

1 KATRINA ROUSE (CABN 270415)
 2 katrina.rouse@usdoj.gov
 3 ALBERT B. SAMBAT (CABN 236472)
 4 albert.sambat@usdoj.gov
 5 Antitrust Division
 6 U.S. Department of Justice
 7 450 Golden Gate Avenue
 8 Box 36046, Room 10-0101
 9 San Francisco, CA 94102
 10 Telephone: (415) 934-5300
 11 Facsimile: (415) 934-5399

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS
 15 EXCH., CALIFORNIA FRUIT
 16 EXCH., FLORIDA CITRUS EXCH.,
 17 DI GIORGIO FRUIT CORP.,
 18 AM. FRUIT & PRODUCE AUCTION
 19 ASS'N, AM. CENTRAL FRUIT
 20 AUCTION CO.,
 21 BALTIMORE FRUIT EXCH.,
 22 CONSOLIDATED FRUIT EXCH.,
 23 INC., DETROIT FRUIT ACTION
 24 CO., FRUIT AUCTION SALES CO.,
 25 NEW YORK FRUIT AUCTION
 26 CORP., H. HARRIS & CO.,
 27 PHILADELPHIA TERMINALS
 28 AUCTION CO., UNION FRUIT
 AUCTION CO., UNITED FRUIT
 AUCTION CO.,

Defendants.

Misc. No. 2:19-MC-00098-VAP

**UNITED STATES' MOTION TO
 TERMINATE LEGACY
 ANTITRUST JUDGMENT AND
 MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT
 THEREOF**

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 The United States respectfully moves to terminate the judgment in the above-
3 captioned antitrust case pursuant to Rule 60(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
4 The judgment was entered by this Court 77 years ago.¹ The United States has concluded
5 that because of its age and changed circumstances since its entry, the judgment no longer
6 serves to protect competition. The United States gave the public notice and the
7 opportunity to comment on its intent to seek termination of the judgment; it received no
8 comments opposing termination. For this and other reasons explained below, the United
9 States requests that the judgment be terminated.²

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11 ¹ This case was originally filed as case No. 2577-BH in the former Southern
12 District of California prior to the establishment of the Central District of California in
13 1966.

14 ² For the convenience of the Court, the United States notes that one or more of the
15 arguments in support of termination are the same for the following 35 judgments that the
16 United States seeks to terminate by separate motions: (1) *United States v. Pac. Coast*
17 *Plumb. Supply Ass'n, et al.*, Civil No. 1686-92 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 6, 1912); (2) *United States*
18 *v. S. Cal. Wholesale Grocers' Ass'n, et al.*, Civil No. H-81-J (S.D. Cal. Sept. 22, 1925);
19 (3) *United States v. Cal. Wholesale Grocers' Ass'n, et al.*, Civil No. H-80-M (S.D. Cal.
20 May 5, 1926); (4) *United States v. Eighteen Karat Club, et al.*, Civil No. L12J (S.D. Cal.
21 May 4, 1927); (5) *United States v. S. Cal. Marble Ass'n, et al.*, Civil No. 1254-H (S.D.
22 Cal. Nov. 12, 1940); (6) *United States v. Harbor Dist. Lumber Dealers Ass'n, et al.*, Civil
23 No. 1401-Y (S.D. Cal. Feb. 14, 1941); (7) *United States v. Heating, Piping, & Air*
24 *Conditioning Contractors Ass'n of S. Cal., et al.*, Civil No. 1642-Y (S.D. Cal. July 10,
25 1941); (8) *United States v. Santa Barbara Cty. Chapter, Nat'l Elec. Contractors Ass'n, et*
26 *al.*, Civil No. 1678-H (S.D. Cal. Aug. 4, 1941); (9) *United States v. Harbor Dist.*
27 *Chapter, Nat'l Elec. Contractors Ass'n, et al.*, Civil No. 1677-RJ (S.D. Cal. Aug. 4,
28 1941); (10) *United States v. San Pedro Fish Exch., et al.*, Civil No. 1772-B (S.D. Cal.
Sept. 15, 1941); (11) *United States v. Retail Furniture Dealers Ass'n of S. Cal., et al.*,
Civil No. 2230-Y (S.D. Cal. May 7, 1942); (12) *United States v. S. Cal. Gas Co., et al.*,
Civil No. 2231-Y (S.D. Cal. May 7, 1942); (13) *United States v. Schmidt Lithograph Co.,*
et al., Civil No. 2424 BH (S.D. Cal. Sept. 14, 1942, as modified on Nov. 25, 1975); (14)
United States v. Produce Exch. of L.A., et al., Civil No. 2539-Y (S.D. Cal. Nov. 2, 1942);
(15) *United States v. California Fruit Growers Exch., et al.*, Civil No. 2577-BH (S.D.
Cal. Nov. 18, 1942); (16) *United States v. John B. Reeves & Son, et al.*, Civil No. 8769-
WM (S.D. Cal. May 29, 1950); (17) *United States v. Stationers Ass'n of S. Cal., Inc., et*
al., Civil No. 14777-C (S.D. Cal. Jan. 15, 1954); (18) *United States v. Kosher Butchers'*
Ass'n of L.A., et al., Civil No. 17914 Y (S.D. Cal. Mar. 1, 1955); (19) *United States v.*

