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1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
3	ERIC MICHAEL ROSEMAN, ALEXANDER LEE, and WILLIAM VAN	
4	VLEET, individually and on	
5	behalf of others similarly situated,	
6	Plaintiffs,	
7	V.	14 CV 2657 (DLC)
8	BLOOMBERG L.P.,	
9	Defendant.	
10	x	
11		New York, N.Y. October 15, 2018 5:00 p.m.
12	Before:	
13		-
14	HON. DENISE COTE	Δ,
15		District Judge
	APPEARANCES	
16	GETMAN SWEENEY & DUNN PLLC	
17	Attorneys for Plaintiffs BY: DAN GETMAN	
18	LESLEY TSE MEAGAN RAFFERTY	
19		
20	JONES DAY Attorneys for Defendant	
21	BY: TERRI L. CHASE MICHAEL A. CASERTANO	
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1 (Case called)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel, for the plaintiffs, please state your name for the record.

MR. GETMAN: Dan Getman, with Getman Sweeney & Dunn, for the plaintiffs.

MS. TSE: Leslie Tse, with Getman Sweeney & Dunn, for the plaintiffs.

MS. RAFFERTY: Meagan Rafferty, from Getman Sweeney & Dunn, for the plaintiffs.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Thank you.

And for the defendant?

MS. CHASE: Terri Chase, from Jones Day, for the defendant.

MR. CASERTANO: Michael Casertano, from Jones Day, for the defendant.

THE COURT: Welcome, everyone. This is the fairness hearing.

Is there anyone here who seeks to participate in today's hearing by making a statement to the Court?

No? Not hearing any response, I have a series of motions. They include: A request for approval of a request for attorneys' fees; the review of the fairness, adequacy and reasonableness of the settlement; and also a request for approval of awards, service awards, to members of the class serving as plaintiffs.

Let's deal with the issue of settlement's fairness first.

I reviewed this with care at the time of the preliminary approval process. This was a settlement reached with the assistance of a magistrate judge of this court, Judge Aaron, after a failure of a series of settlement discussions with a privately retained mediator. It's a review here of both settlement of the class action and, of course, any settlement in the FLSA case.

I'm prepared to rule, but I'll hear from any counsel briefly if you'd like to make a further statement.

MR. GETMAN: Your Honor, I don't need to belabor this. I think our submissions were thorough. If there are any issues your Honor would particularly like us to address or where you think there's something specific that would be useful to you, I would be happy to do that.

I believe you know that there were no objections.

With a class of over 1500 people, not one person objected.

Parenthetically, several of the folks who opted out asked to opt back in. That was not an option that was available to them in that context, but the point being, I think this is a very favorable settlement. We were at a well advanced stage at the point that the settlement agreement was reached. The parties knew, I think quite well, what the risks were, including appeal risks and time risks, in terms of when any amounts would be

paid if the case were to go forward without a settlement agreement.

So we were really at a position of, I think, as complete a knowledge as we could have about what risks we had on where the jury might come out on the different questions. This was very carefully considered, very hard-fought, to get to a point where both sides could say yes to the settlement agreement, recognizing the litigation risk issues that existed for us and for the defendant.

So, with that said, I think the most important thing at this point was thorough notice, thorough reach of the notice, very few people that didn't get a notice, and of those, not one did even an informal objection.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Chase, is there anything you wish to add?

MS. CHASE: Nothing, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Of course, I need to address the Grinnell factors.

This is a settlement of \$54,500,000 in connection with a position at Bloomberg that I'll describe as analytics desk representatives.

The first issue is the complexity, expense and likely duration of the litigation. While this was complex litigation insofar as it addresses labor law issues, it was very expensive for both the plaintiffs and the defendant. It was settled

during the trial, after the plaintiffs rested. There were 16 witnesses who had testified. As I mentioned, this was settled with the assistance of Magistrate Judge Aaron at that point.

Needless to say, all discovery had been taken; summary judgment motion practice, motions in limine had all been addressed. This lawsuit had been filed in 2014, so it had been pending a number of years.

The second issue is the reaction of the class to the settlement. As counsel mentioned, there were no objections. There had been ultimately about 30 opt-ins to the collective action. There were close to 1500 class members. At an early stage in 2018, there were 62 people who had opted out. This was a very sophisticated class. These were educated people -- all had college degrees, some more than that -- some had work experience working at a job that required skill.

The third factor is the stage of the proceedings and the amount of discovery completed. I've already covered that.

The fourth factor is the risk of establishing liability. I think there were significant risks here, with respect to certain issues at least. The defense was, among other things, that there was a clear mutual understanding between Bloomberg and its employees that the salary they received would cover all hours worked. There were also risks with respect to the number of hours of overtime that the plaintiffs would be able to show at trial and convince a jury

should be appropriately found by them.

The fifth factor is the risks of establishing damages. For the reasons I've just addressed, these were significant as well; particularly, the number of hours worked outside of what we call badge hours, that is, the hours between badging in and badging out of the office location. The plaintiffs asked for ten overtime hours in addition to badge hours or any overtime hours included in the badge hours, and they had a significant risk of failing to establish that.

The sixth factor is the risks of maintaining a class action through trial. I believe that was very small.

