	Case 5:20-cv-02182-EJD	Document 194	Filed 03/24/25	Page 1 of 7			
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19	WILLIAM LAMARTINA, In	dividually and on)	Case No. 5:20-cv-02182-EJD (VKD)				
20	Behalf of All Others Similarly	)	CLASS ACTION REPLY MEMOR	1			
21	VS.	Plaintiff, )	STATEMENT O FURTHER SUP	F NON-OPPOSITION IN PORT OF: (1) LEAD			
22	VMWARE, INC., et al.,		PLAINTIFF'S M APPROVAL OF	IOTION FOR FINAL CLASS ACTION			
23		Defendants.	OF ALLOCATIO	AND APPROVAL OF PLAN ON, AND (2) LEAD OTION FOR AN AWARD			
24		)	OF ATTORNEY AND AWARD T	S' FEES AND EXPENSES			
25 26			U.S.C. §78u-4(a)				
26 27			DATE: March 3 TIME: 9:00 a.m	1.			
27			JUDGE: Honoral CTRM: 4, 5th F	ble Edward J. Davila loor			
	4928-4667-4475.v1						

Lead Plaintiff Eastern Atlantic States Carpenters Pension Fund ("Lead Plaintiff") and Lead
 Counsel Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP respectfully submit this reply memorandum in
 further support of: (1) Lead Plaintiff's Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and
 Approval of Plan of Allocation (ECF 191) ("Final Approval Motion"); and (2) Lead Counsel's
 Motion for an Award of Attorneys' Fees and Expenses and Award to Class Representative Pursuant
 to 15 U.S.C. §78u-4(a)(4) (ECF 192).<sup>1</sup>

I. INTRODUCTION

8 The March 10, 2025 deadline for objections to the \$102,500,000 all-cash Settlement has now 9 passed. Lead Counsel is pleased to report that no Class Member has lodged an objection to the 10 Settlement, the Plan of Allocation, or Lead Counsel's Fee and Expense Application. This lack of 11 objections "is perhaps the most significant factor to be weighed in considering [the Settlement's] 12 adequacy," In re Rambus Inc. Derivative Litig., 2009 WL 166689, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 20, 2009)<sup>2</sup>; 13 is a testament to the fairness, adequacy, and reasonableness of the proposed Settlement, the proposed 14 Plan of Allocation, and Lead Counsel's Fee and Expense Application; and further underscores why 15 each warrants the Court's approval.

16 II. ARGUMENT

A.

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## The Notice Provided to the Class Met All Due Process Requirements

As detailed in prior submissions, the comprehensive notice program approved by the Court
and implemented here was "the best notice that [was] practicable under the circumstances, including
individual notice to all members who [could] be identified through reasonable effort." Fed. R. Civ.
P. 23(c)(2)(B); *see* ECF 181, §V.; ECF 191, §V. To date, the Claims Administrator has emailed or
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Unless otherwise noted, all capitalized terms not defined herein have the same meaning set forth
 in the Stipulation of Settlement dated October 4, 2024 (ECF 181-2).

<sup>27</sup> <sup>2</sup> Citations are omitted throughout unless otherwise indicated.

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mailed a total of 138,116 Postcard Notices to potential Class Members and nominees;<sup>3</sup> the Summary
Notice was published in *The Wall Street Journal* and transmitted over *Business Wire*; and all
pertinent information has been posted and made generally available on the website dedicated to the
Settlement. *See* Declaration of Ross D. Murray Regarding Notice Dissemination, Publication, and
Requests for Exclusion Received to Date (ECF 193-2) ("Murray Decl."), ¶¶13-16, and Murray
Suppl. Decl., ¶4. In response to this notice program, the Claims Administrator has received 184,909
Proofs of Claim and Release. Murray Suppl. Decl., ¶5.

8 This notice program is very similar to those approved and employed in other securities class 9 actions in this District. See, e.g., Purple Mountain Trust v. Wells Fargo & Co., 2023 WL 11872699, 10 at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 26, 2023); Evanston Police Pension Fund v. McKesson Corp., No. 3:18-cv-06525 CRB, Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal with Prejudice, ECF 290, ¶12 (N.D. Cal. 11 July 14, 2023); Fleming v. Impax Laboratories Inc., 2022 WL 2789496, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. July 15, 12 13 2022); Destefano v. Zynga, Inc., 2016 WL 537946, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 11, 2016) (finding 14 individual notice mailed to class members combined with summary publication constituted "the best 15 form of notice available under the circumstances"). As those courts did, this Court should conclude 16 that Lead Counsel here has provided the best notice practicable, as Rule 23 requires and due process 17 demands.

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В.

## The Reaction of the Class Strongly Supports Approval of the Settlement and Plan of Allocation

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(2) and *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011 (9th Cir. 1998), provide factors that the Court must consider when assessing whether to approve a class action settlement. As explained in both Lead Plaintiff's Final Approval Motion and Motion for Preliminary Approval of Proposed Class Action Settlement (ECF 181) ("Preliminary Approval

- <sup>24</sup> <sup>3</sup> Of the 138,116 mailed Postcard Notices, 1,395 were undeliverable. Updated addresses were
   <sup>25</sup> located for many of these, and an additional 247 Postcard Notices were mailed. *See* Supplemental
   <sup>26</sup> Declaration of Ross D. Murray Regarding Continued Notice Dissemination, Claims Received, and
   <sup>27</sup> Requests for Exclusion Received ("Murray Suppl. Decl."), n.2, submitted herewith.
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Motion"), the proposed Settlement readily satisfies the relevant factors, as the Settlement resulted
 from Lead Plaintiff's and Lead Counsel's diligent representation of the Class throughout this years long litigation; the Settlement was negotiated at arm's length following extensive document
 discovery and with the assistance of an experienced mediator; and the Settlement provides an
 excellent recovery considering the costs, risk, and delay of further litigation. *See* ECF 191, §III.B.1 3.

Similarly, Lead Plaintiff's Final Approval Motion and Preliminary Approval Motion
explained that the Plan of Allocation provides an equitable basis to allocate the Net Settlement Fund
among all Authorized Claimants. *See* ECF 181, §IV.A.4; ECF 191, §IV. In particular, the Plan
treats Class Members equitably by providing that each will receive a proportional *pro rata* amount of
the Net Settlement Fund depending on when each Class Member bought VMware stock during the
Class Period and whether and when they sold their shares.

In determining whether to approve the Settlement and Plan of Allocation, the Court may now
assess the final *Hanlon* factor given that the March 10, 2025 objection deadline has passed: "the
reaction of the class members to the proposed settlement." *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1026. That reaction
– as measured by objections – has been overwhelmingly positive and further supports final approval
of the Settlement. *See id.*

Indeed, no Class Member has objected to any aspect of the Settlement. This "unanimous, 18 19 positive reaction to the Proposed Settlement is compelling evidence that the Proposed Settlement is fair, just, reasonable, and adequate." Nat'l Rural Telecomms. Coop. v. DIRECTV, Inc., 221 F.R.D. 20 21 523, 529 (C.D. Cal. 2004); accord Impax, 2022 WL 2789496, at \*7. Simply stated, this absence of 22 objections "raises a strong presumption that the terms of [the] proposed class settlement action are 23 favorable to the class members." In re Omnivision Techs., Inc., 559 F. Supp. 2d 1036, 1043 (N.D. Cal. 2008). In fact, "[c]ourts have repeatedly recognized that the absence of a large number of 24 25 objections to a proposed class action settlement raises a strong presumption that the terms of a 26 proposed class action settlement are favorable to the class members." Foster v. Adams & Assocs., 27 Inc., 2022 WL 425559, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 11, 2022); accord AdTrader, Inc. v. Google LLC, 2022 WL 16579324, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 1, 2022) ("A court may appropriately infer that a class action 28 REPLY MEMORANDUM AND STATEMENT OF NON-OPPOSITION - 5:20-cv-02182-EJD (VKD) - 3 4928-4667-4475.v1

settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable when few class members object to it.""). Similarly, the
 lack of objections to the proposed Plan of Allocation provides firm support for its approval. *See In re Heritage Bond Litig.*, 2005 WL 1594403, at \*11 (C.D. Cal. June 10, 2005) ("The fact that there
 has been no objection to this plan of allocation favors approval of the Settlement.").

5 Of particular significance, no institutional investors, those Class Members with the largest 6 amounts at stake, objected to either the Settlement or the Plan of Allocation. The overwhelmingly 7 positive reaction from sophisticated institutional investors is further persuasive evidence that the 8 Settlement is fair. *See In re Regulus Therapeutics Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 2020 WL 6381898, at \*6 (S.D. 9 Cal. Oct. 30, 2020) ("Many potential class members are sophisticated institutional investors; the lack 10 of objections from such institutions indicates that the settlement is fair and reasonable.").

In short, "[t]he small number of objections" (*zero*) "supports that the settlement and plan of allocation are fair, reasonable, and adequate." *In re Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Mktg., Sales Pracs., & Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 2019 WL 2077847, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. May 10, 2019) (approving \$48 million securities fraud class action settlement where "[o]nly one class member objected to the settlement and only 16 potential class members opted out of the settlement"). Accordingly, the Court should approve the Settlement and Plan of Allocation here as fair, adequate, and reasonable.

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## C. The Reaction of the Class Strongly Supports Approval of the Requested Attorneys' Fees and Expenses

The Notice identified that Lead Counsel intended to seek a benchmark fee of 25% of the Settlement Amount and payment of litigation expenses not to exceed \$950,000. The exceptional result, "[t]he touchstone for determining the reasonableness of attorneys' fees in a class action,"<sup>4</sup> strongly supports the requested award of attorneys' fees and expenses. The result is even more impressive given the highly complex and uncertain nature of this securities fraud class action and the potential for years of additional litigation absent the Settlement, and it required skill and high quality work to attain. *See also* ECF 192, §III.B. (discussing relevant factors). The appropriateness of Lead

- <sup>27</sup> *Lowery v. Rhapsody Int'l, Inc.*, 75 F.4th 985, 988 (9th Cir. 2023).
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Counsel's fee request is also confirmed with a cross check against its lodestar, which reflects a 1.5
 multiplier. *See id.*, §III.B.7.

3 No Class Member has objected to Lead Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and payment of litigation expenses. Again, the lack of objections, particularly from sophisticated institutional 4 5 investors, weighs strongly in favor of granting the requested attorneys' fees and expenses. See Hefler v. Wells Fargo & Co., 2018 WL 6619983, at \*15 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 18, 2018) ("As with the 6 7 Settlement itself, the lack of objections from institutional investors 'who presumably had the means, the motive, and the sophistication to raise objections' [to the attorneys' fee] weighs in favor of 8 9 approval."); Zynga, 2016 WL 537946, at \*18 ("[T]he lack of objection by any Class Members also supports the 25 percent fee award."); In re Nuvelo, Inc. Sec. Litig., 2011 WL 2650592, at \*3 (N.D. 10 Cal. July 6, 2011) (finding only one objection to fee request to be "a strong, positive response from 11 the class"); Omnivision, 559 F. Supp. 2d at 1048 ("None of the objectors raised any concern about 12 13 the amount of the fee. This factor . . . also supports the requested award of 28% of the Settlement Fund."). Accordingly, the Court should approve Lead Counsel's request for attorneys' fees of 25% 14 15 of the Settlement Amount and payment of \$806,188.95 for litigation expenses.

16 **III.** 

## CONCLUSION

Lead Counsel obtained an exceptional result for the Class, and the Class agrees. For the
reasons set forth above and in their previously filed briefs and declarations, Lead Plaintiff and Lead
Counsel respectfully request that the Court approve the proposed Settlement and Plan of Allocation,
as well as the request for attorneys' fees and payment of expenses, and award to Lead Plaintiff.
Proposed orders are submitted herewith.

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