1 **II. BACKGROUND**

2 From 1890, when the antitrust laws were first enacted, until the late 1970s, the
 3 United States frequently sought entry of antitrust judgments whose terms never expired.³
 4 Such perpetual judgments were the norm until 1979, when the Antitrust Division of the
 5 United States Department of Justice (“Antitrust Division”) adopted the practice of
 6 including a term limit of ten years in nearly all of its antitrust judgments. Perpetual
 7 judgments entered before the policy change, however, remain in effect indefinitely unless
 8 a court terminates them. Although a defendant may move a court to terminate a perpetual
 9 judgment, few defendants have done so. There are many possible reasons for this,
 10 including that defendants may not have been willing to bear the costs and time resources
 11 to seek termination, defendants may have lost track of decades-old judgments, individual
 12 defendants may have passed away, or company defendants may have gone out of

13 *Los Angeles Meat & Provision Drivers Union, Local No. 626, et al.*, Civil No. 682-60
 14 HW (S.D. Cal. Jun. 17, 1963); (20) *United States v. Kaynar Mfg. Co., et al.*, Civil No. 63-
 15 1036-S (S.D. Cal. Jun. 30, 1964); (21) *United States v. California Chem. Co., et al.*, Civil
 16 No. 64-873-S (S.D. Cal. Aug. 23, 1965); (22) *United States v. Bethlehem Steel Co., et al.*,
 17 Civil No. 65-1426-IH (S.D. Cal. Aug. 23, 1966); (23) *United States v. Gen. Motors*
 18 *Corp., et al.*, Civil No. 62-1208-CC (S.D. Cal. Aug. 17, 1966); (24) *United States v.*
 19 *Armco Steel Corp., et al.*, Civil No. 65-1425-S (C.D. Cal. Nov. 15, 1966); (25) *United*
 20 *States v. Ace Drill Bushing Co., et al.*, Civil No. 66-483-TC (C.D. Cal. Jan. 17, 1967);
 21 (26) *United States v. United States Steel Corp., et al.*, Civil No. 64-836-MP (C.D. Cal.
 22 Dec. 8, 1967); (27) *United States v. Am. Pipe & Constr. Co., et al.*, Civil No. 64-832-MP
 23 (C.D. Dec. 8, 1967); (28) *United States v. Kaiser Steel Corp., et al.*, Civil No. 64-833-MP
 24 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 8, 1967); (29) *United States v. United Concrete Pipe Corp., et al.*, Civil
 25 No. 64-834-MP (C.D. Cal. Dec. 8, 1967 & C.D. Cal. May 24, 1968); (30) *United States*
 26 *v. U.S. Indus., et al.*, Civil No. 64-835-MP (C.D. Cal. Dec. 8, 1967 & C.D. Cal. May 24,
 27 1968); (31) *United States v. Greater L.A. Solid Wastes Mgmt. Ass’n, et al.*, Civil No. 74-
 28 809-RJK (C.D. Cal. Apr. 29, 1974); (32) *United States v. Frito-Lay, Inc., et al.*, Civil No.
 70-1175-R (C.D. Cal. Oct. 21, 1974); (33) *United States v. Orange Cty. Travel Agents*
Ass’n, Civil No. 75-1513 WMB (C.D. Cal. Aug. 13, 1975); (34) *United States v. R & G*
Sloane Mfg. Co., et al., Civil No. 71-1522-ALS (C.D. Cal. Apr. 12, 1976); and (35)
United States v. Phillips Petrol. Co., et al., Civil No. 75-974-HP (C.D. Cal. Aug. 31,
 1977).

