UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE APPLE INC. SECURITIES LITIGATION

CASE NO. 4:19-CV-02033-YGR

ORDER GRANTING PRELIMINARY Approval of Settlement And Setting Deadlines for Notice, Objection, Exclusion, and Final Fairness Hearing

Dkt. No. 421

On May 7, the Court held a hearing on the motion of plaintiffs' unopposed motion for preliminary approval of proposed settlement for preliminary approval of the parties' proposed settlement; approval of the Class Notice Packet; appointing the proposed Settlement Administrator; and setting a date for the hearing on final approval of the settlement. (Dkt. No. 421.) Shawn Williams appeared for plaintiff; and Dan Kramer appeared for defendants.

Having considered the motion briefing, the arguments of counsel, the relevant law, the terms of the settlement agreement and the class notice, plaintiffs' supplemental brief, as well as the record in this case, and based on the reasons and terms set forth herein, the Court **GRANTS** the parties' motion for preliminary approval of class action settlement.

I. BACKGROUND

19 Plaintiffs filed the putative class action complaint on April 16, 2019 against defendants 20 Apple Inc., Timothy Cook, and Luca Maestri alleging defendants made materially false and misleading statements and omissions about demand for the newly released iPhone and Apple's 21 22 business in China. (Dkt. No. 1.) On June 19, 2020, the Court issued an order appointing Norfolk 23 County Council as Administering Authority of the Norfolk Pension Fund as lead plaintiff ("Lead Plaintiff") and Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP as lead counsel ("Lead Counsel"). (Dkt. No. 24 25 113.) On June 23, 2020, plaintiffs filed the operative complaint, a revised consolidated class action complaint, alleging claims for violations of §§10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 26 1934. (Dkt. No. 114.) 27

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On February 4, 2022, the Court issued an order certifying a class of purchasers of acquirers of Apple common stock and denying without prejudice the motion with respect to a proposed class of options investors. (Dkt. No. 224.) On March 28, 2023, the Court issued an order modifying class, granting plaintiff's motion to certify call option buyers and put option sellers as part of the class. (Dkt. No. 352.)

After more motion practice, the parties eventually reached a settlement by accepting a mediator's proposal to resolve all claims in the operative complaint, with the assistance of an experienced mediator, Hon. Layn R. Phillips (Ret.) of Phillips ADR ("Judge Phillips"). (Dkt. No. 421 at 3.)

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B. Terms of the Settlement Agreement

Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, defendants will pay \$490 million into a common settlement fund, without admitting liability. (*Id* at 16.) This amount includes attorneys' fees and costs, the cost of class notice and settlement administration, and the class representative's service award. (*Id*. at 7.)

1. Attorneys' Fees and Costs

Under the Settlement Agreement, plaintiff's counsel agreed to seek up to 25% of the Settlement Amount (\$122,500,000) in attorneys' fees and no more than \$3 million in litigation costs, plus interest on its fees and expenses generated during the time in which the amounts are held in escrow during the settlement process. (*Id.* at 16; Dkt. No. 433 at 6.) The common settlement fund also includes a provision for \$3.6 million in settlement administration costs; and up to \$73,000 to be paid to Lead Plaintiff, former lead plaintiff the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Rhode Island, and City of Roseville Employees' Retirement System as an incentive award in exchange for a general release of all claims against defendants. (Dkt. No. 421 at 16.)

2. Class Relief

After deductions from the common fund for fees, costs, and service incentive awards, the remaining amount will remain to be distributed among the participating class members. Class members will be paid according to the following plan: Lead Counsel, along with plaintiffs' damages expert, calculated the potential amount of estimated alleged artificial inflation (or deflation, in the

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case of Apple put options) in Apple publicly traded securities proximately caused by defendants' alleged false and misleading statements and material omissions. Based on the formula in the plan, a "Recognized Loss Amount" will be calculated for each transaction in Apple publicly traded securities. (Id. at 17-18.) The net settlement fund will be distributed to authorized claimants on a pro rata basis based on the type of security transacted and the relative size of their claims. (Id. at 18.) The amount of the payment will depend on, among other factors, how many class members file valid claims and the aggregate value of the claims represented by valid and acceptable proofs of claim. (Id.) Once notice and administration expenses, taxes, tax expenses, and Court-approved attorneys' fees and expenses have been paid from the settlement fund, the remaining amount will be distributed pursuant to the Court-approved plan of allocation to claimants who are entitled to a distribution of at least \$10.00. (Id. at 7, 18.) The Settlement Agreement provides that no amount will revert to defendants.

