 706 F. Supp. 795, 805 (D. Utah 1988).

Accordingly, IPPs' antitrust claim is limited to price-fixing that occurred after the 2006 amendment.

4. Sufficiency of the Nexus Between Conduct and Intrastate Commerce

The parties are in agreement that the antitrust statutes of certain jurisdictions require a plaintiff to allege a nexus between a defendant's conduct and intrastate commerce; boilerplate allegations are insufficient. The parties disagree as to whether the allegations in the complaints satisfy the pleading requirements. Those jurisdictions at issue include the District of Columbia, Mississippi, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, and West Virginia.

In general, Defendants challenge the nexus based upon EPPs' failure to allege either that they were residents of the identified states and District of Columbia or that they purchased Fuel Senders in those states where they resided. Even if EPPs failed to allege that their purchases occurred in the jurisdictions in which they resided, the Court infers that to be the case. Although the Court recognizes that end-payor plaintiffs may no longer live in the states where they purchased their vehicles or replacement Fuel Senders or perhaps never resided in the state where they made their purchase, EPPs' complaint, read in the light most favorable to their claims, warrants the inference. Finally, EPPs allege that they were injured by Defendants' conspiratorial conduct because they were forced to pay inflated prices.

ADPs include businesses in each of the identified jurisdictions. They too allege

that they indirectly purchased and received Fuel Senders and vehicles containing Fuel Senders. They allege they paid inflated prices. The Court considers whether these allegations satisfy the requirement in the challenged states and the District of Columbia.

a. District of Columbia

EPPs allege that Defendants entered into an unlawful agreement in restraint of trade in the District of Columbia. They allege that the conspiracy restrained, suppressed, and eliminated price competition relative to Fuel Senders because the prices were fixed, thereby depriving “Plaintiffs and members of the Damages Class” of free and open competition. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 226(a)-(d)). They also allege the illegal conduct “substantially affected” commerce in the District. *Id.*

IPPs have presented authority to establish that their allegation that commerce was impacted in D.C. is sufficient to state a claim. *Sun Dun, Inc. of Washington v. Coca-Cola Co.*, 740 F. Supp. 381, 397 (D. Md. 1990) (allowing discovery to ascertain whether an interstate link could be established even though none of the defendants, nor the plaintiff were residents or citizens of the District of Columbia). The Court is not persuaded to the contrary by the subsequent dismissal of the claim on summary judgment. *See Sun Dun, Inc. of Washington v. Coca-Cola Co.*, 770 F. Supp. 285-289 (D. Md. 1991). At this stage of the proceedings, the Court is required to draw all inferences in favor of IPPs, and they have alleged substantial impact within the District. *Accord In re Digital Music Antitrust Litig.*, 812 F. Supp. 2d 390, 407 (S.D.N.Y. 2011). Accordingly, the request for dismissal on this ground is denied.

b. Mississippi

Defendants challenge both the EPPs’ allegations and the ADPs’ allegations

relative to Mississippi's antitrust law. EPPs allege that three Mississippi residents purchased Fuel Senders indirectly from one or more Defendants. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 39-41). Four businesses in Mississippi allege that they purchased and received Fuel Senders and vehicles containing Fuel Senders at inflated prices, in Mississippi, and displayed, sold, serviced, and advertised their vehicles in Mississippi during the Class Period. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 22-23, 86-87, 96-99). IPPs allege that the prices of Fuel Senders "were raised, fixed, maintained, and stabilized at artificially high levels through Mississippi," and, that the competition for prices of Fuel Senders was "restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout Mississippi." (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 252, Doc. No. 36 at ¶ 209). Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs alleged they paid "supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices" for Fuel Senders in Mississippi. (*Id.*)

The Court finds IPPs have met the nexus pleading requirements. See In re GPU II, 540 F. Supp. 2d at 1099 (holding that allegations that the defendants' conspiracy affected commerce within Mississippi satisfied requirement that the majority of an antitrust conspiracy occur within the state) (citing Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky v. State, 107 Miss. 377, 65 So. 468, 471 (1914) (the defendants sold and distributed products in Mississippi), overruled in part on other grounds sub nom. Mladinich v. Kohn, 250 Miss. 138, 164 So.2d 785 (1964)). Accordingly, the request for dismissal of this claim is denied.

c. Nevada

Here, EPPs include a Nevada resident that has purchased a Fuel Sender

indirectly from one or more of the Defendants. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 46). Likewise, one of the ADPs is a business in Nevada that is alleged to have indirectly purchased and received Fuel Senders and vehicles containing Fuel Senders in Nevada, and advertised, sold and serviced vehicles in Nevada during the Class Period. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 63). IPPs also advance allegations regarding the pricing of Fuel Senders based on the conspiracy; specifically, that prices were artificially high and price competition was restrained. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 236).

The allegations meet the pleading requirements relative to Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 598A.060(1), which prohibits conduct that is part of a conspiracy in restraint of trade in Nevada. See In re Flat Panel, 599 F. Supp. 2d at 1189 (finding similar allegations sufficient to state a claim under the Nevada statute).

d. New York

EPPs allege that Defendants raised and maintained Fuel Sender prices throughout New York, depriving EPPs of free and open competition, and causing EPPs to pay artificially inflated prices. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 186(a)-(d), 209(a)-(j)). The allegations advanced by EPPs differ from those found lacking and insufficient under New York law. Specifically, in H-Quotient, Inc. v. Knight Trading Grp., Inc., 03 CIV. 5889 (DAB), 2005 WL 323750 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 9, 2005), the plaintiff included no allegations of intrastate conduct or that New York's local interests were affected by the challenged conduct. That is not the case here because EPPs have alleged that they paid artificially high prices in New York. Accordingly, the Court finds EPPs' pleading sufficiently states an intrastate commercial impact as well as nationwide effects. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 18, 19, 173-195).

e. North Carolina

Pursuant to the North Carolina Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act (“NCUDTPA”), N.C. Gen Stat. § 75-1 et seq., “[u]nfair methods of competition in or affecting commerce, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce, are declared unlawful.” To state their claim, IPPs allege that price competition was suppressed throughout North Carolina; that the prices were fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout North Carolina, and consumers were “deprived of free and open competition” and “paid supracompetitive, artificially inflated prices” for Fuel Senders. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 240; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 187). ADPs allege that the Fuel Senders or vehicles containing Fuel Senders they purchased in North Carolina were manufactured by Defendants or their co-conspirators. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 58, 59, 240). IPPs also allege that Defendants’ conduct affected North Carolina commerce. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶ 240; Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 187).

Defendants assert that the allegations here are similar to those advanced in In re Refrigerant Compressors Antitrust Litig., 2:09-MD-02042, 2013 WL 1431756 (E.D. Mich. Apr. 9, 2013). The plaintiffs in that case alleged that, as a result of a conspiracy, manufacturers paid inflated prices for compressors and the end purchasers likewise paid inflated prices for products containing the compressors. Id. at *19. The court concluded that the allegations stated “an incidental in-state injury,” not a substantial in-state injury as required by the North Carolina statute. Id.

This Court is not persuaded that an incidental versus a substantial in-state injury, which is a fact-based inquiry, can be assessed at this stage of the proceedings. Accordingly, the Court denies Defendants’ request for dismissal of this claim. These

allegations satisfy IPPs' pleading burden. Accord In re Flonase Antitrust Litig., 692 F. Supp. 2d 524, 540-41 (E.D. Pa. 2010) (considering whether allegations that large amounts of product sold in North Carolina at artificially inflated prices satisfied the substantial in-state effect required by the statute).

f. West Virginia

Lastly, West Virginia antitrust law "is directed towards intrastate commerce." State ex rel. Palumbo v. Graley's Body Shop, Inc., 425 S.E.2d 177, 183 n.11 (W. Va. 1992). EPPs allege an impact on intrastate commerce in that the prices of Fuel Senders in West Virginia were fixed "at artificially high levels" and that EPPs were deprived of "free and open competition." (Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 194). They further allege that they paid "supracompetitive" prices within the state. Id.

These allegations, read in the light most favorable to EPPs, demonstrate that once the price-fixed products entered the state's commerce, and were purchased by EPPs, an antitrust injury occurred. The allegations are sufficient.

5. Availability of Class Action in Illinois

Defendants argue that the ADPs' claim on behalf of themselves and as representatives of classes of Illinois consumers must be dismissed. This Court agrees, Illinois does not allow an indirect purchaser plaintiff to maintain an antitrust claim as a class action. 740 Ill. Comp. Stat. §10/7(2); In re Digital Music Antitrust Litig., 812 F. Supp. 2d 390, 415-16 (2011) (dismissing putative class action under Illinois antitrust law).

In Shady Grove Orthopedic Assoc. v. Allstate Ins. Co., 559 U.S. 393, 130 S.Ct. 1431, 1445 (2010), the Supreme Court held that Rule 23 applies in federal court unless

it “abridge[s], enlarge[s] or modif[ies] any substantive right” under the Rules Enabling Act, 28 U.S.C. §2072(b). Although ADPs agree that the Act bars class actions, they maintain that the bar is procedural and inapplicable in federal courts. The dispute turns on the language of the statute itself. It reads:

Any person who has been injured in his business or property, or is threatened with such injury, by a violation of [the Illinois antitrust statute] may maintain an action in the Circuit Court for damages, or for an injunction, or both, against any person who has committed such violation. . . .

No provision of this Act shall deny any person who is an indirect purchaser the right to sue for damages. . . . Provided further that no person shall be authorized to maintain a class action in any court of this State for indirect purchasers asserting claims under this Act, with the sole exception of this State's Attorney General, who may maintain an action *parens patriae* as provided in this subsection.

