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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

SKYE TAYLOR,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
VOLKSWAGEN OF AMERICA, INC., *et*  
*al.*,  
  
Defendants.

Case No. C07-1849RSL  
  
ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS’  
MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT; DENYING PLAINTIFF’S  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT

**I. INTRODUCTION**

This matter comes before the Court on the parties’ cross motions for summary judgment. Defendant Volkswagen of America, Inc. (“Volkswagen”)<sup>1</sup> filed a motion for summary judgment which was joined by defendants Hanson Motors, Inc., Rogers Jobs Motors, Inc., and Cascade Chrysler, Inc. (collectively, “defendants”). Plaintiff, who is proceeding *pro se*, filed a cross motion for summary judgment. Volkswagen prohibits its dealerships, three of whom are defendants, from selling new vehicles in the United States for export by Canadians. Plaintiff alleges that the practice constitutes an antitrust violation under the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1 *et*

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<sup>1</sup> Volkswagen is the distributor of new Volkswagen vehicles in the United States.

1 *seq.*

2 For the reasons set forth below, the Court grants defendants' motions and denies  
3 plaintiff's motion.<sup>2</sup>

## 4 II. DISCUSSION

### 5 A. Background Facts.

6 Plaintiff resides in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. He alleges that in October  
7 2007, he sought to purchase a new Volkswagen automobile from Roger Jobs Volkswagen in  
8 Bellingham. Because of the weak American dollar, plaintiff claims that he could have saved  
9 approximately 30% of the cost of the vehicle by purchasing it in the United States instead of in  
10 Canada. The dealership refused to sell plaintiff a new Volkswagen. Plaintiff was informed that  
11 pursuant to company policy, the dealership does not sell new vehicles to Canadian residents.  
12 Plaintiff had a similar experience with defendant Cascade Chrysler, Inc. which does business as  
13 Karmart Volkswagen. Plaintiff then contacted Volkswagen to complain, but to no avail.  
14 Plaintiff subsequently purchased a new vehicle from defendant Hanson Motors, Inc. in Olympia,  
15 but that dealership refused to sell him a second vehicle.

16 Volkswagen is a wholly owned subsidiary of Volkswagen AG, a German corporation.  
17 Volkswagen has no authority to sell vehicles outside of the United States.<sup>3</sup> Declaration of  
18 Anthony Ray, (Dkt. #72-2) at ¶ 3. Volkswagen has made a "unilateral decision" to refuse to  
19 authorize its dealers to sell new vehicles for sale or use outside of the United States. *Id.* at ¶ 4 &  
20 Ex. 1. The policy "is intended to preserve the integrity of Volkswagen's distribution network and  
21 to maximize customer satisfaction by ensuring that new vehicles meet the certification and

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23 <sup>2</sup> Because the Court finds that this matter can be decided on the parties' memoranda,  
24 declarations, and exhibits, the request for oral argument from Volkswagen, Rogers Jobs Motors,  
25 Inc., and Cascade Chrysler, Inc. is denied.

26 <sup>3</sup> Although plaintiff disagrees with some of the statements in the Ray Declaration, he has  
27 not provided any evidence to support his position. Nor has he shown that the statements therein  
28 are internally inconsistent as he contends.

1 operational standards for the countries in which they are sold.” Id. at ¶ 5. The policy also  
2 protects the dealerships “from the vagaries of price fluctuations due to currency exchange rates.”  
3 Id.

4 Plaintiff initially asserted seven claims against defendants. Pursuant to an order granting  
5 in part and denying in part defendants’ motions to dismiss, the Court dismissed his claims for (1)  
6 violation of Section 3 of the Sherman Act, (2) violation of 15 U.S.C. § 45, and (3) discrimination  
7 under Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000a. Plaintiff subsequently  
8 voluntarily dismissed his claims under (1) Section 2 of the Sherman Act, (2) 42 U.S.C. § 1981,  
9 and (3) 42 U.S.C. § 1985. The only remaining claim is under Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

#### 10 **B. Summary Judgment Standard.**

11 Summary judgment is appropriate when, viewing the facts in the light most favorable to  
12 the nonmoving party, the records show that “there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and  
13 that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). Once the  
14 moving party has satisfied its burden, it is entitled to summary judgment if the non-moving party  
15 fails to designate, by affidavits, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or admissions on file,  
16 “specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S.  
17 317, 324 (1986).

18 All reasonable inferences supported by the evidence are to be drawn in favor of the  
19 nonmoving party. See Villiarimo v. Aloha Island Air, Inc., 281 F.3d 1054, 1061 (9th Cir. 2002).  
20 “[I]f a rational trier of fact might resolve the issues in favor of the nonmoving party, summary  
21 judgment must be denied.” T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pacific Elec. Contractors Ass’n, 809 F.2d  
22 626, 631 (9th Cir. 1987). “The mere existence of a scintilla of evidence in support of the  
23 non-moving party’s position is not sufficient.” Triton Energy Corp. v. Square D Co., 68 F.3d  
24 1216, 1221 (9th Cir. 1995). “[S]ummary judgment should be granted where the nonmoving  
25 party fails to offer evidence from which a reasonable jury could return a verdict in its favor.” Id.  
26 at 1221.

1 **C. Analysis.**

2 Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act states, “Every contract, combination in the form  
3 of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States,  
4 or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal.” 15 U.S.C. § 1. The provision prohibits  
5 “only unreasonable restraints of trade.” Business Elecs. Corp. v. Sharp Elecs. Corp., 485 U.S.  
6 717, 723 (1988).

7 Plaintiff contends that Volkswagen’s policy is an illegal horizontal price restraint.  
8 “Restraints imposed by agreement between competitors have traditionally been denominated as  
9 horizontal restraints, and those imposed by agreement between firms at different levels of  
10 distribution as vertical restraints.” Id. at 730. The Court denied defendants’ previous motions to  
11 dismiss in part because plaintiff alleged that the dealerships conspired among themselves and  
12 Volkswagen conspired with its counterpart in Canada to limit trade. However, plaintiff has  
13 produced no evidence of any such agreements or of any horizontal restraints. Instead, the record  
14 shows only a vertical agreement between Volkswagen and its dealerships not to sell vehicles for  
15 foreign export. The fact that the agreement may ultimately affect prices at a horizontal level is  
16 insufficient to convert the practice into a horizontal restraint. See, e.g., Business Elecs. Corp.,  
17 485 U.S. at 730 n.4. Therefore, the Court will analyze the policy as a vertical restraint.

18 Plaintiff relies on older authority, including United States v. Arnold, Schwinn & Co., 388  
19 U.S. 365 (1967), which explained that territory restrictions are *per se* violations of the Sherman  
20 Act. The Supreme Court, however, soon rejected that pronouncement in Continental T.V., Inc.  
21 v. GTE Sylvania, Inc., 433 U.S. 36, 54 (1977). Instead, courts should apply the rule of reason to  
22 vertical non-price restraints, asking whether the restrictive practice at issue imposes “an  
23 unreasonable restraint on competition.” Id. at 1569; see also Nat’l Soc’y of Prof’l Eng’rs v.  
24 United States, 435 U.S. 679, 691 (1977) (explaining that “the inquiry mandated by the Rule of  
25 Reason is whether the challenged agreement is one that promotes competition or one that  
26 suppresses competition”). A vertical restraint “is not *per se* illegal unless it includes some

1 agreement on price or price levels.” Business Elecs. Corp., 485 U.S. at 735-36. The restraint in  
2 this case does not include price fixing or otherwise *per se* illegal restraints. Accordingly, the  
3 Court will apply the rule of reason.

4 To state a claim under Section 1, plaintiff must show: (1) a contract, combination or  
5 conspiracy among two or more persons or distinct business entities, (2) by which the persons or  
6 entities intended to harm or restrain trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign  
7 nations, and (3) which actually injures competition. See, e.g., Kendall v. VISA U.S.A., Inc., 518  
8 F.3d 1042, 1047 (9th Cir. 2008). In this case, plaintiff has shown only that he was unable to  
9 purchase a Volkswagen vehicle in the United States for export to Canada. He has not shown any  
10 negative effects on competition. In fact, the Supreme Court has explained that certain vertical  
11 non-price restraints can benefit interbrand competition “by allowing the manufacturer to achieve  
12 certain efficiencies in the distribution of his products.” Continental T.V., Inc., 433 U.S. at 54.  
13 The Supreme Court further noted that manufacturers can use restrictions to ensure safety and  
14 regulatory compliance and “to provide service and repair facilities for their products,” which the  
15 Court noted was “vital” for automobiles. Id. at 55. Volkswagen has provided evidence to show  
16 that the restriction at issue is intended to serve those purposes, to maximize customer  
17 satisfaction, and to preserve the integrity of Volkswagen’s distribution network. The restriction  
18 furthers, rather than hinders, interbrand competition by ensuring that Volkswagen’s retailers stay  
19 in business rather than failing due to currency fluctuations and consumer dissatisfaction.

20 Moreover, plaintiff has not shown that Volkswagen has sufficient market share to affect  
21 interbrand competition. Both plaintiff and defendant have defined the relevant market as the  
22 United States. Defendant has shown, and plaintiff does not dispute, that its market share has  
23 fluctuated from 0.36% to a high of 2.07% during the relevant time. Declaration of Rocco  
24 DiAntonio, (Dkt. #72-3) at ¶ 1. At those levels, Volkswagen’s market share is insufficient to  
25 affect interbrand competition. See, e.g., JBL Enterprises, Inc. v. Jhirmack Enterprises, Inc., 698  
26 F.2d 1011, 1017 (9th Cir. 1983) (explaining that market share of 1%-2% of one market and  
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1 2.3%-4.2% of another were too small to significantly affect interbrand competition).

2 Finally, plaintiff has not shown any evidence of a conspiracy. The mere fact that the  
3 dealerships agreed to comply with Volkswagen's policy does not evidence a conspiracy. See  
4 e.g., International Logistics Group, Ltd. v. Chrysler Corp., 884 F.2d 904, 907 (6th Cir. 1989)  
5 ("Current legal precedent supports the conclusion that a conspiracy may not evolve under  
6 circumstances where a dealer or distributor involuntarily complies to avoid termination of his  
7 product source"); Intercontinental Parts, Inc. v. Caterpillar, 260 Ill. App. 3d 1085, 1095 (1994).  
8 Accordingly, plaintiff has failed to support a Sherman Act claim.

9 **III. CONCLUSION**

10 For all of the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS defendants' motions for summary  
11 judgment (Dkt. #72, 73, 74) and DENIES plaintiff's motion for summary judgment (Dkt. #75).  
12 The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter judgment in favor of defendants and against plaintiff.

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14 DATED this 14th day of April, 2009.

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18 Robert S. Lasnik  
19 United States District Judge  
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