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3. **Reallocation and** Cy Pres/Remainder

If there is any balance remaining in the settlement fund after at least six months from the initial date of distribution, Lead Counsel will reallocate the balance among claimants who negotiated the checks sent to them in the initial distribution and who would receive at least \$10.00. These reallocations shall be repeated until the balance remaining in the settlement fund is *de minimis* and such remaining balance shall then be donated to the Investor Protection Trust.¹

PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT II.

A. Legal Standard

A court may approve a proposed class action settlement of a certified class only "after a hearing and on finding that it is fair, reasonable, and adequate," and that it meets the requirements for class certification. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2). In reviewing the proposed settlement, a court need not address whether the settlement is ideal or the best outcome, but only whether the settlement is fair, free of collusion, and consistent with plaintiff's fiduciary obligations to the class. See Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp., 150 F.3d at 1027. The Hanlon court identified the following factors relevant to

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¹ The Investor Protection Trust serves as an independent source of noncommercial investor education. See www.investorprotection.org.

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assessing a settlement proposal: (1) the strength of the plaintiff's case; (2) the risk, expense, complexity, and likely duration of further litigation; (3) the risk of maintaining class action status throughout the trial; (4) the amount offered in settlement; (5) the extent of discovery completed and the stage of the proceeding; (6) the experience and views of counsel; (7) the presence of a government participant; and (8) the reaction of class members to the proposed settlement. *Id.* at 1026 (citation omitted); *see also Churchill Vill., L.L.C. v. Gen. Elec.*, 361 F.3d 566, 575 (9th Cir. 2004).

Settlements that occur before formal class certification also "require a higher standard of

fairness." In re Mego Fin. Corp. Sec. Litig., 213 F.3d 454, 458 (9th Cir. 2000). In reviewing such

10 settlements, in addition to considering the above factors, a court also must ensure that "the

settlement is not the product of collusion among the negotiating parties." In re Bluetooth Headset

Prods. Liab. Litig., 654 F.3d 935, 946-47 (9th Cir. 2011).

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B. Class Definition and Basis for Conditional Certification

On May 5, 2021, plaintiff moved to certify a class, which the Court certified by Order issued
February 4, 2022. (Dkt. No. 224.) Following certification of the Class, the parties agreed to
mediation before Hon. Layn R. Phillips (Ret.) of Phillips ADR ("Judge Phillips"), which ultimately
led to the instant settlement. The Settlement Agreement, attached hereto as Exhibit A, defines the
class as:
all Persons that purchased or otherwise acquired the publicly traded securities of Apple Inc., including purchasers of Apple Inc. call options and sellers of Apple Inc. put options, during the period from November 2, 2018, through January 2, 2019, inclusive, and who suffered damages by Defendants' alleged violations of §§10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act.

- Excluded from the Class are: (i) Apple and the Individual Defendants; (ii) members of the families of each Individual Defendant; (iii) officers and directors of Apple; and (iv) the legal representatives, heirs, successors, or assigns of any such excluded party. Also excluded from the Class is any Person who timely and validly seeks exclusion from the Class.
- 23 ("the Class"). (Dkt. No. 421-2 at 5.) The Court previously approved a class definition materially
- 24 identical to the definition provided above.²
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 ² The Court approved the following class: "All persons and entities who purchased or otherwise acquired the publicly traded securities of Apple Inc., including purchasers of Apple Inc. call options and sellers of Apple Inc. put options, during the period from November 2, 2018 through January 2, 2019, inclusive, 2 and who suffered damages by defendants' alleged violations

of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act. Excluded from the class are (i) Apple and the individual defendants; (ii) members of the families of each individual defendant; (iii) officers and

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C. Settlement Agreement Appears Fair and Reasonable

The settlement agreement, a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A ("Settlement Agreement"), is granted preliminary approval pursuant to Rule 23(e)(2). Based upon the information before the Court, the Settlement Agreement falls within the range of possible approval as fair, adequate and reasonable, and there is a sufficient basis for notifying the Class and for setting a Fairness and Final Approval Hearing.