The seventh factor is the ability of the defendants to withstand a greater judgment. They could easily have withstood a greater judgment.

The eighth factor is the range of reasonableness of the settlement fund in light of the best possible recovery.

The plaintiffs calculate that this is a recovery of roughly 34 percent of their best possible recovery. I calculate, roughly, that it is 50 percent of the award that they sought before liquidated damages were assessed. The plaintiffs calculated, at least at one point, roughly \$92 million before liquidated damages if a jury returned a finding largely in the plaintiffs' favor, including ten hours of overtime work in addition to the badge hours.

The last factor is the range of reasonableness of the

settlement fund to a possible recovery in light of all the attendant risks of litigation. I think it's good. I think it's strong. I think it's a favorable settlement for the class when all these factors are considered.

So I approve the settlement here.

The next motion to address is the motion for service awards. It is not my practice to give service awards. I think there are strong policy reasons against them. After all, certainly, when it comes to the named plaintiffs, they have to be representatives of the class, and in reviewing whether or not a settlement amount is fair, adequate and reasonable for all of the class members, they should have no special benefit that they will receive, and they shouldn't be motivated at all by the desire to receive extra money for just themselves. So that's my general practice.

Here, however, I am inclined to give service awards. There's no basis to find that this is a collusive settlement. It is hard-fought litigation, hard-fought right up until the end. We were in the middle of trial or more than halfway through the trial. It had failed to settle despite best efforts of the mediator on numerous occasions, and only through the assistance of a skillful magistrate judge was this settlement reached.

This is a class in which the named plaintiffs and those who actively participated with plaintiffs' counsel in

pursuit of the trial, either by testifying or being ready to testify, faced both employment and reputational risk, which doesn't always appear in a case.

The service awards will also compensate those who spent their time and energy, and in some cases had to travel, to participate in this litigation; and, therefore, I will approve in full the request for the service awards.

The final motion here is a motion for an award of attorneys' fees. Again, I've read the papers, I'm prepared to rule, but, counsel, if there's anything you want to say briefly, I'll hear you.

MR. GETMAN: I believe everything is in our papers, your Honor. If there's anything you have questions about, I'd be happy to answer.

THE COURT: Thank you.

This case was conducted before two different district court judges and before a magistrate judge, over the course of roughly four and a half years. There were over 5,000 attorneys hours and paralegal time expended. Plaintiffs' firm is a small firm, and four of its seven attorneys participated in the trial.

I reviewed the layout, however, of the individual time expended by each of the attorneys, data analysts, and paralegals, and found that the work was properly organized and divided among those professionals. The bulk of the legal work

was done by three lawyers, with one lawyer responsible for the largest number of hours. There was one paralegal and one data analyst, who also spent a far larger amount of time than anyone else in those occupations on the case.

The second factor I'm supposed to consider is the magnitude and complexity of the litigation. I've already addressed that. The litigation was complex and demanding.

The risk of litigation: While this was a contingent-fee lawsuit, the risks from the litigation were moderate to significant in terms of at least any substantial recovery.

The quality of representation for the class was excellent. It was a well litigated case and well tried case at trial.

The requested fee in relationship to the settlement is the next factor. There's a request here for 25 percent of the recovery, plus an amount in expenses. So there's a request of \$13,625,000 in attorneys' fees and 149,000 in expenses. As again discussed in connection with the earlier motion, this request was described generally in the notice given to the class and the papers provided to the class, and there has been no objection. And I think the class, rightly, again, is a sophisticated class, and has concluded that but for able, dedicated counsel, they would have seen no recovery. So counsel is entitled to what is a generous award here.

absolutely foundational here in our democracy. It's important that they're abided by. It's important that issues of compliance are litigated. It's important that there be well qualified counsel doing that, for both the plaintiffs and the defendants. Therefore, there's a strong public policy in support of giving appropriate compensation to plaintiffs' counsel, who have taken the case on a contingent-fee basis and borne the costs of that litigation for years.

Looking at the lodestar method: This request reflects a multiplier of roughly 3.3, and, as I've mentioned, I thought the case was well organized, with the bulk of the work being done by three lawyers, one paralegal and one data analyst. The lodestar is something over 4 million, and so this multiplier is generous but within the range of reasonableness; and, therefore, I approve the award of attorneys' fees and expenses, as requested.

The expenses were just under 150,000. And I've looked at the backup support for those categories, including for the consultant. I've satisfied myself that the expenses, in the context of this kind of litigation, were reasonable.

Is there anything else I need to do, Mr. Getman?

MR. GETMAN: No, your Honor. I thank you very much for those kind words.

THE COURT: Yes.

Ms. Chase? 1 2 MS. CHASE: Nothing else, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: I mean, the case was just terribly well 4 done, it was hard-fought at every point, as it should be, and 5 yet even though counsel were suitably aggressive, you were always respectful of the process, and it's a real pleasure for 6 7 me to preside over it, and I want to thank you all. 8 MR. GETMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 9 MS. CHASE: Thank you, your Honor. 10 MR. GETMAN: On the other side, your Honor, it makes 11 our job, which is so hard, such a different experience to do it 12 before a judge who's just running such an organized, efficient, 13 completely fair courtroom, so thank you. 14 THE COURT: Thank you. 15 MS. CHASE: Thank you, your Honor. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25