740 Ill. Comp. Stat. 10/7(2).

The court in In re Digital Music Antitrust Litig., 812 F. Supp. 2d 390, 416 (S.D. N.Y. 2011), considered the very argument raised here and concluded that the procedure was “so bound up with the state-created right or remedy that it defines the scope of that substantive right or remedy.” The court based its conclusion on several factors: that the procedural rule was contained in the same paragraph of the same statute as the substantive right; and that the policy judgment reflected in the statute addresses management of duplicative recovery by entrusting class actions to the attorney general. Id. The Court reached the same conclusion in the wire harness case. ADPs advance no basis for this Court to conclude that its reasoning was faulty. Moreover, they do not oppose dismissal of the Illinois antitrust class action claim. Accordingly, the Court dismisses ADPs’ antitrust claim under Illinois law.

D. Availability of Relief under State Consumer Protection Laws

In their consumer protection claims, ADPs seek relief under the laws of Arkansas, California, Florida, Montana, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Vermont, and the District of Columbia. ADPS do not oppose dismissal of their consumer protection claims under Massachusetts and Missouri. End-Payor Plaintiffs proceed on their claims that Defendants engaged in unfair competition or unfair, unconscionable, deceptive or fraudulent acts in violation of the laws of California, the District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Defendants raise several arguments in support of dismissal, including failure to meet pleadings requirements, failure to allege a sufficient nexus between conduct and commerce, failure to meet the definition of consumer, and state bars against class actions. The arguments are discussed below.

1. Failure to Plead Unconscionable Conduct/Aggravating Circumstances

Defendants challenge IPPs' claims under the consumer protection statutes of Arkansas, New Mexico, and New York for failure to meet particular pleading standards. The arguments are addressed below.

a. Arkansas

Under Arkansas law, deceptive and unconscionable trade practices are prohibited including, among other things “[e]ngaging in any other unconscionable, false, or deceptive act or practice in business, commerce, or trade.” See Ark. Stat. Ann. §

4-88-107(a) (10). To state a claim under the Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act (“ADTPA”), the ADPs must allege that Defendants engaged in an “unconscionable, false, or deceptive act or practice.” In Independence City v. Pfizer, Inc., 534 F. Supp. 2d 882, 886 (E.D. Ark. 2008), aff’d 552 F.3d 659 (8th Cir. 2009), the court observed that the Arkansas Supreme Court defined an unconscionable act as one that “affronts the sense of justice, decency, or reasonableness, including acts that violate public policy or ea statute.” Moreover, the ADTPA is construed liberally inasmuch as it was enacted “to protect the interest of both the consumer public and legitimate business community.” Curtis Lumber Co. v. La. Pacific Corp., 618 F.3d 762, 780 (8th Cir. 2010). See also In re Flash Memory Antitrust Litig., 643 F. Supp. 2d 1133, 1156-57 (N.D. Cal. 2009).

Here, Defendants argue that a private cause of action is available only where a plaintiff suffers “actual damage or injury,” Ark. Code Ann. § 4-88-113(f) (1999), a standard that is not met when a plaintiff merely alleges that he overpaid for a product. Wallis v. Ford Motor Co., 208 S.W.3d 153, 161 (Ark. 2005) (observing that “[w]here the only alleged injury is the diminution in value of the product, a private cause of action is not cognizable under the ADTPA”). In Wallis, the plaintiff brought a claim based on a design defect, and the court was concerned with the time actual damage occurred. It concluded that actual damage resulted when the “product actually malfunctioned or the defect has manifested itself.” Id. at 162.

The case is factually distinguishable and not persuasive. In Burton v. Micron Tech., Inc., Case No. CV 2004-226-1 (Cir. Ct. 1st Div. Nov. 6, 2009), a case more analogous to the matter before this Court, a claim under the ADTPA based on the plaintiffs’ allegation that they were overcharged pursuant to a conspiracy to fix prices on

computer chips was allowed to proceed. Accordingly, the Court declines to dismiss IPPs' consumer protection claim.

b. New Mexico

Under the law of New Mexico, unfair or deceptive trade practices as well as “unconscionable trade practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce” are prohibited. N.M. Rev. Stat. § 57-12-2. The statute “defines an unconscionable trade practice as ‘an act or practice. . .which to a person's detriment: (1) takes advantage of the lack of knowledge, ability, experience or capacity of a person to a grossly unfair degree; or (2) results in a gross disparity between the value received by a person and the price paid.’” N.M. Rev. Stat. § 57-12-2(E).

To support their claim under New Mexico's Unfair Practices Act, EPPs allege that the conspiracy resulted in artificially inflated price levels of Fuel Senders, leading to a “gross disparity” between the value received by the New Mexico plaintiff and class and the prices paid for the Fuel Senders. (Doc. No. 47 at ¶ 208(a) and (b)).

Defendants ask for dismissal of these state law claims, arguing that merely pleading that the price of a product was unfairly high is insufficient to state a claim under the statute. See GPU II, 527 F. Supp. 2d at 1029-30 (finding that unconscionability requires something more than merely alleging that the price of a product was unfairly high” and dismissing price fixing claim).

The Court finds EPPs have satisfied their pleading obligation. As noted by the district court in In re Flat Panel, 586 F. Supp. 2d at 1127, the defendants' reliance on In re GPU II, is misplaced. In that case, the indirect purchasers' claims under the New Mexico statute were dismissed because the plaintiffs had not alleged that as a result of

the price-fixing conduct, a “gross disparity in the value of products received and the amount that they paid for those products” existed. Id. See also In re Chocolate, 602 F. Supp. 2d at 586; In re New Motor Vehicles, 350 F. Supp. 2d at 196. Accordingly, EPPs’ claims conform to the pleading requirements of Rule 12(b)(6).

c. New York

The New York General Business Law (“GBL”) § 349(a), prohibits “[d]eceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce in the furnishing of any service in this state.” To advance a claim under § 349, a plaintiff must allege a deceptive act or practice” directed at a consumer and one that resulted in actual injury to the plaintiff. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. v. Controladora Comercial Mexicana S.A.B. De C.V., 920 N.Y.S.2d 241 (Sup. Ct. 2010). Defendants assert that New York courts dismiss claims brought under this provision when the plaintiffs allege price-fixing, but do not allege any misrepresentation directed at the indirect purchasers. New York v. Daicel Chem. Indus., Ltd., 840 N.Y.S.2d 8 (N.Y. App. Div. 2007) (noting that the “provision applies to conduct premised on the deception of consumers”). Accord Paltre v. Gen. Motors Corp., 810 N.Y.S.2d 496 (N.Y. App. Div. 2006) (dismissing claim under § 349 because the alleged misrepresentations were either not directed at consumers or were not materially deceptive). Because the IPPs admit that they had no direct contact with Defendants, they cannot state a claim under New York law.

As this Court noted in the wire harness cases, the decision in Cox v. Microsoft Corp., 778 N.Y.S.2d 147, 148 (N.Y. App. Div. 2004) reflects the viability of an antitrust claim under § 349. Not only have EPPs allege that New York consumers paid inflated prices, they allege that Defendants took efforts to conceal their agreement from New

York plaintiffs and the indirect class. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 209, 50-51, 147-154). ADPs likewise allege Defendants engaged in deceptive acts to keep their agreement to fix-prices secret. (Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 261, 30-31, 88-89, 195-203 Similar allegations satisfied the court that the claim was viable in In re DRAM II, 536 F. Supp. 2d at 1143-44. Accord In re Flat Panel, 586 F. Supp. 2d at 1128 (citing In re GPU I, 527 F. Supp. 2d at 1030) (denying motion to dismiss claim under § 349 where “Plaintiffs have alleged at least in a conclusory fashion that defendants have engaged. . .in deceptive acts to conceal the alleged agreement to fix prices.”). Accordingly, the claim can proceed.

3. Nexus between Conduct and Intrastate Commerce

Defendants challenge claims under the consumer protection laws of California, New York, and North Carolina because the complaints lack allegations that any of the offending conduct took place within the state or had an effect on intrastate commerce in these states. The arguments are analyzed below.

a. California

Defendants argue that EPPs do not allege any of the challenged conduct took place in California; therefore, the claim under California law fails. The Court addressed the same argument in the wire harness cases and concluded that IPPs had satisfied their pleading obligations. In Meridian Project Sys. Inc. v. Hardin Constr. Co., 404 F. Supp. 2d 1214, 1225 (E.D. Cal. 2005), the court dismissed an unfair competition claim under California law against an out-of-state defendant because “no specific intrastate misconduct” was alleged in the complaint. The dismissal in Meridian was warranted because the plaintiff explicitly alleged that the misconduct occurred in Illinois. Under

case law from California, “claims by nonCalifornia residents where none of the alleged misconduct or injuries occurred in California” do not state a claim. See Norwest Mortgage, Inc. v. Superior Court, 85 Cal. Rptr. 2d 18 (Cal. Ct. App. 1999).

Clearly the statute does not apply to extraterritorial conduct. Here, EPPs allege that three California residents purchased Fuel Senders indirectly from one or more Defendants. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 26-28). In addition, EPPs allege that Defendants “marketed, sold or distributed Fuel Senders in California,” and Defendants’ conduct was “unfair to consumers of Fuel Senders” in California. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 201(e)).

The Court finds these allegations are sufficient. Specifically, allegations of residing and making purchases of a price-fixed product in a state meets the intrastate nexus requirements. In addition, EPPs have included allegations that anticompetitive conduct caused supracomepetitive price effects nationwide, which they assert meets the “intrastate effects” requirement. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 1, 5, 17, 100); See In re (SRAM), 580 F. Supp. 2d 896 at 905. To support their position, they cite In re Packaged Ice, 779 F. Supp. 2d 642, 664 (E. D. Mich. 2011) (citing cases holding that nationwide price-fixing schemes sufficient to satisfy the intrastate effects element). The Court agrees that the allegations are sufficient to survive this motion.

b. Massachusetts

EPPs include a Massachusetts resident. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 35). According to EPPs, “Defendants were engaged in trade or commerce” as defined by the governing state statute, and Defendants retrained trade in a market that includes Massachusetts by

“affecting, fixing, controlling and/or maintaining at artificial and noncompetitive levels, the prices at which Fuel Senders were sold, distributed, or obtained in Massachusetts.”

(Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 205). EPPs further allege that competition was restrained throughout Massachusetts and that EPPs were deprived of free and open competition, causing members of the class to pay supracompetitive prices for Fuel Senders. (Id.) These allegations satisfy IPPs’ burden.

c. Montana

In this case, EPPs have satisfied their burden to allege a sufficient nexus with intrastate commerce to proceed with their claim under the consumer protection act of Montana. Specifically, Defendants are alleged to have intentionally directed their conduct at automotive parts markets in all state, that this conduct effected the prices paid for finished products in all the states, an effect that was reasonably foreseeable, that EPPs purchased Fuel Senders in Montana and paid supra-competitive prices for Fuel Senders. (Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 163(a). See In re GPU II, 540 F. Supp. 2d at 1099).

d. New York

Defendants assert that EPPs’ New York consumer protection claim fails because EPPs do not allege that intrastate conduct or New York’s local interests were affected by Defendants’ conduct. Two new York residents are members of the EPP class and they have alleged Defendants engaged in deceptive commercial misconduct regarding the “prices at which Fuel Senders were sold, distributed or obtained in New York.” (Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 209(a), 209(c)). The allegations describe injuries that occurred in New York. Further, IPPs allege price competition for Fuel Senders was restrained, suppressed, and eliminated throughout New York, which deprived EPPs of free and open competition,

and caused EPPs to pay supra-competitive, artificially inflated prices for Fuel Senders.

(Id.)

The Court finds these allegations satisfy EPPs' pleading burden.

e. North Carolina

The North Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act ("UTPA"), N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1, contains broad-sweeping language that declares unlawful, "Unfair methods of competition in or affecting commerce, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce." Under the statute, a "conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce in the state of North Carolina is hereby declared to be illegal." Id.

Defendants assert that EPPs fail to state a claim under the UTPA because they did not identify any substantive impact on in-state business. To bring a claim under the North Carolina Unfair Trade practices Act, a plaintiff must allege that the defendants' conduct had a substantial effect on in-state business. Merk & Co. v. Lyon, 941 F. Supp. 1443, 1463 (M.D. N.C. 1996). Accord, Duke Energy Int'l, LLC v. Napoli, 748 F. Supp. 2d 656, 677 (S.D. Tex. 2010) (holding that "[a] plaintiff who does not allege a substantial effect on in-state North Carolina operations fails to state a claim under the NCUTPA").

In the case before this Court, one of the EPPs is a North Carolina resident who claims Defendants conspired to restrain price competition throughout North Carolina; that the price of Fuel Senders was "raised, fixed, maintained and stabilized at artificially high levels throughout North Carolina;" that Plaintiffs paid supracompetitive prices; and that the conduct "substantially affected North Carolina commerce." (Doc. No. 46 at ¶ 210(d)).

The Court has reviewed state law and finds that price-fixing is an unfair practice

under that state's law. See McDaniel v. Greensboro News Co., No. 81 Civ. 132, 1983 WL 1943, at *3 (M.D.N.C. Dec. 19, 1983) (holding that price-fixing efforts in combination with other dishonest conduct suffices under the North Carolina law). Moreover, the allegations meet the substantial effect requirement. Accordingly, Defendants' motion as to the North Carolina consumer protection law is denied. Accord In re Digital Music Antitrust Litig., 812 F. Supp. 2d 390, 410-11 (S.D.N.Y. 2011).

5. Availability of Protection of Businesses

Defendants also dispute whether Automobile Dealer Plaintiffs may bring claims under the consumer protection laws of Missouri and the District of Columbia. The Court considers the parties' arguments below.

a. District of Columbia

"The purpose of the District of Columbia's consumer protection statute is not protection of "merchants in their commercial dealings with suppliers or other merchants." Ford v. ChartOne, Inc., 908 A.2d 72, 83-84 (D.C. 2006) (observing that the District of Columbia Consumer Protection Procedures Act polices conduct arising out of a consumer-merchant dispute). Accord Dist. Cablevision Ltd. P'ship v. Bassin, 828 A.2d 714, 717 (D.C. 2003). ADPs have presented no reason to distinguish the allegations advanced here—that they purchased Fuel Senders for repair and to service businesses and to sell to customers. Accordingly, the Court dismisses ADPs' consumer protection claim under D.C. law.

b. Missouri

Missouri law provides a private civil cause of action for persons who purchase or

lease merchandise primarily for “personal, family or household purposes.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.025. Defendants successfully argued in the wire harness case that the language of the statute precludes the Automobile Dealer Plaintiffs from bringing a claim. ADPs have offered no authority from Missouri to support their expansive interpretation of the statutory language. The Court finds no reason to reach a different conclusion here. Accordingly, the Court dismisses the ADPs’ claim under the consumer protection laws of Missouri.

5. Remoteness

Defendants’ request that the Court dismiss the consumer protection claims brought under Arkansas, New York, and Vermont on the basis of remoteness; specifically, that component purchasers lack consumer protection standing. The Court already rejected Defendants’ remoteness argument relative to antitrust considerations under AGC. Because the allegations advanced in support of the antitrust claims support the consumer protection claim, the Court finds it unnecessary to repeat the analysis, and the request is denied.

6. Class Action Bar

Defendants assert that Auto Dealer Plaintiffs are barred from bringing their consumer protection claims under South Carolina and Montana because the statutes of these states prohibit class actions. The Court addresses both below.

a. South Carolina

Although the language of the South Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act (SCUTPA”), S.C. Code § 39-5-140(a), is quite clear, the Court held in the wire harness cases that Defendants had not met their burden to show dismissal is required because the case upon which they relied was decided three years before Shady Grove, 130 S.Ct. at 1445. In contrast, here, Defendants provide support from more recent state cases to support their position. The court in Stalvey v. American Bank Holdings, Inc., No. 4:13-cv-714, 2013 WL 6019320 at *4 (D. S.C., Nov. 13, 2013), distinguished Shady Grove, 130 S.Ct. at 1437-38, observing that “the state procedural law at issue in Shady Grove . . . lacked a substantive component” whereas the text of the SCUTPA that prohibits class actions, is part of the “substantive portions of South Carolina law and [is] not trumped by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, even in light of the Shady Grove decision.” Id. See also In re MI Windows and Doors, Inc. Products Liability Litig., No. 2:11-cv-00167-DCN, 2012 WL 5408563 (D.S.C. Nov.6, 2012).

Accordingly, the Court is persuaded by the post Shady Grove authority cited that ADPs cannot bring their SCUTPA claim on behalf of a putative class. See also In re MI Windows & Doors, Inc. Products Liab. Litig., MDL 2333, 2012 WL 5408563 (D.S.C. Nov. 6, 2012). The Court is not persuaded to the contrary by In re Hydroxycut Mktg. & Sales Practices Litig., 09MD2087 BTM KSC, 2014 WL 295302 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 27, 2014), holding that Rule 23 governs, and a class action is available under South Carolina law. The highest court in South Carolina had previously rejected class action suits for antitrust claims, and the state court believed Shady Grove would not alter the prohibition on class actions under the consumer protection code. See Dema v. Tenet Physician Servs.-Hilton Head, Inc., 383 S.C. 115, 678 S.E.2d 430, 434 (S.C. 2009).

b. Montana

In the wire harness case, the Court rejected Defendants' request to find that Montana barred class actions for consumer protection claims. Specifically, Mont. Code Ann. § 30-14-133(1) allows consumers to "bring an individual, but not a class action." It reads in relevant part:

A consumer who suffers any ascertainable loss of money or property, real or personal, as a result of the use or employment by another person of a method, act, or practice declared unlawful by 30-14-103 may bring an individual but not a class action under the rules of civil procedure in the district court of the county in which the seller, lessor, or service provider resides or has its principal place of business or is doing business to recover actual damages or \$500, whichever is greater. An individual claim may be brought in justice's court. The court may, in its discretion, award up to three times the actual damages sustained and may provide any other equitable relief that it considers necessary or proper.

Mont. Code Ann. § 30-14-133(1). In the wire harness case, the Court found that the defendants had not met their burden to show dismissal is required because they failed to provide any analysis or support post Shady Grove to support their position. Shady Grove, 130 S.Ct. at 1437-38, made it clear that class certification in federal court is governed by Rule 23.

Although Defendants direct the Court to In re Packaged Ice, 779 F. Supp. 2d at 661 n.4, the district court did not decide the issue relative to Montana, because the court already had dismissed the claim on standing grounds. Accordingly, Defendants' request for dismissal on this basis is denied.

7. Illinois Brick Bar

Defendants argue that Illinois Brick bars indirect purchasers claims in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. See Illinois Brick Co. v. Illinois, 431 U.S. 720 (1977).

A discussion of the argument follows.

a. Massachusetts

Although EPPs have not opposed dismissal of their antitrust claim, they assert that they have standing to pursue claims under the consumer protection laws of the state. In Ciardi v. F. Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., 762 N. E. 2d 303, 309 (Mass. 2002), the state court held that individuals that were indirect purchasers were not barred from bringing claims under the consumer protection act. Id. at 309. Accord In re Flonase Antitrust Litig., 692 F. Supp. 2d 524, 545 (E.D. Pa. 2010); In re Digital Music Antitrust Litig., 812 F. Supp. 2d 390, 413 n.12 (S.D.N.Y. 2011). Accordingly, the Court finds the claim may proceed.

b. Rhode Island

The Rhode Island Unfair Trade Practice and Consumer Protection Act (“RIUTPCPA”) prohibits “[u]nfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.” R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-2. The Court considered the viability of this claim in the wire harness cases and concluded that the statute protects consumers from price-fixing claims. See In re Chocolate Confectionary Antitrust Litig., 602 F. Supp. 2d 538, 586 (M.D. Pa. 2009) (citing In re Flat Panel, 586 F.Supp.2d at 1129-30; In re Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) Antitrust Litig. (DRAM II), 536 F. Supp. 2d 1129, 1144-45 (N.D. Cal. 2008). EPPs have adequately pleaded a cause of action under the RIUTPCPA, and the motion to dismiss this claim is denied.