As to the *Hanlon* factors, the Court finds that they indicate the settlement here is fair and reasonable. Further litigation, absent settlement would likely be lengthy and would present several difficulties to resolve. A "[s]ettlement [a]greement's elimination of risk, delay, and further expenses weighs in favor of approval." *Salazar v. Midwest Servicing Grp., Inc.*, 2018 WL 3031503, at *6 (C.D. Cal. June 4, 2018). "Courts experienced with securities fraud litigation 'routinely recognize that securities class actions present hurdles to proving liability that are difficult for plaintiffs to clear.'" *Redwen v. Sino Clean Energy, Inc.*, 2013 WL 12129279, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 13, 2013). Risks of proving falsity, materiality, scienter, and recoverable damages present significant obstacles to plaintiff's success at trial. *See, e.g., In re Celera Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 2015 WL 1482303, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 31, 2015) ("As with any securities litigation case, it would be difficult for Lead Plaintiff to prove loss causation and damages at trial. ... Lead Plaintiff would risk recovering nothing without a settlement."); *Luna v. Marvell Tech. Grp.*, 2018 WL 1900150, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 20, 2018) (noting the risks of proving scienter, loss causation, and damages at trial).

Here, defendants advanced several arguments presenting issues for plaintiffs. First, defendants dispute that defendant Cook's alleged false statement conveyed information about the current state of Apple's business in China, as opposed to historical information, and that the information negated an inference of scienter. *See In re Immune Response Sec. Litig.*, 497 F. Supp. 2d 1166, 1172 (S.D. Cal. 2007) ("[T]he issue[] of scienter . . . [is] complex and difficult to establish at trial.") Further, defendants and their experts argued that the price declines in Apple

²⁸ directors of Apple; and (iv) the legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns of any such excluded party." (Dkt. No. 252 at 4.)

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stock were not caused by revelations concerning previously undisclosed conditions in China, but by the fact that Apple missed its Q1'19 revenue guidance. *See In re Zynga Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 2015 WL 6471171, at *9 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 27, 2015) ("[I]n 'any securities litigation case, it [is] difficult for [plaintiff] to prove loss causation and damages at trial.'"). Further, defendants' expert witnesses testimony posed a potentially significant obstacle to plaintiff's potential for success at trial. *See, e.g., Weeks v. Kellogg Co.*, 2013 WL 6531177, at *13 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 23, 2013) ("The fact that this issue, which is at the heart of plaintiffs' case, would have been the subject of competing expert testimony suggests that plaintiffs' ability to prove liability was somewhat unclear; this favors a finding that the settlement is fair.").

Proceeding to trial would have been costly; recovery was not guaranteed; and there was the possibility of protracted appeals. The settlement occurred only after four years extensive litigation including the certification of a class, modification of a class, a motion for summary judgment, extensive discovery, and the retention of expert witnesses by both sides. Here, "the case is complex and likely to be expensive and lengthy to try," and therefore "favors the settlement." *Rodriguez v. W. Publ'g Corp.*, 563 F.3d 948, 966 (9th Cir. 2009).

Counsel for both parties are highly experienced. The record does not indicate collusion or self-dealing. *See In re Bluetooth*, 654 F.3d at 946-47.

The Settlement Agreement appears to have been the product of arm's length and informed negotiations. The relief provided for the Class appears to be adequate, taking into account:

(i) the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal;

(ii) the effectiveness of any proposed method of distributing relief to the class, including the
method of processing class-member claims;

(iii) the terms of any proposed award of attorney's fees, including timing of payment; and(iv) any agreements required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(3), of which there are none atissue here.