³ The primary antitrust laws are the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1–7, and the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 12–27. The judgment the United States seeks to terminate with this motion concerns violation of the Sherman Act.

1 business. As a result, hundreds of these legacy judgments remain open on the dockets of
2 courts around the country. Originally intended to protect the loss of competition arising
3 from violations of the antitrust laws, none of these judgments likely continues to do so
4 because of changed circumstances.

5 The Antitrust Division has implemented a program to review and, when
6 appropriate, seek termination of legacy judgments. The Antitrust Division's Judgment
7 Termination Initiative encompasses review of all its outstanding perpetual antitrust
8 judgments. The Antitrust Division described the initiative in a statement published in the
9 Federal Register.⁴ In addition, the Antitrust Division established a website to keep the
10 public informed of its efforts to terminate perpetual judgments that no longer serve to
11 protect competition.⁵ The United States believes that its outstanding perpetual antitrust
12 judgments presumptively should be terminated; nevertheless, the Antitrust Division is
13 examining each judgment to ensure that it is suitable for termination. The Antitrust
14 Division is giving the public notice of—and the opportunity to comment on—its intention
15 to seek termination of its perpetual judgments.

16 In brief, the process the United States is following to determine whether to move to
17 terminate a perpetual antitrust judgment is as follows:

- 18 • The Antitrust Division reviews each perpetual judgment to determine whether it
19 no longer serves to protect competition such that termination would be
20 appropriate.
- 21 • If the Antitrust Division determines a judgment is suitable for termination, it
22 posts the name of the case and the judgment on its public Judgment
23 Termination Initiative website,
24 <https://www.justice.gov/atr/JudgmentTermination>.

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27 ⁴ Department of Justice's Initiative to Seek Termination of Legacy Antitrust
28 Judgments, 83 Fed. Reg. 19,837 (May 4, 2018), <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/granule/FR-2018-05-04/2018-09461>.

⁵ *Judgment Termination Initiative*, U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/atr/JudgmentTermination>.

- 1 • The public has the opportunity to comment on each proposed termination
- 2 within thirty days of the date the case name and judgment are posted to the
- 3 public website.
- 4 • Following review of public comments, the Antitrust Division determines
- 5 whether the judgment still warrants termination; if so, the United States moves
- 6 to terminate it.

7 The United States followed this process for each judgment it seeks to terminate.⁶

8 The remainder of this motion is organized as follows: Section III describes the
 9 Court's jurisdiction to terminate the judgment and the applicable legal standards for
 10 terminating the judgment. Section IV argues that perpetual judgments rarely serve to
 11 protect competition and that those that are more than ten years old presumptively should
 12 be terminated. Section IV also discusses specific circumstances justifying termination.
 13 Section V concludes. Appendix A attaches a copy of the judgment that the United States
 14 seeks to terminate with this motion. A proposed order terminating the judgment
 15 accompanies this motion.

16 **III. APPLICABLE LEGAL STANDARDS FOR JUDGMENT TERMINATION**

17 This Court has jurisdiction and authority to terminate the judgment. The judgment
 18 provides that the Court retains jurisdiction. In addition, the Federal Rules of Civil
 19 Procedure grant the Court authority to terminate the judgment. According to
 20 Rule 60(b)(5) and (b)(6), “[o]n motion and just terms, the court may relieve a party . . .
 21 from a final judgment . . . (5) [when] applying it prospectively is no longer equitable; or

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 23 ⁶ The United States followed this process to move several dozen other district
 24 courts to terminate legacy antitrust judgments. *See, e.g., In re: Termination of Legacy*
 25 *Antitrust Judgments in the District of Oregon*, Case 3:19-mc-00441 MO (D. Or. May 24,
 26 2019) (terminating six judgments); *In re: Termination of Legacy Antitrust Judgments in*
 27 *the District of Idaho*, Case 1:19-mc-10427-DCN (D. Idaho Apr. 18, 2019); *United States*
 28 *v. Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., et al.*, Case 1:19-mc-00115 (D. Haw. April 9,
 2019) (terminating five judgments); *United States v. Odom Co., et al.*, Case 3:72-cv-
 00013 (D. Alaska Mar. 29, 2019) (terminating one judgment); *United States v. The Nome*
Retail Groceriesmen’s Ass’n, et al., Case 2:06-cv-01449 (D. Alaska Mar. 7, 2019)
 (terminating one judgment); *United States v. Am. Amusement Ticket Mfrs. Ass’n, et al.*,
 Case 1:18-mc-00091 (D.D.C. Aug. 15, 2018) (terminating nineteen judgments).

1 (6) for any other reason that justifies relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(5)–(6); *see also Frew*
2 *ex rel. Frew v. Hawkins*, 540 U.S. 431, 441 (2004) (explaining that Rule 60(b)(5)
3 “encompasses the traditional power of a court of equity to modify its decree in light of
4 changed circumstances” and that “district courts should apply a ‘flexible standard’ to the
5 modification of consent decrees when a significant change in facts or law warrants their
6 amendment”) (citation omitted); *United States v. Asarco Inc.*, 430 F.3d 972, 979 (9th Cir.
7 2005) (Under Rule 60(b), “a court may relieve a party from a final judgment when . . . it
8 is no longer equitable that the judgment should have prospective application. . . . [This]
9 Rule codifies the courts’ traditional authority, inherent in the jurisdiction of the chancery,
10 to modify or vacate the prospective effect of their decrees.”) (citations and internal
11 quotation marks omitted). Given its jurisdiction and authority, the Court may terminate
12 the judgment for any reason that justifies relief, including that the judgment no longer
13 serves its original purpose of protecting competition.⁷ Termination of the judgment is
14 warranted.

15 **IV. ARGUMENT**

16 It is appropriate to terminate the judgment because it no longer serves its original
17 purpose of protecting competition. The United States believes that this perpetual
18 judgment presumptively should be terminated because its age alone suggests it no longer
19 protects competition. Other reasons, however, also weigh in favor of terminating it.
20 Under such circumstances, the Court may terminate the judgment pursuant to
21 Rule 60(b)(5) or (b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

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23 ///

25 ⁷ In light of the circumstances surrounding the judgment for which it seeks
26 termination, the United States does not believe it is necessary for the Court to make an
27 extensive inquiry into the facts of the judgment to terminate it under Fed. R. Civ. P.
28 60(b)(5) or (b)(6). The judgment would have terminated long ago if the Antitrust
Division had the foresight to limit it to ten years in duration as under its policy adopted in
1979. Moreover, the passage of decades and changed circumstance since its entry, as
described in this memorandum, means that it is likely that the judgment no longer serves
its original purpose of protecting competition.

1 **A. The Judgment Presumptively Should Be Terminated Because of Age**

2 Permanent antitrust injunctions rarely serve to protect competition. The experience
3 of the United States in enforcing the antitrust laws has shown that markets almost always
4 evolve over time in response to competitive and technological changes. These changes
5 may make the prohibitions of decades-old judgments either irrelevant to, or inconsistent
6 with, competition. These considerations, among others, led the Antitrust Division in
7 1979 to establish its policy of generally including in each judgment a term automatically
8 terminating the judgment after no more than ten years.⁸ The judgment—which is
9 decades old—presumptively should be terminated for the reasons that led the Antitrust
10 Division to adopt its 1979 policy of generally limiting judgments to a term of ten years.

11 **B. The Judgment Should Be Terminated Because It Is Unnecessary**

12 In addition to age, other reasons weigh heavily in favor of terminating the
13 judgment. Based on its examination of the judgment, the Antitrust Division has
14 determined that it should be terminated for the following reason:

- 15 • The judgment prohibits acts that the antitrust laws already prohibit, such as
16 fixing prices and engaging in group boycotts. These prohibitions amount to
17 little more than an admonition that defendants must not violate the law. Absent
18 such terms, defendants still are deterred from violating the law by the
19 possibility of imprisonment, significant criminal fines, and treble damages in
20 private follow-on litigation; a mere admonition to not violate the law adds little
21 additional deterrence. To the extent a judgment includes terms that do little to
22 deter anticompetitive acts, it should be terminated.

23 The consent judgment was entered in 1942. Jurisdiction was explicitly retained in
24 Section VIII of the judgment. The decree enjoined various fruit marketing companies
25 and auction businesses throughout the United States from price fixing and concerted
26 refusal to deal, including the injunction of specific means and methods then at issue:
27 misrepresentations, tying, pool purchases and sales, and secret preferences and rebates.

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⁸ U.S. DEP'T OF JUSTICE, ANTITRUST DIVISION MANUAL at III-147 (5th ed. 2008),
<https://www.justice.gov/atr/division-manual>.

1 The judgment should be terminated because its terms largely prohibit acts the antitrust
2 laws already prohibit. Moreover, specific relief in Sections V and VI directed at auction
3 businesses is no longer meaningful because the subject businesses could not be
4 confirmed as still in operation.

5 **C. There Has Been No Public Opposition to Termination**

6 The United States has provided adequate notice to the public regarding its intent to
7 seek termination of the judgment. On April 25, 2018, the Antitrust Division issued a
8 press release announcing its efforts to review and terminate legacy antitrust judgments.⁹
9 On March 22, 2019, the Antitrust Division listed the judgment on its public website,
10 describing its intent to move to terminate it.¹⁰ The notice identified the case, linked to the
11 judgment, and invited public comment. No comments were received opposing
12 termination.

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25 ⁹ Press Release, *Department of Justice Announces Initiative to Terminate*
26 *“Legacy” Antitrust Judgments*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE (April 25, 2018),
27 <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/departments-justice-announces-initiative-terminate-legacy-antitrust-judgments>.

28 ¹⁰ *Judgment Termination Initiative*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/atr/JudgmentTermination>; *Judgment Termination Initiative: Central District of California*, U.S. DEP’T OF JUSTICE, <https://www.justice.gov/atr/judgment-termination-initiative-california-central-district> (last updated Mar. 22, 2019).

1 **V. CONCLUSION**

2 For the foregoing reasons, the United States believes termination of the judgment
3 in the above-captioned case is appropriate and respectfully requests that the Court enter
4 an order terminating it. A proposed order terminating the judgment in the above-
5 captioned case accompanies this motion.

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8 DATE: 6/7/2019

Respectfully submitted,

/s/

KATRINAROUSE
Assistant Chief
San Francisco Office
Antitrust Division
United States Department of Justice

/s/

ALBERT B. SAMBAT
Trial Attorney
San Francisco Office
Antitrust Division
United States Department of Justice