E. Unjust Enrichment

Next, Defendants argue that the unjust enrichment claims cannot be maintained under any of the laws of the thirty-one states and District of Columbia through which IPPs proceed. Defendants challenge whether the claims meet the various pleadings requirements of individual states.

More specifically, Defendants argue that the unjust enrichment claims must be dismissed because there are no facts pleaded to show Defendants have “unjustly” retained any benefit; because IPPs did not confer a benefit directly on Defendants; and because IPPs voluntarily entered into purchasing arrangements for Fuel Senders or vehicles containing Fuel Senders and received the benefit of their bargains. Therefore, all of the unjust enrichment claims must be dismissed.

Before turning to the merits of Defendants’ arguments on a state-by-state basis, the Court recognizes that although the particular elements of unjust enrichment vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, when stripped to its essence, a claim of unjust enrichment requires IPPs to allege sufficient facts to show that Defendants received a benefit and under the circumstances of the case, retention of the benefit would be unjust. See In re Flonase II, 692 F. Supp. 2d at 54 (holding that a claim of unjust enrichment requires a plaintiff to plead two elements: “receipt of a benefit and unjust retention of the benefit at the expense of another”). In support of their unjust enrichment claims, IPPs allege that as a result of the felonious price-fixing conduct, Defendants have received a benefit from IPPs—higher prices for Fuel Senders, and it would be unjust for Defendants to retain the benefit of their price-fixing conduct. (See e.g. Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 10, 209, 268; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 141, 215).

Although the Court agrees that these particular allegations are conclusory, the

Court does not read these allegations in isolation, but in light of all of the factual allegations in the complaints. An unjust enrichment claim is used to prevent a defendant from “profit[ing] by his own wrong.” Restatement (Third) of Restitution & Unjust Enrichment § 3. Here, IPPs allege that Defendants profited from their antitrust conspiracy.

Defendants’ position is that the retention of the payment is not unjust given the consideration given by Defendants. There is no dispute that Defendants gave Fuel Senders to their direct customers. Nevertheless, the Court disagrees with Defendants that the exchange of Fuel Senders for payment acts as a flat ban on IPPs’ unjust enrichment claims. The issue is whether the transaction was unjust. IPPs allege that they overpaid for Fuel Senders because Defendants fixed the prices of Fuel Senders and rigged the bidding process. The facts alleged in their complaints meet their pleading burden, See In re K-Dur Antitrust Litig., 338 F. Supp. 2d 517, 545 (D.N.J. 2004), inasmuch as they give rise to factual questions as to whether the consideration was reasonable, valuable or adequate. Accordingly, the Court rejects the request for dismissal of all the unjust enrichment claims on this ground.

In the alternative, Defendants assert that IPPs’ claims under Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Utah (the “direct benefit states”) fail because a plaintiff must allege that it directly conferred some advantage on the defendant In re Aftermarket Filters Antitrust Litig., No. 08 C 4883, 2010 WL 1416259 at *2-3 (N. D. Ill. Apr. 1, 2010). Here, as indirect purchasers, any benefit conferred by the IPPs was to others in the chain of distribution, not Defendants, because IPPs admit they had no direct contact or interaction with any Defendant. The parties dispute what is

required by the direct benefit states. Defendants assert that in these states, the plaintiff must confer a benefit directly on the defendants. IPPs assert that the “critical inquiry was not whether the benefit is conferred directly on the defendant, but whether the plaintiff can establish the relationship between his detriment and the defendant's benefit ‘flows from the challenged conduct.’” In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig., 105 F. Supp. 2d 618, 669 (E.D. Mich. 2000) (Edmunds, J).

This argument turns on an examination of the case law particular to the identified states. Accordingly, the Court addresses it below on a state-by-state basis.

The same state-by-state analysis is necessary to resolve Defendants’ assertion that IPPs’ unjust enrichment claims fail because IPPs entered into a voluntary agreement and received the benefit of their respective bargains. Defendants identify the following states as subject to dismissal on this ground: Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Utah. In addition, Defendants argue that the unjust enrichment claims under Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and West Virginia fail because special elements are not pleaded. The Court discusses these arguments below.

1. Arizona

Two issues have been raised under Arizona law: IPPs’ failure to allege the absence of an adequate remedy at law, and IPPs’ receipt of the benefit of their bargains.

Under Arizona law, “Unjust enrichment occurs when one party has and retains

money or benefits that in justice and equity belong to another.” Trustmark Ins. Co. v. Bank One, Ariz., NA, 48 P.3d 485, 491 (Ariz. Ct. App. 2002). Consequently, for a plaintiff to successfully advance an unjust enrichment claim, he must allege “an enrichment, an impoverishment, a connection between the enrichment and impoverishment, the absence of justification for the enrichment and the impoverishment, and the **absence of a legal remedy**. Id. (emphasis added). The state court explained that “a party's right to seek unjust enrichment is not controlled by whether the party has an ‘adequate’ remedy at law--in the sense of providing all the relief the party desires--but by whether there is a contract which governs the relationship between the parties.” Id. at n.5.

Notably, Arizona courts define the adequate remedy at law element as “whether there is a contract which governs the relationship between the parties.” Id. n. 2. Therefore, the existence of a contract governing the parties’ relationship precludes the application of the doctrine of unjust enrichment. Brooks v. Valley Nat'l Bank, 548 P.2d 1166, 1171 (Ariz. 1976). Accord Jonovich Cos., Inc. v. City of Coolidge, 2 CA-CV 2011-0029, 2011 WL 5137180 (Ariz. Ct. App. Oct. 31, 2011).

Here the complaints make clear that the parties were not in a contractual relationship because no claim for breach of contract has been advanced. To the extent that the indirect purchasers in Arizona would be unable to disgorge Defendants’ profits, they would be without an adequate legal remedy. See In re Flonase Antitrust Litig., 692 F.Supp. 2d 524, 543 (E.D. Penn. 2010) (denying a motion to dismiss an unjust enrichment claim under Arizona law because the plaintiffs could plead alternative remedies at the pleading stage). The Court, therefore, will not dismiss the claim.

In the alternative, Defendants cite two cases from Arizona to support their argument that IPPs' receipt of Fuel Senders require dismissal of their unjust enrichment claims inasmuch as IPPs received the benefit of their bargains. The first, Brooks, 548 P.2d at 1171, involved dismissal of a mortgagor's unjust enrichment claim, in which he challenged the bank's practice of collecting funds for taxes and insurance but using the funds for its own benefit. The second, USLife Title Co. of Ariz. v. Gutkin, 732 P.2d 579, 585 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1986), rejected the plaintiff's unjust enrichment claim where the plaintiff had already received the quitclaim deed for which it had bargained. These benefit of the bargain cases involved litigants that had been in a contractual relationship that governed their conduct. That is not the case here, and the Court finds no basis to dismiss the claim based upon the authority cited.

2. Arkansas

Defendants rely on Frein v. Windsor Weeping Mary LP, 366 S.W.3d 367 (Ark. Cr. App. 2009), to support their assertion that IPPs' claims fail because they received the benefit of their bargain. In Frein, the court observed that "the concept of unjust enrichment has no application when an express written contract exists." Id. at 372. The relationship of the parties before the court was governed by a written contract, therefore, the doctrine of unjust enrichment did not apply. Because there is no written contract at issue in this case, Defendants' reliance on Frein is misplaced.

3. California

Defendants assert that California does not recognize a cause of action for unjust enrichment. There is ample case law supporting Defendants' position. See Hill v. Roll Int'l Corp., 195 Cal. App. 4th 1295, 1307, 128 Cal. Rptr. 3d 109 (2011); Levine v. Blue

Shield of Cal., 189 Cal. App. 4th 1117, 1138, 117 Cal. Rptr. 3d 262 (2010). Accord Fraley v. Facebook, 830 F. Supp. 2d 785, 814 (N.D. Cal. 2011). Because IPPs' unjust enrichment claim does not properly state an independent cause of action under California law, the Court grants Defendants' request that it be dismissed.

4. District of Columbia

Defendants argue that IPPs' unjust enrichment claim must be dismissed because they received properly functioning Fuel Senders at the prices they agreed to pay. As support for their position, Defendants cite Dahlgren v. Audiovox Commc'ns Corp., No. 2002 CA 007884 B., 2012 WL 213197 (D.C. Super. Ct. Mar. 15, 2012) (alleging misrepresentations and omissions in connection with the marketing of cellular telephones). The court in Dahlgren dismissed the plaintiff's unjust enrichment claim for lack of standing after the plaintiff failed to produce any evidence of injury-in-fact. Specifically, the plaintiff had no evidence that the cell phones failed to function as intended or that she had heard any misrepresentations or omissions, and had received the benefit of her bargain with the phone seller.

The Court finds the analysis unpersuasive as applied to a price-fixing claim. Here, IPPs are not alleging a fraud claim, and they were not in a contractual relationship with Defendants. Further, the Court finds that IPPs have alleged the elements of an unjust enrichment claim in that they alleged that they conferred a benefit on the defendants, who retained the benefit, under circumstances where retention of the benefit is unjust. See Euclid St., LLC v. D.C. Water & Sewer Auth., 41 A.3d 453, 463 n.10 (D.C. App. 2012). Accordingly, the Court denies Defendants' request for dismissal.

5. Florida

The elements of a cause of action for unjust enrichment are met when: “(1) plaintiff has conferred a benefit on the defendant, who has knowledge thereof; (2) defendant voluntarily accepts and retains the conferred benefit; and (3) the circumstances are such that it would be inequitable for the defendant to retain the benefit without paying the value thereof to the plaintiff.” Peoples Nat'l Bank of Commerce v. First Union Nat'l Bank of Fla., 667 So. 2d 876, 879 (Fla. Dis. Ct. App. 1996) (quoting Hillman Constr. Corp. v. Wainer, 636 So. 2d 576, 577 (Fla. Dis. Ct. App. 1994) (citations omitted)).

Defendants ask the Court to dismiss IPPs' unjust enrichment claim under Florida law because no benefit to Defendants was directly conferred, and IPPs received the benefit of their bargain. In Prohias v. Pfizer, Inc., 485 F. Supp. 2d 1329, 1336 (S.D. Fla. 2007) (plaintiffs filed suit over a deceptive advertising of a drug), the court rejected an unjust enrichment theory of recovery under Florida law because the plaintiffs continued to pay for the drug even after they had “knowledge as to its alleged limitations,” thus they were not “actually injured or aggrieved by the allegedly misleading advertisement.” Id. The case at issue was not analogous because the plaintiffs never alleged they were injured or aggrieved by a price-fixing conspiracy.

Although the Court agrees with Defendants that Florida courts require “some benefit” to flow to the defendant, it finds no requirement that the benefit be bestowed through direct contact. Eggs, 851 F. Supp. 2d at 929. In the case before this Court, even though the IPPs did not have a direct relationship with Defendants, they do allege that they conferred a benefit on Defendants. These allegations distinguish IPPs' claim from those advanced in Peoples Nat'l. In that case, before Southeast Bank made two

loans to a developer, it entered into separate participation agreements with five lenders. One of the lenders, Peoples National, filed a claim for unjust enrichment against the other four lenders, arguing they had received overpayments. The appellate court affirmed the lower court's dismissal:

Here, the plaintiff, Peoples National, could not and did not allege that it had directly conferred a benefit on the defendants, the other participant lenders. In actuality, if any benefit was conferred upon each participant lender in the form of overpayments, it could only have been conferred upon them by Southeast, not Peoples National. Because Peoples National failed to allege ultimate facts that support a prima facie case of unjust enrichment, the trial court properly dismissed with prejudice that count against the other participant lenders.

Id. at 879. The case did not involve the flow of payment up a chain of distribution. See Romano v. Motorola, Inc., No. 07-CIV-60517, 2007 WL 4199781 at *2 (S.D. Fla. Nov. 26, 2007) (refusing to dismiss a claim of unjust enrichment even though the plaintiff purchased a product through a manufacturer's "retail outfit" because the defendant still directly benefitted through profits arising out of the sale).

Here IPPs have alleged a link between their payment and Defendants' benefit, and the Court finds their pleading burden is satisfied.

In the alternative Defendants argue that IPPs did not allege an inadequate remedy at law. Defendants rely on Am. Honda Motor Co., Inc. v. Motorcycle Info. Network, Inc., 390 F. Supp. 2d 1170, 1178 (M.D. Fla. 2005), to support their assertion.

The Court held,

It is well settled in Florida that unjust enrichment is an equitable remedy and is, therefore, not available where there is an adequate legal remedy. Thus, to properly state a claim for unjust enrichment, a party must allege that no adequate legal remedy exists. In this case, the amended counterclaim does not suggest that an adequate legal remedy is

unavailable to the Defendants. The Defendants' quasi contract claim is predicated on the same set of allegations supporting their claims under FUTSA and FDUTPA. Accordingly, because an adequate remedy exists at law, the Defendants have not stated a claim upon which relief may be granted for breach of contract implied in law (quasi contract, quantum meruit, or unjust enrichment).

Id.

The decision has been criticized. Specifically, in In re Horizon Organic Milk Plus DHA Omega-3 Mktg. & Sales Practice Litig., 955 F. Supp. 2d 1311, 1337 (S.D. Fla. 2013), the court conceded the general accuracy of the analysis, but observed that although most “equitable remedies are not available under Florida law when adequate legal remedies exist,” the rule does not apply to claims of unjust enrichment. Id. (citing Williams v. Bear Stearns & Co., 725 So. 2d 397, 400 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1998); State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Physicians Injury Care Ctr., Inc., 427 Fed. Appx. 714, 722 (11th Cir. 2011). More importantly, the court found that “to the extent that a plaintiff has adequate legal remedies under theories of liability other than a claim of breach of an express contract, those remedies do not bar an unjust enrichment claim.” Id. (citing State Farm, 427 Fed. Appx. at 722). Therefore, the Court will allow IPPs to proceed on their unjust enrichment claim.

6. Hawaii

Defendants assert that under Hawaii law, equitable remedies are only available when legal remedies are inadequate. In support of their position, Defendants cite Davis v. Four Seasons Hotel LTd., CIV, 08-00525 HG-BMK, 2011 WL 5025521 at *6 (D. Haw. Oct. 20, 2011). The case is distinguishable in that the unjust enrichment claim was dismissed on summary judgment because the plaintiffs had an adequate statutory

remedy. Also, in Porter v. Hu, 169 P.3d 994, 1007 (Haw. Ct. App. 2007), the court recognized that restitution might be appropriate in situations “where an express contract does not fully address an injustice.” It allowed the plaintiffs to pursue unjust enrichment where the objectives of the remedies are different. Id. at 1008.

Therefore, the Court declines to dismiss the claim on pleading grounds.

7. Illinois

Defendants rely on an impoundment case as support that IPPs’ unjust enrichment claim under Illinois law must be dismissed because IPPs received the benefit of their bargains. The court in La Throp v. Bell Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n, 370 N.E.2d 188, 195 (Ill. 1977), rejected the plaintiffs’ unjust enrichment claim that the defendant should pay interest on impoundment funds. The court observed that “the absence of a provision to pay interest on the impoundment funds is equivalent to an agreement that it should not be paid.” Id. at 390. The court further noted that when a party receives what was agreed upon there is no ground for compensation.

The facts giving rise to the unjust enrichment claim are easily distinguished. The parties before this Court were not in a contractual relationship governing the subject matter of the dispute. Accordingly, the Court denies the request to dismiss this claim.

7. Iowa

In Smith v. Stowell, 125 N.W.2d 795, 800 (Iowa 1964), the plaintiffs sold 10 shares of bank stock to defendant and reserved an option to repurchase the shares in the future at a set price. The plaintiffs subsequently sought to exercise the option but wanted to buy not only the ten shares, but the stock dividends as well. The court rejected the plaintiffs’ unjust enrichment argument based on the option agreement, which

limited the plaintiffs' repurchase to the original ten shares. Id. at 797.

Again, the Court finds the case law fails to support Defendants' position. The parties in the case cited had an express written agreement that covered the subject matter of the dispute. Because the facts are distinguishable, the Court finds no basis to extend the decision to the case before it.

The Court also rejects Defendants' contention that the claim fails because IPPs have not alleged a causal relationship between the benefit conferred on Defendants and the harm. IPPS advance several allegations about the relationship between the conduct and harm. (See Doc. No. 39 at ¶¶ 265-270; Doc. No. 46 at ¶¶ 213-216. Therefore, the claim survives.

8. Kansas

Under Kansas law, "the elements of an unjust enrichment claim are (1) plaintiff conferred a benefit on defendant; (2) defendant knew and received a benefit; and (3) defendant retained the benefit under circumstances that make it unjust." Haz-Mat Response, Inc. v. Certified Waste Servs. Ltd., 910 P.2d 839, 847 (Kan. 1996).

Again, there is no element requiring that the benefit flow directly from the plaintiff to the defendants.

Defendants rely on Spires v. Hosp. Corp. of Am., 289 F. App'x 269, 270 (10th Cir. 2008) (claiming that defendant provided inadequate medical and nursing staffing levels through its subsidiary hospitals, endangering patients at these facilities) as support for their position that an indirect unjust enrichment claim fails. In Spires, the plaintiffs sought to hold the defendant parent corporation liable "for the actions of subsidiary hospitals because [the defendant] developed a software system to be used by subsidiary hospitals

to influence staffing levels.” Id. The staffing levels were implemented to increase profits and resulted in decreased medical care. The district court dismissed the unjust enrichment claim based on the pleadings, noting that the plaintiffs “failed to allege that deceased family members had actually conferred a benefit” on the defendant and that acts constituting unjust enrichment were “displaced by Kansas's medical malpractice regime.” Id.

The Court has reviewed the authority cited by the parties, and finds Defendants read Kansas law too narrowly. Neither Spires nor Haz-Mat is persuasive relative to the circumstances of this case, in which Defendants are alleged to have conspired to fix prices.

9. Maine

Defendants argue that IPPs have failed to state a claim under Maine law for which relief can be granted. To allege a claim for unjust enrichment, a plaintiff must prove “that (i) it conferred a benefit on the defendant; (ii) the defendant had appreciation or knowledge of the benefit; and (iii) the defendant's acceptance or retention of the benefit was under such circumstances as to make it inequitable for the defendant to retain the benefit without payment of its value.” June Roberts Agency, Inc. v. Venture Props., Inc., 676 A.2d 46, 49 (Me. 1996). Defendants contend that IPPs have not conferred a benefit on Defendants.

The cases cited by Defendants do not involve claims by the indirect purchasers of price-fixed component parts. See Glenwood Farms, Inc. v. Ivey, 228 F.R.D. 47, 52 (D. Me. 2005) (dismissing claim because the plaintiffs conferred no benefit on the defendants); Rivers v. Amato, CIV. A. CV-00-131, 2001 WL 1736498 (Me. Super. June

22, 2001) (granting summary judgment on an unjust enrichment claim because it was “based on an indirect (and speculative) theory that the plaintiff, “through his efforts. . . conferred a benefit” on the defendant). Therefore, the Court finds no grounds for dismissing this claim.

10. Massachusetts

Under Massachusetts law, unjust enrichment requires the plaintiff to show that the benefit is “unjust, a quality that turns on the reasonable expectations of the parties.” See Salamon v. Terra, 477 N.E.2d 1029 (Mass. 1985). According to Defendants, IPPs received functioning Fuel Senders at the prices they agreed to pay; thus, dismissal is required. The Court disagrees. As it previously stated, an unjust enrichment claim turns on whether IPPs can show the transaction was unjust.

In the alternative, Defendants allege that Fernandes v. Havkin, 731 F. Supp. 2d 102, 114 (D. Mass. 2010) bars the claim. Here, IPPs advance statutory claims under the very same statute as the plaintiff in Fernandes, Chapter 93A, which the court held precluded the claim because the plaintiff had an adequate remedy. Notably, the Fernandes case was decided on summary judgment, and the parties’ relationship was governed by an express contract.

Here, IPPs have alleged the elements, and the Court finds that the assessment under Massachusetts law cannot be determined at this stage of the proceedings, and Fernandes does not dictate a contrary conclusion. Accordingly, the Court denies the request for dismissal.

11. Michigan

Defendants contend that the unjust enrichment claim under Michigan law must be dismissed because IPPs did not directly confer a benefit on Defendants, and IPPs received the benefit of the bargains. In Russell v. Zeemering, No. 260660, 2006 WL 2382511 (Mich. Ct. App. Aug. 17, 2006) (dispute concerning the scope of an express easement and a dispute regarding whether the plaintiffs “had notice of defendant's claimed right to extend the easement to service additional property splits when they purchased their respective parcels”), the court rejected an unjust enrichment claim because a contract covered the subject matter of the dispute. The case is not persuasive inasmuch as the parties to this litigation were not in a contractual relationship.

Further, this Court rejects Defendants' characterization of A & M Supply Co. v. Microsoft Corp., No. 274162, 2008 WL 540883 (Mich. Ct. App. Feb. 8, 2008), as dispositive on the issue here. In A & M Supply Co., the state appellate court dismissed the case for failure to prosecute. Consequently, its discussion of the merits of the indirect purchaser plaintiffs' claim for unjust enrichment under Michigan law based upon lack of direct contact with the defendant and lack of a direct payment or other benefit to the defendant is dicta.

As noted by the court in In re Static Random Access Memory (SRAM) Antitrust Litig., 07-MD-01819 CW, 2010 WL 5094289 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 8, 2010), Michigan law does not require a benefit to be conferred directly by plaintiff to a defendant. Id. at *7 (citing Kammer Asphalt Paving Co., Inc. v. East China Township Schools, 443 Mich. 176, 187-88, 504 N.W.2d 635 (1993); Morris Pumps v. Centerline Piping, Inc., 729 N.W.2d 898 (Mich. Ct. App. 2006); In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig., 105 F. Supp. 2d 618, 670-71

(E.D. Mich. 2008)). The Court therefore denies Defendants' request to dismiss on this ground.

12. Minnesota

Defendants argue that Minnesota law requires dismissal of a claim of unjust enrichment where the plaintiff has received the benefit of his bargain. In Zinter v. Univ. of Minnesota, 799 N.W.2d 243, 247 (Minn. Ct. App. 2011), the appellant argued that the defendant was unjustly enriched because it took her tuition payment, but failed to grant her a degree. According to the appellant, she suffered decreased earning potential and did not get the benefit of her bargain. The court rejected the argument, observing that the appellant took the classes paid for, but there was no understanding that if she paid tuition she would be awarded a degree.

Again, a contract covered the parties' relationship. Therefore, the case is not persuasive relative to a claim of unjust enrichment by an indirect purchaser based upon an antitrust conspiracy.

In the alternative, Defendants argue that relief is not available where an adequate remedy at law exists or where statutory standards for recovery are set by the legislature. In Southtown Plumbing, Inc. v. Har-Ned Lumber Co., Inc., 493 N.W.2d 137, 140 (Minn. Ct. App. 1992), the appellate court considered whether the trial court erred in directing a verdict for the defendants because the plaintiffs "failed to seek their statutory remedy under mechanics' lien statutes." The case did not assess the availability of alternative pleading, and it has been limited to situations where a plaintiff "chooses not to pursue available remedies at law." See In re Levaquin Products Liab. Litig., 752 F. Supp. 2d 1071, 1081 (D. Minn. 2010). Therefore, the Court denies Defendants' request to dismiss

this claim.

13. Mississippi

Mississippi courts apply the doctrine of unjust enrichment “to situations where there is no legal contract but where the person sought to be charged is in possession of money or property which in good conscience and justice he should not retain but should deliver to another.” Omnibank of Mantee v. United S. Bank, 607 So. 2d 76, 92 (Miss. 1992) (citations omitted). Nevertheless, Defendants argue that under Mississippi law, a claim of unjust enrichment requires “money be paid to another by mistake of fact.” Willis v. Rehab Solutions, PLLC, 82 So. 3d 583, 588 (Miss. 2012) (appealing a jury verdict, arguing that unjust enrichment was not the proper measure of damages). In Willis, Rehab Solutions brought suit against Willis, a former employee, after it discovered its former employee had engaged in financial misconduct. Rehab Solutions wanted to recoup wages it had paid to the employee. The appellate court found no basis for an unjust enrichment claim.

The law is clear that unjust enrichment applies when one party has mistakenly paid another party. Unjust enrichment applies in situations where no legal contract exists, and the person charged is in possession of money or property which, in good conscience and justice, he or she should not be permitted to retain, causing him or her to remit what was received. A legal contract exists in an employment-at-will situation between the employer and the employee. Further, without some ‘special agreement’ between an employee and the employer, an employer may not recover back wages or the equivalent thereof paid during a term of completed employment.

Id. at 588.

Defendants read the case too broadly, and the Court declines to dismiss IPPs’ claim.

The Court further finds Defendants' benefit of the bargain argument is not persuasive. In Omnibank of Mantee, 607 So. 2d at 93, the court observed that there is no right to restitution from a third party merely because he benefits from the agreement of two others. "[I]n the absence of some misleading or wrongful act by the third person, the mere failure of performance by one of the contracting parties does not give rise to a right of restitution against the third person." Id. The case does not address the relationship of indirect purchasers on a price-fixing conspiracy claim, and there was no allegation of wrongdoing by the defendant. Therefore, the Court denies the motion to dismiss the unjust enrichment claim under Mississippi law.

14. Missouri

The elements of an unjust enrichment claim are satisfied when the plaintiff shows that (1) he conferred a benefit on the defendant; (2) the defendant appreciated the benefit; and (3) the defendant accepted and retained the benefit under inequitable and/or unjust circumstances. Hertz Corp. v. RAKS Hospitality, Inc., 196 S.W.3d 536, 543 (Mo. App. E.D. 2006). Consequently, "[t]here can be no unjust enrichment if the parties receive what they intended to obtain." Am. Standard Ins. Co. of Wisconsin v. Bracht, 103 S.W.3d 281, 293 (Mo. App. S.D. 2003). Moreover, when an express contract governs the subject matter, a claim of unjust enrichment does not apply. Farmers New World Life Ins. Co. v. Jolley, 747 S.W.2d 704, 707-08 (Mo. App. W.D. 1988) (holding that plaintiff's entering into an agreement with known risks precluded recovery under an unjust enrichment claim when an anticipated contingency occurred).

The state appellate court in Howard v. Turnbull, 316 S.W.3d 431, 438 (Mo. Ct. App. 2010), cited examples of when the retention of a benefit by a defendant would not

be inequitable. The merits of a claim for unjust enrichment turn on the particular facts. None of the examples cited by the Howard court involved facts similar to those giving rise to the claims before this court. In contrast, the allegations before this Court create an inference that retention of a benefit by Defendants would be inequitable. Accordingly, the Court allows the claim to proceed.

15. Nebraska

Defendants assert that under Nebraska law, IPP's unjust enrichment claim fails because they received the benefit of their bargains—properly functioning Fuel Senders at the prices they agreed to pay. See Washa v. Miller, 546 N.W.2d 813, 189 (Neb. 1996).

Washa is not persuasive because it stands for the principle that recovery under a theory of unjust enrichment is not allowed when a valid, express contract exists covering the subject matter of the dispute. “The enrichment of one party at the expense of the other is not unjust where it is permissible under the terms of an express contract.” Id.

16. Nevada

In Bowyer v. Davidson, 584 P.2d 686, 687 (Nev. 1978), the court affirmed the lower courts award of summary judgment to the defendants on an unjust enrichment claim, observing that there was no “genuine issue that respondents were unjustly enriched at appellant's expense.” The court added that the plaintiff “could have protected himself by the exercise of his statutory lien rights against the property.” Id. Based on these facts, the court concluded that “the enrichment, if any,” resulting to the defendants simply was not unjust. Id.

The case is distinguishable factually and procedurally. It does not provide the Court with grounds to dismiss IPPs' claim here. Consequently, Defendants' request for dismissal on this basis is denied.

17. New Hampshire

Defendants assert a benefit of the bargain argument under New Hampshire law. Unjust enrichment is an equitable remedy, found where an individual receives "a benefit which would be unconscionable for him to retain." Kowalski v. Cedars of Portsmouth Condo. Assoc., 769 A.2d 344 (N.H. 2001) (quotation omitted). To advance their benefit of the bargain argument, Defendants cite a case wherein the appellate court reversed the lower court's award of restitution to the plaintiff, a former employee of the defendant, based upon the defendant's failure to partially fund a pension for plaintiff. The appellate court held that under New Hampshire law, a plaintiff cannot use unjust enrichment to "supplant the terms of an agreement." Clapp v. Goffstown Sch. Dist., 977 A.2d 1021, 1025 (N.H., 2009) (citing 42 C.J.S. Implied Contracts § 38 (2007) (noting that "unjust enrichment. . .is not a means for shifting the risk one has assumed under contract"). Because the plaintiff had an employment contract that governed the claim, the plaintiff was not entitled to damages under an unjust enrichment theory.

Again, the Court finds the case is not persuasive relative to the argument advanced and the facts and claims in this case. Accordingly, the request for dismissal of the unjust enrichment claim under New Hampshire law is denied.

18. New Mexico

In Arena Res., Inc. v. Obo, Inc., 238 P.3d 357, 361 (N.M. Ct. App. 2010), one of three owners of an oil field brought suit against the others seeking reimbursement for

redevelopment expenses. The state court rejected the plaintiff's claim of unjust enrichment, noting that, in general, a contract had to be enforced as written absent "fraud, real hardship, oppression, mistake, unconscionable results, and the other grounds of righteousness, justice and morality." *Id.* Again, the claim failed in light of an express agreement covering the claim. Therefore, the case cited does not support dismissal of IPPs' unjust enrichment claim.

19. New York

Defendants advance several arguments in support of dismissal: IPPs received the benefit of the bargain and the attenuated nature of the relationship between the parties undermines the claim.

The Court finds the arguments advanced by Defendants do not require dismissal of the unjust enrichment claims. In Sperry v. Crompton Corp., 26 A.D.3d 488, 810 N.Y.S.2d 498, 499-500 (N.Y. App. Div. 2006), the court affirmed the dismissal of an unjust enrichment claim brought by New York indirect purchasers because the alleged connection between plaintiffs and defendants was simply too attenuated. The court did not, however, rule out such a claim. It observed that "a plaintiff need not be in privity with the defendant to state a claim for unjust enrichment. . . ." Accord In re Canon Cameras, 05 CIV. 7233, 2006 WL 1751245 (S.D.N.Y. June 23, 2006) (rejecting the argument that the plaintiffs must confer a "direct benefit" on the defendant to recover under the doctrine of unjust enrichment and finding a question of fact as to whether only the third-party retailers, not the defendant, received any benefit from the plaintiffs' camera purchases).

Defendants also rely on Bristol Vill., Inc. v. Louisiana-Pac. Corp., 916 F. Supp. 2d 357, 366-67 (W.D.N.Y. 2013), as support for their position. Notably, in Bristol Vill., the

court dismissed an unjust enrichment claim brought by an assisted living facility, not for lack of privity, but because it found “the relationship between the parties. . .too attenuated.” Id. (citations omitted). The plaintiff had not purchased the defective TrimBoard at issue from the defendant; it had acquired the TrimBoard “either as part of its purchase of its structure or its contracting for construction services thereon.” Id.

The Court finds the relationship in the cases cited by Defendants to be more attenuated than the relationship between IPPs and Defendants here. The nature of the claim likewise distinguishes this case from those relied upon by Defendants.

Accordingly, the Court finds IPPs have satisfied their pleading burden.

20. North Carolina

The North Carolina decision in Britt v. Britt, 359 S.E.2d 467, 470 (N.C. 1987), emphasizes the same rule that the parties’ agreement governs whether a defendant was unjustly enriched. Accordingly, the Court finds no grounds for dismissal of IPPs’ unjust enrichment claim on the ground that IPPs received the benefit of their bargain.

In the alternative, Defendants argue that the benefit from a plaintiff to a defendant must be directly bestowed. In Baker Constr. Co. v. City of Burlington, No. COA09-13, 2009 WL 3350747, at *1 (N.C. Ct. App. Oct. 20, 2009), the plaintiff construction company brought an unjust enrichment claim after it was not paid for utility lines it had installed on specified property. The plaintiff filed its unjust enrichment claim against the subsequent owner of the property, a corporation, and the City of Burlington. Id. at *2. The appellate court rejected the plaintiff’s argument relative to the subsequent owner and the City, noting that the plaintiff installed the utility lines pursuant to a contract with the corporation. The subsequent owner had no contract with the plaintiff and purchased the

property by deed resulting from a foreclosure sale of the property. Id. at *6. The court recognized that “[w]here a third person benefits from a contract entered into between two other persons[,] the mere failure of performance by one of the contracting parties does not give rise to a right of restitution against the third person.” Id. (alteration and quotation omitted). That is not what is alleged to have happened here—a price-fixing conspiracy claim is not analogous to a claim that a third-party failed to fulfill its contractual obligations.

The court also noted that to state an unjust-enrichment claim, “the benefit conferred must be conferred directly from plaintiff to defendant, not through a third party.” Id. (citing Effler v. Pyles, 380 S.E.2d 149, 152 (N.C. Ct. App. 1989)). The plaintiff did not confer a benefit directly to the subsequent owner because the subsequent owner “acquired possession of the utility lines as a result of a trustee’s deed. . . .” Id. at *6. Again, the analysis cannot be stretched to cover the allegations advanced by IPPs.

21. North Dakota

“The doctrine of unjust enrichment is invoked when a person has and retains money or benefits which in justice and equity belong to another.” Midland Diesel Serv. & Engine Co. v. Sivertson, 307 N.W.2d 555, 557 (N.D.1981) (quoting Schlichenmayer v. Luithle, 221 N.W.2d 77, 83 (N.D.1974)). “It is sufficient if the latter has, without justification, obtained a benefit at the direct expense of the former, who then has no legal means of retrieving it.” Midland Diesel, 307 N.W.2d at 557.

North Dakota allows claims of unjust enrichment where five elements are met: “1. An enrichment; 2. An impoverishment; 3. A connection between the enrichment and the

impoverishment; 4. Absence of a justification for the enrichment and impoverishment; and 5. An absence of a remedy provided by law.” A&A Metal Bldgs. v. I-S, Inc., 274 N.W. 2d 189 (N.D. 1978) (citation omitted). The doctrine “provides a basis for requiring restitution of benefits conferred in the absence of an expressed or implied contract.” Sykeston Twp. v. Wells Cnty, 356 N.W.2d 136, 140 (N.D.1984).

Defendants maintain that IPPs failed to allege an absence of a justification for the enrichment. The Court disagrees. The complaints read in their entirety reflect IPPs’ position that Defendants have been unjustly enriched through their involvement in a antitrust conspiracy and there was no justification for the illegal activity. The Court further finds that the viability of IPPs’ unjust enrichment claim is not governed by Apache Corp. v. MDU Res. Grp., Inc., 603 N.W.2d 891, 895-96 (N.D. 1999). In that case, the court was assessing the merits of an unjust enrichment claim relative to a third-party beneficiary’s entitlement to enforce the defendant’s contract after the defendant breached its contract. The court observed that the plaintiff’s impoverishment resulted from a valid contractual arrangement so the result was not contrary to equity. Id.

The circumstances here are vastly different, and the Court declines to dismiss IPPs’ unjust enrichment claim based upon the law cited by Defendants.

22. Oregon

Under Oregon law, when the parties’ relationship is governed by contract, a claim of unjust enrichment fails. See High v. Davis, 584 P.2d 725, 736 (Or. 1978) (observing that a quitclaim deed establishes the parties’ agreement in a property transaction and the purchaser assumes the risk of defective title). Consequently, when a party receives what he bargained and paid for, he is not unjustly enriched. Id.

Again, the Court finds the case law is not applicable because the parties here were not in a contractual relationship.

23. Rhode Island

To establish a claim for unjust enrichment under the law of Rhode Island, a plaintiff must show that the defendant received compensation to which he was not entitled. “The equitable doctrine of unjust enrichment applies under certain circumstances ‘to prevent the person from retaining a benefit received from another without appropriate payment for same.’” Doe v. Burkland, 808 A.2d 1090, 1095 (R.I. 2002) (citing Rhode Island Hosp. Trust Co. v. The Rhode Island Covering Co., 96 R.I. 178, 179-180, 190 A.2d 219 (1963)).

Because the doctrine prevents retention of a benefit without “appropriate payment” the viability of the claim turns on the facts. Rosetta v. Moretti, 98-89, 2005 WL 1109638 (R.I. Super. May 4, 2005). Accordingly, the Court declines to dismiss the claim at this stage of the proceedings.

24. South Carolina

In addition to direct benefit and benefit of the bargain arguments, Defendants argue that under South Carolina law, a plaintiff must allege the existence of a duty. For this reason, Defendants conclude that ADPs’ unjust enrichment claim fails.

Under South Carolina law “[a] party may be unjustly enriched when it has and retains benefits or money which in justice and equity belong to another.” Dema v. Tenet Physician Servs.--Hilton Head, Inc., 678 S.E.2d 430, 434 (S.C. 2009). To recover on the claim, a plaintiff must show: (1) a benefit conferred upon the defendant by plaintiff; (2) realization of that benefit by the defendant; and (3) retention by the defendant of the

benefit under conditions that make it unjust for it to retain the benefit. Ellis v. Smith Grading & Paving, Inc., 366 S.E.2d 12, 15 (S.C. Ct. App.1988). There is no requirement to allege the existence of a duty. Further, ADPs have alleged that they conferred a benefit to Defendants because they paid more than the true value of the Fuel Senders as a result of Defendants' conspiracy. At the pleading stage, the Court finds the allegations satisfy the elements of South Carolina law.

Further the Court finds the allegations here distinguishable from the allegations in Myrtle Beach Hosp., Inc. v. City of Myrtle Beach, 532 S.E.2d 868, 869, 873 (S.C. 2000). In that case, the court held that the defendant was not required to pay the plaintiff hospital for medical care rendered to the city's pretrial detainees even though the defendant received an "incidental benefit in the sense that the existence of the Hospital facilitates the City's constitutional duty to ensure the detainee receives necessary medical care." Id. The benefit alleged by ADPs is not characterized as incidental, and therefore, the claim can proceed.

25. South Dakota

Defendants argue that IPPs' unjust enrichment claim fails under South Dakota law because Defendants provided Fuel Senders for the benefit they received. See Parker v. West Dakota Insurers, Inc., 605 N.W. 2d 181, 187 (S.D. 2000) (former employee pursued an unjust enrichment claim to collect post-employment renewal commissions from her employer). The Court has reviewed the case law relied upon by Defendants and finds the case does not support dismissal of IPPs' claim, which does not arise out of a contractually based argument for unjust enrichment.

26. Tennessee

The elements of a claim for unjust enrichment under Tennessee law are set forth in Freement Indus. LLC v. Eastman Chem Co., 172 S.W. 3d 512, 525-26 (Tenn. 2005) (reversing denial of summary judgment to defendants on indirect purchasers' unjust enrichment claim because they failed to allege exhaustion of remedies against the direct purchaser and provided only "bare allegation" that such efforts would be futile). A plaintiff must demonstrate that he exhausted "all remedies against the person with whom the plaintiff enjoyed privity of contract." Id. Nevertheless, the Freement court also stated that "to maintain an action for unjust enrichment, a plaintiff is not required to exhaust all remedies against the party with whom the plaintiff is in privity if the pursuit of the remedies would be futile." Id. at 526. Notably, dismissal was at the summary judgment stage.

Moreover, in In re TFT-LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litig., 599 F. Supp. 2d at 1192-93, the district court applied the futility exception in a case involving indirect purchasers advance a price-fixing claim against the defendant-manufacturers, where there were no allegations that resellers were involved in the conspiracy. The court agreed with the plaintiffs that futility was "self-evident." Id.

Given the similarity of the allegations and claims advanced by IPPs here to those in In re Flat Panel, the Court will deny Defendants' motion to dismiss relative to the claim under Tennessee law.

27. Utah

Unjust enrichment claims brought under Utah law include three elements: "(1) a benefit conferred on one person by another; (2) an appreciation or knowledge by the conferee of the benefit; and (3) the acceptance or retention by the conferee of the benefit

under such circumstances as to make it inequitable for the conferee to retain the benefit without payment of its value.” Berrett v. Stevens, 690 P.2d 553, 557 (Utah 1984) (footnote omitted).

In assessing whether these elements were satisfied, the court in Concrete Prods. Co., a Div. of Gibbons & Reed v. Salt Lake Cnty., 734 P.2d 910, 911 (Utah 1987), held that the defendant county had not been unjustly enriched by the plaintiff’s delivery of concrete for curbs and gutters to a third-party who never paid. After the plaintiff unsuccessfully sued a third-party, it sued the county. The court found there was no direct benefit to the county because it raised no revenue from the products delivered; rather, it incurred additional expense for cleaning and maintain curbs and gutters with no resale value. The court observed that retention of the materials by the defendant, therefore, was not inequitable.

In the alternative, Defendants argue IPPs received the benefit of their bargain. Under Utah law, a plaintiff cannot recover back money that was paid voluntarily, “with full knowledge of all of the facts, without fraud, duress, or extortion in some form.” S. Title Guar. Co., Inc. v. Bethers, 761 P.2d 951, 955 (Utah Ct. App. 1988) (citing 66 Am. Jur. 2d Restitution and Implied Contracts § 93 (1973)). Therefore, when a plaintiff enters into a “transaction at arm’s length and the plaintiff received what he bargained for” he cannot bring a claim for unjust enrichment. Id.

The Court finds the case law is not applicable to the facts before it. Here, IPPs allege that they had no knowledge of the antitrust conspiracy, and the Court denies Defendants’ request for dismissal.

28. Vermont

In Ray Reilly's Tire Mart, Inc. v. F.P. Elnicki, Inc., 537 A.2d 994, 995 (Vt. 1987) (citing Morrisville Lumber Co., Inc. v. Okcuoglu, 531 A.2d 887, 889 (Vt. 1987)), the court held that “retention of a benefit is not unjust where defendants have paid for it.” Because there was no inequity, there could be no damages.

The proper inquiry for this Court is “whether, in light of the totality of circumstances, it is against equity and good conscience to allow defendant to retain what is sought to be recovered.” Legault v. Legault, 459 A.2d 980, 984 (Vt. 1983). Therefore, IPPs, who have alleged that it would be unfair for Defendants to profit from their antitrust conspiracy, have stated a claim for unjust enrichment.

29. West Virginia

To state a claim of unjust enrichment in West Virginia, a plaintiff must allege three elements: (1) a benefit conferred upon the [defendant], (2) an appreciation or knowledge by the defendant of such benefit, and (3) the acceptance or retention by the defendant of the benefit under such circumstances as to make it inequitable for the defendant to retain the benefit without payment of its value. Veolia Es Special Servs., Inc. v. Techsol Chem. Co., 2007 WL 4255280 at *9 (S.D. W. Va. Nov. 30, 2007) (citation omitted). To satisfy the third element, a plaintiff must show “it would be inequitable and unconscionable to permit the party receiving [benefits] to avoid payment therefor. . . .” Realmark Devs., Inc. v. Ranson, 542 S.E.2d 880, 884-85 (W. Va. 2000).

Defendants ask the Court to dismiss the claim because IPPs have not met the pleading requirements. Specifically, IPPs have not alleged that Defendants’ retention of a benefit was “inequitable and unconscionable.” See Wittenberg v. First Indep. Mortg.

Co., No. 3:10-CV-58, 2011 WL 1357483 at *15 (N.D. W.Va. Apr. 11, 2011) (dismissing the plaintiff's unjust enrichment claim because the conduct at issue—the securitization of the plaintiff's loan—was neither unlawful nor unauthorized).

Here, IPPs have alleged a lengthy conspiracy by Defendants to fix the prices of IPCs. The allegations, viewed in the light most favorable to IPPs, satisfy their burden.

30. Wisconsin

Under Wisconsin law, an unjust enrichment claim will not lie where a defendant has provided consideration for the benefit received. Tri-State Mech., Inc. v. Northland Coll., 681 N.W.2d 302, 305-06 (Wis. Ct. App. 2004). The plaintiff in Tri-State Mech., a subcontractor, brought an unjust enrichment claim against a property owner that already paid the general contractor. The claim failed in part because the defendant was not unjustly enriched, he had paid for the benefit.

Here, the claim is that Defendants received a supra-competitive benefit, not the fair value of the benefit. The allegations here may satisfy the elements of an unjust enrichment claim under Wisconsin law.

Specifically, to recover on a claim for unjust enrichment, a plaintiff must prove three elements: “(1) a benefit conferred upon the defendant by the plaintiff; (2) an appreciation or knowledge by the defendant of the benefit; and (3) the acceptance or retention by the defendant of the benefit under circumstances that makes its retention inequitable.” Id. (citing S & M Rotogravure Serv. v. Baer, 252 N.W.2d 913 (Wisc. 1977)).

Whether the retention is inequitable turns on the facts. Therefore, dismissal at this stage of the proceedings is unwarranted.

31. Conclusion

In sum, the Court has reviewed the case law upon which Defendants' rely and in large measure finds it distinguishable. In contrast to the relationships involved in the case law cited by Defendants, here the parties were not in a direct bargaining relationship. Instead, IPPs' unjust enrichment claims arise out of the alleged antitrust violations that resulted in payment of overcharges by IPPs.

For the most part, the state cases cited by Defendants did not involve indirect purchasers of price-fixed products. With the exception of California, which does not recognize a claim of unjust enrichment, the allegations in the complaints before the Court create a reasonable inference of unjustness regardless of the particularities of any state law.

F. Injunctive Relief

Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs ask the Court for an injunction preventing Defendants from continuing, maintaining, or renewing the conduct, contract, conspiracy, or combination alleged in the complaint. Such requests are authorized under the Clayton Act, which provides that "[a]ny person, firm, corporation, or association shall be entitled to sue for and have injunctive relief, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction over the parties, against threatened loss or damage by a violation of the antitrust laws." 15 U.S.C. § 26.

In challenging the request, Defendants argue that the complaints fall far short of advancing the factual support necessary to establish a real or immediate threat of future harm. Specifically, Defendants contend that the relief is undermined by the guilty pleas, in particular the agreement to cooperate with the ongoing criminal investigations.

The Court finds the allegations in the respective complaints are sufficient, at this

stage of the proceedings, to satisfy IPPs' burden to allege the existence of "some cognizable danger of recurrent violation." United States v. W. T. Grant Co., 345 U.S. 629, 633 (1953). The purpose of an injunction is to prevent future violations. Swift & Co. v. United States, 276 U.S. 311, 326 (1928). Speculation by Defendants that the pleas will prevent further misconduct fails to demonstrate the threat of future injury is implausible, particularly in light of the length of the conspiracy alleged and the existence of market conditions conducive to antitrust conduct. This Court is not in a position to render an assessment that injunctive relief cannot be had at this stage of the proceedings. Accordingly, the Defendants' request is denied.

V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, the Court **GRANTS** in part and **DENIES** in part Defendants' motion.

ADPs' antitrust claims under Illinois are **DISMISSED**. The applicable statutes of limitation limit damages under the laws of Utah and New Hampshire. End-Payor Plaintiffs' antitrust claims under the laws of Massachusetts are **DISMISSED**. EPPs consumer protection claim under Montana is **DISMISSED**, ADPs' South Carolina consumer protection class action is **BARRED**, ADPs' consumer protection claims under Missouri and the District of Columbia are **DISMISSED**.

IPPs' unjust enrichment claim under California law is **DISMISSED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: July 3, 2014

s/Marianne O. Battani
MARIANNE O. BATTANI
United States District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that the foregoing Order was served upon counsel of record via the Court's ECF System to their respective email addresses or First Class U.S. mail to the non-ECF participants on July 3, 2014.

s/ Kay Doaks
Case Manager