26 Moreover, the Settlement Agreement appears to treat Class members equitably relative to
27 each other.

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At the hearing on plaintiffs' motion for preliminary approval, the Court expressed several concerns, which were largely addressed by plaintiffs' supplemental submission in support of motion for preliminary approval. (Dkt. No. 433.) Plaintiffs' supplemental submission is sufficient to justify preliminary approval. The Court will evaluate the Settlement Agreement fully at the hearing for final approval.

III. PLAN OF NOTICE, ALLOCATION, AND ADMINISTRATION

A. Notice Plan

A court must "direct notice [of a proposed class settlement] in a reasonable manner to all class members who would be bound by the proposal." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1). "The class must be notified of a proposed settlement in a manner that does not systematically leave any group without notice." *Officers for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm'n*, 688 F.2d 615, 624 (9th Cir. 1982). Adequate notice requires: (i) the best notice practicable; (ii) reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Class members of the proposed settlement and of their right to object or to exclude themselves as provided in the settlement agreement; (iii) reasonable and constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and (iv) meet all applicable requirements of due process and any other applicable requirements under federal law. Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts, 472 U.S. 797, 812 (1985). Due process requires "notice reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Tr. Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950).

The parties' proposed notice plan appears to be constitutionally sound in that plaintiffs have made a sufficient showing that it is: (i) the best notice practicable; (ii) reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Class members of the proposed settlement and of their right to object or to exclude themselves as provided in the settlement agreement; (iii) reasonable and constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and (iv) meet all applicable requirements of due process and any other applicable requirements under federal law. The notice plan includes direct mail notice to all those who can be identified with reasonable efforts, supplemented by publication of the Summary Notice in The Wall Street Journal

and over a national newswire service. In connection therewith, the Court approves the Proof of Claim form, attached hereto as Exhibit D.

The Court approves form of the full-length Notice of Proposed Class Action Settlement attached as Exhibit B to this Order. The Court also approves the form of the Summary Notice attached hereto as Exhibit C. Taken together these notices are sufficient to inform class members of the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their rights under the Settlement Agreement, their rights to object to or comment on the Settlement Agreement, their right to receive a payment or opt out of the Settlement Agreement, the process for doing so, and the date and location of the Fairness and Final Approval hearing. The forms of plan of notice are therefore **AppRoveD**.

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B. Plan of Allocation

The Court preliminarily approves the proposed plan of allocation set forth in the Motion and the class notices.

The plan of allocation includes a Proof of Claim form that requests the information necessary to calculate a claimant's claim amount pursuant to the agreed-to plan of allocation. (*See* Dkt. No. 421-2 at 12.) When developing the plan, Lead Counsel, along with Lead Plaintiff's damages expert, calculated the potential amount of estimated alleged artificial inflation (or deflation, in the case of Apple put options) in Apple publicly traded securities proximately caused by defendants' alleged false and misleading statements and material omissions. (Dkt. No. 421 at 19.) Based on the formula in the plan, a "Recognized Loss Amount" will be calculated for each transaction in Apple publicly traded securities. (*Id.*) The Net Settlement Fund will be distributed to Authorized Claimants on a pro rata basis based on the type of security transacted and the relative size of their Recognized Claims. (*Id.*)

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C. Settlement Administrator

Gilardi & Co. LLC ("Gilardi") is appointed to act as the Settlement Administrator, pursuant to the terms set forth in the Settlement Agreement.

The Settlement Administrator shall distribute the Class Notice according to the notice plan
described in the Settlement Agreement and substantially in the form approved herein, no later than

June 26, 2024 ("Notice Date"). Proof of distribution of the Class Notice shall be filed by the parties in conjunction with the motion for final approval.

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Defendants shall provide, or cause to be provided, to the Settlement Administrator, at no cost to Lead Plaintiff, the Settlement Fund, Lead Counsel or the Settlement Administrator, within seven (7) calendar days after the Court enters this Order, documentation or data in the possession of Apple or its present or former stock transfer agents sufficient to identify to the extent available the record holders of Apple common stock during the Class Period and their last known addresses, email addresses (if available), or other similar information.

