

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
3 AT SEATTLE

4 BRUCE CORKER, *et al.*, on behalf of
5 themselves and others similarly situated,

6 Plaintiff,

7 v.

8 COSTCO WHOLESALE CORP., et al.,

9 Defendants.

Case No. 2:19-CV-00290-RSL

**FINAL JUDGMENT AND
ORDER OF DISMISSAL**

10 THIS MATTER comes before the Court upon the unopposed “Motion for Final Approval
11 of the Class Settlement” filed by Plaintiffs. The Court, being fully advised of the premises of the
12 Motion, FINDS:

13 1. Plaintiff commenced this action by filing their Complaint on February 27, 2019,
14 and ultimately filed a Third Amended Complaint on April 30, 2020 (Dkt. 381) (“Complaint”).

15 Plaintiffs alleged that the defendants violated the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125, by
16 misleadingly labeling and selling coffee not from the Kona region as “Kona” coffee. On
17 November 12, 2019, this Court denied motions to dismiss Plaintiffs’ original complaint (Dkt.
18 155), and discovery began.

19 2. Plaintiffs have negotiated a class action settlement with defendant Mulvadi
20 Corporation (“Mulvadi”). The Settlement Agreement was attached as Exhibit 1 to the declaration
21 of counsel accompanying the Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement, filed
22 on April 23, 2023 (Dkt. 872).

23 3. Through the Settlement Agreement, Mulvadi will fully and completely satisfy the
24 claims of Class Members relating to the claims alleged by Plaintiffs in the Third Amended
25

1 Complaint by paying Class Members a total payment of \$7,775,000, and provide injunctive relief
2 relating to the labeling of the Kona coffee products at issue. Attorneys' fees and costs of Class
3 Counsel and administrative costs will be paid from the Settlement Fund. By entering into the
4 Settlement Agreement, Mulvadi made no admissions relating to the claims raised in this lawsuit,
5 nor did Plaintiffs make admissions relating to Mulvadi's Defenses.
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7 4. The Settlement Class, as defined in each of the Settlement Agreements, includes
8 the following: All persons and entities who, between February 27, 2015, and the date of Court's
9 order granting preliminary approval to the settlement (July 31, 2023), farmed Kona coffee in the
10 Kona District and then sold their Kona coffee. Excluded from the Settlement Class are any
11 defendants to the action, as well as any judge assigned to the action, and the judge's immediate
12 family and staff.
13

14 5. The Settlement Agreement describes the claims that are being settled on behalf of
15 the Class (defined as the "Settled Claims"). The Settlement Agreement and its terms, including
16 the definitions, are incorporated into this Final Judgment And Order of Dismissal (the "Final
17 Judgment") as if fully set forth herein. The Settlement Agreement and Final Judgment shall be
18 referred to collectively herein as the "Settlement."
19

20 6. This Court entered an Order dated July 31, 2023, directing that notice of the
21 proposed Settlement be effectuated as to the Settlement Class (Dkt. 884) ("Preliminary Approval
22 Order"). The Preliminary Approval Order set a hearing for November 30, 2023 to determine
23 whether the proposed Settlement should be approved as fair, reasonable and adequate.
24

25 7. In accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement
26 Administrator caused to be mailed and emailed to potential members of the Settlement Class for
whom addresses could be located, a notice (the "Settlement Notice") in the form approved by the

1 Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. Also in accordance with the Court’s Preliminary
2 Approval Order, the Settlement Administrator caused the publication notice to be placed in the
3 *West Hawaii Today*. The Court finds that the Settlement Notice, along with the publication
4 notice, provided to potential members of the Settlement Class constituted the best and most
5 practicable notice under the circumstances, thereby complying fully with due process and Rule
6 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court did not receive any objections to the
7 Settlement from class members.
8

9 8. Mulvadi caused to be mailed to the appropriate federal and state officials the
10 materials required to be submitted by the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1711, *et seq.*
11 (“CAFA”). *See* Dkt. 925 (Declaration of Settlement Administrator). The Court finds that
12 CAFA’s notice requirements have been satisfied.
13

14 9. On November 30, 2023, the Court held a hearing on the proposed Settlement, at
15 which time all interested persons were given an opportunity to be heard. Furthermore, the Court
16 has read and considered all submissions in connection with the Settlement. As explained below,
17 the Court grants the motion for final approval of the Settlement.
18

Class Certification

19 10. The first question before the Court is whether to certify the Settlement Class. *See*
20 Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) & (b). Class certification is proper if Plaintiffs demonstrate: (1) The
21 Settlement Class is so numerous that joinder of all members in a single proceeding would be
22 impracticable; (2) Resolution of the claims will involve common questions of law and fact; (3)
23 The named Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of those of the Settlement Class Members; (4) The
24 named Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Counsel have fairly and adequately represented the
25 interests of the Settlement Class and will continue to do so; (5) Questions of law and fact
26

1 common to the Settlement Class predominate over the questions affecting only individual
2 Settlement Class Members, and (6) certification of the Settlement Class is superior to other
3 available methods to the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. *Id.*

4
5 11. In its Preliminary Approval Order, the Court concluded that Plaintiffs showed that
6 they were likely to satisfy these requirements. *See* Dkt. 884. The Court now finds no reason to
7 disturb those conclusions. As such, the Court certifies the proposed Class.

8 **Settlement Approval**

9 12. The Court must also determine whether the Settlement is “fair, reasonable, and
10 adequate.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2). The Court’s Preliminary Approval Order applied these
11 standards and concluded that the Settlement appeared to be “fair, reasonable, and adequate.”
12 Dkt. 884 ¶ 6. Plaintiffs explained, and the Court determined, that approval of the Settlement
13 will bestow a substantial economic benefit on the Settlement Class, result in substantial savings
14 in time and money to the litigants and the Court and will further the interests of justice, and that
15 the Settlement is the product of good-faith arm’s length negotiations between the Settling Parties.
16 The record is even more supportive of approval now that no Settlement Class Member has
17 objected to the Settlement. The Court thus finds the Settlement to be fair, reasonable, and
18 adequate. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e).

19
20 13. The Settlement Agreement, including all of the terms defined therein including
21 but not limited to the definitions of “Settled Claims,” is incorporated herein. Any terms used in
22 this Final Judgment are governed by their definitions in the Settlement Agreement. The Court
23 has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this litigation and all parties to this litigation, including
24 all members of the Settlement Class.

25
26 14. The certified Settlement Class is defined for purposes of the Settlement

1 Agreements and this Final Judgment as set forth in Paragraph 4 above.

2 15. Therefore, the Settlement is approved in all respects, and shall be binding upon,
3 and inure to the benefit of, all members of the Settlement Class.

4 16. All Settled Claims are hereby dismissed with prejudice.

5 17. This Final Judgment may not be used as an admission by or against Mulvadi of
6 any fact, claim, assertion, matter, contention, fault, culpability, obligation, wrongdoing or
7 liability whatsoever.

8 18. The Court has, by separate order, granted Class Counsel’s “Motion for Attorneys’
9 Fees and Reimbursement of Litigation Expenses.” The amount of Attorneys’ Fees and Litigation
10 Expenses awarded to Class Counsel shall be distributed to Class Counsel by the Settlement
11 Administrator from the Settlement Funds.

12 19. The Court reserves jurisdiction over this matter, the Settling Parties, and all
13 counsel herein, without affecting the finality of this Final Judgment, including over (a) the
14 implementation, administration, and enforcement of this Settlement and any award or
15 distribution from the Settlement Funds; (b) disposition of the Settlement Funds; and (c) other
16 matters related or ancillary to the foregoing.

17 20. Pursuant to Rule 54(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court finds
18 that there is no reason for delay in the entry of this Final Order and Judgment as a final order and
19 final judgment, and the Court further expressly directs the Clerk of the Court to file this Final
20 Order and Judgment as a final order and final judgment.

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Dated this 30th day of November, 2023.


Robert S. Lasnik
United States District Judge