D. Exclusion/Opt-Out

Any Class Member shall have the right to be excluded from the Class by mailing a request for exclusion to the Settlement Administrator no later than August 18, 2024. Requests for exclusion must be signed and in writing and set forth (a) the name, address, and telephone number of the person who wishes to be excluded (b) the number and type of Apple publicly traded securities that the Person requesting exclusion purchased, otherwise acquired, and/or sold during the Class Period, as well as the number of shares, dates, and prices for each such purchase, other acquisition, and sale; and (c) that the Person wishes to be excluded from the Class in In re Apple Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 4:19-cv-02033-YGR. No later than September 3, 2024, Class Counsel shall file with the Court a list of all persons or entities who have timely requested exclusion from the Class as provided in the Settlement Agreement.

Any Class Member who does not request exclusion from the settlement class as provided above shall be bound by the terms and provisions of the Settlement Agreement upon its final approval, including but not limited to the releases, waivers, and covenants described in the Settlement Agreement, whether or not such person or entity objected to the Settlement Agreement and whether or not such person or entity makes a claim upon the settlement funds.

E. Objections

Any Class Member who has not submitted a timely request for exclusion from the
Settlement Agreement shall have the right to object to (1) the Settlement Agreement, (2) the plan
of allocation; and/or Class Counsel's motion for attorneys' fees and Class Representative Awards

by mailing to the Settlement Administrator a written objection and stating whether they intend to appear at the Fairness Hearing, as set forth in the Class Notice, no later than August 18, 2024. Failure to submit a timely written objection will preclude consideration of the Class Member's later objection at the time of the Fairness Hearing.

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Attorneys' Fees and Class Representative Awards

Plaintiffs and their counsel shall file their motion for attorneys' fees and for Class Representative awards no later than July 14, 2024. Each settlement class member shall have the right to object to the motion for attorneys' fees and Class Representative awards by filing a written objection with the Court no later than August 18, 2024, as stated in paragraph 8 above.

Plaintiffs shall file a reply brief responding to any timely objection no later than September 3, 2024.

G. **Fairness and Final Approval Hearing**

All briefs, memoranda and papers in support of final approval of the settlement shall be filed no later than July 14, 2024.

The Court will conduct a Fairness and Final Approval Hearing on Tuesday, September 17, at 2:00 p.m., to determine whether the Settlement Agreement should be granted final approval as fair, reasonable, and adequate as to the Class. The Court will hear all evidence and argument necessary to evaluate the Settlement Agreement and will consider Class Counsel's motion for attorneys' fees and for Class Representative awards.

Class members may appear, by counsel or on their own behalf, to be heard in support of or opposition to the Settlement Agreement and Class Counsel's Motion for attorneys' fees and Class Representative awards by filing a Notice of Intention to Appear no later than August 18, 2024.

23 The Court reserves the right to continue the date of the final approval hearing without further notice to Class members.

The Court retains jurisdiction to consider all further applications arising out of or in 25 connection with the Settlement. 26

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H. **Post-Distribution Accounting**

If final approval is granted, the parties will be required to file a Post-Distribution Accounting in accordance with this District's Procedural Guidance for Class Action Settlements and at a date set by the Court at the time of the final approval hearing. Counsel should prepare accordingly.

Summary of Key Dates	
Event	Date
Class data to be provided to Settlement Administrator	Within seven (7) calendar days after the entry of this order.
Class Notice to be sent by	June 26, 2024
Class Counsel to file their motion for fees and costs and Class Representative awards	July 14, 2024
Motion for Final Approval to be filed by	July 14, 2024
Deadline to submit objection or request for exclusion	August 18, 2024
Class counsel and settlement administrator to submit supplemental statements regarding status of notice program, objections, opt-outs	September 3, 2024
Fairness and Final Approval Hearing	September 17, 202 NOTE: Subject to change without further notice to th Class.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

This terminates Docket No. 421.

Dated: June 3, 2024

O YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS **O** UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE