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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

IN RE ARRIS CABLE MODEM
CONSUMER LITIGATION

Case No. 17-CV-01834-LHK

This Document Relates to: All Actions

ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND DENYING IN PART MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION, DENYING MOTIONS TO EXCLUDE RICHARD NEWMAN AND STEVE GASKIN, AND DENYING AS MOOT MOTIONS TO EXCLUDE COLIN WEIR AND KRISTA HOLT

Re: Dkt. Nos. 75, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 124

Plaintiffs bring this putative class action against Defendant Arris International plc (“Defendant”), based on Defendant’s alleged failure to disclose defects with the SB6190 cable modem. Before the Court are Plaintiffs’ motion for class certification, Plaintiffs’ motion to exclude the expert testimony of Krista Holt, and Defendant’s motions to exclude the expert testimony of Richard Newman, Steve Gaskin, and Colin Weir. Having considered the submissions of the parties, the relevant law, and the record in this case, the Court GRANTS IN PART AND DENIES IN PART Plaintiffs’ motion for class certification, DENIES the motions to exclude Newman and Gaskin, and DENIES AS MOOT the motions to exclude Holt and Weir.

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I. BACKGROUND

A. Factual Background

“A cable modem is a device that enables a computer to transmit data over a coaxial cable line. The modem is located at the cable subscriber’s home and connects to the cable network to receive and transmit digital information between subscriber-owned devices (such as desktop PCs or routers) and the service provider’s head end or central office, providing Internet connectivity for data and/or voice services.” Second Amended Consolidated Complaint (“SACC”), ECF No. 73 ¶ 40. Cable modems’ processing speeds are measured in the number of “bits per second” (“bps”) they can process. *Id.* ¶ 44. “‘Gbps’ is a measurement in billions of bits per second, ‘Mbps’ is a measurement in millions of bits per second, and ‘Kbps’ is a measurement in thousands of bits per second.” *Id.* “Generally speaking, larger bps units denote higher data speed capability.” *Id.* In addition, cable modems “are equipped with ‘upstream’ and ‘downstream’ channels for data.” *Id.* “The more channels a cable modem has, the more bps it can handle, improving capability.” *Id.*

A modem user’s experience is also affected by the amount of network latency. *Id.* ¶ 51. “[N]etwork latency refers to delays that occur in data communications over a network. Internet connections with low latency experience only small delay times, while those with high latency suffer from long delays.” *Id.* ¶ 50. High latency can create “bottlenecks” that prevent data from “filling the network pipe” and limit the effective bandwidth of the connection. *Id.* ¶ 51. “Network latency is measured in milliseconds (‘ms’), where the number of milliseconds represents the amount of time each packet of data is delayed.” *Id.* ¶ 52. According to Plaintiffs, “[f]or a cable modem, typical network latency between a computer and a cable modem ranges from approximately 5 ms to 40 ms. Latency above this range results in connection delays and prevents a cable modem from utilizing its maximum advertised bandwidth.” *Id.* ¶ 53.

Defendant manufactures cable modem hardware for cable service providers and consumers. *Id.* ¶ 35. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of consumers who purchased the

1 SURFboard SB6190 cable modem (the “Modem”) sold and manufactured by Defendant.

2 Plaintiffs are citizens of Alabama, Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia,
3 Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma,
4 Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Washington who bought the Modem between 2015 and 2017.
5 *Id.* ¶¶ 1, 5-34. California Plaintiffs Greg Knowles, Jon Walton and Carlos Reyna bought Modems
6 in 2016, and California Plaintiff Brian Alexander bought a Modem in 2017. *Id.* ¶¶ 10-13.

7 Plaintiffs allege that Defendant marketed the Modem as fast and reliable. *Id.* ¶ 45.
8 Specifically, Plaintiffs allege that Defendant’s website describes the SURFboard line of cable
9 modems as follows:

10 The Internet brings us together. It lets us experience the wealth of our global
11 community with friends, family, and the entire world. If you want an unmatched
12 Internet experience, look no further than ARRIS SURFboard modems. We’re the
13 industry standard and the world’s standard—with over 175 million ARRIS
14 modems sold.

15 ARRIS continuously evolves the SURFboard product line to deliver the fastest
16 download speeds available.

17 When you choose an ARRIS SURFboard, you’re joining a 60-year legacy of
18 innovation from the company that invented digital TV and brought wireless
19 Internet into the home with the first cable modem gateway. The same company
20 that the world’s leading service providers choose to connect millions of people
21 around the world to the internet.

22 *Id.*

23 Plaintiffs also allege that on Defendant’s website and on Amazon.com Defendant
24 emphasized the Modem’s speed and reliability. *Id.* ¶ 46. Defendant described the Modem as “the
25 First Gigabit Cable Modem” able to achieve “download speeds up to 1.4 Gbps” and as a “DOCSIS
26 3.0 Cable modem” with “32 download and 8 upload channels.”¹ *Id.* ¶ 47. Plaintiffs allege that the
27 SB6190 modem includes a chip manufactured by Intel Corporation called the “Puma 6” which

28 ¹ Cable modem capability is measured by a telecommunications standard named Data Over Cable
Service Interface Specification (“DOCSIS”). The SB6190 modem uses the DOCSIS 3.0 standard.

1 suffers from network latency defects. *Id.* ¶¶ 54-55.

2 Plaintiffs contend that in contrast to Defendant’s representations about the Modem’s speed
3 and reliability, the Modem—specifically, the Modem’s Intel Puma 6 chip—has a defect that
4 causes severe network latency. *Id.* ¶ 55. Plaintiffs allege that Defendant was “aware of at least
5 some” of the Puma 6 latency defects while developing the Modem prior to public release. *Id.*
6 ¶ 56. Plaintiffs allege that Intel had “experienced issues” with latency with the Puma 6 chip and
7 had communicated these issues to Defendant. *Id.* ¶ 58.

8 In support of these contentions, Plaintiffs cite several occurrences since Defendant’s
9 release of the Modem. Plaintiffs allege Defendant began to receive several complaints of high
10 network latency quickly after commencing sales of the Modem to the retail market. *Id.* ¶¶ 59, 61.
11 Several SB6190 Modem users posted online that they observed erratic latency, while one user
12 reported latency issues to Defendant’s customer service. *Id.* ¶¶ 61, 63. On March 9, 2016
13 Defendant received pressure from Comcast Corporation to resolve the latency defect in the
14 Modem. *Id.* ¶ 66. On April 29, 2016 Defendant released updated firmware for the SB6190, which
15 was denoted as “9.1.93N” and was designed in part to fix the latency defects. *Id.* ¶ 68.

16 Plaintiffs allege that 9.1.93N only “partially mitigated” the latency issue and introduced a
17 new latency defect: “DNS packet loss.” *Id.* ¶¶ 69-70. On May 21, 2016 one Modem user on
18 *DSLReports.com*, an online forum, reported experiencing “sporadic packet errors.” *Id.* ¶ 71. On
19 June 8, 2016, another Modem user on another online forum reported “around 5% packet loss that
20 only stops when I reset my modem again.” *Id.* ¶ 72. A Comcast engineer was alerted to the
21 second post, and the Comcast engineer sent the post to Defendant’s engineers. *Id.* ¶ 73. On
22 August 8, 2016, another Modem user posted on a blog that he was experiencing packet loss using
23 the 9.1.93N firmware and experiencing “higher latency” and “more jitter” when downgrading
24 back to 9.1.93K, the previous firmware. *Id.* ¶ 78.

25 On November 9, 2016, Plaintiff Christopher Stephens posted to *DSLReports.com* that he
26 was experiencing network latency “through the Modem, to and from the Internet” not only

1 “between the Modem and a user’s local computer.” *Id.* ¶ 79. Plaintiffs allege that Defendant
2 became aware of these complaints on November 11, 2016, and then attempted to “duplicate the
3 latency defects on their own systems.” *Id.* ¶ 81.

4 On November 16, 2016, Defendant and Intel held a meeting in which they discussed the
5 latency issues along with the DNS packet loss. *Id.* ¶ 82. Plaintiffs allege Intel’s notes described
6 the DNS packet loss as a side effect of the attempted solution to the “LAN-side ping latency
7 problem.” *Id.* ¶ 83.

8 On November 29, 2016, a journalist aggregated the reports into a single article on
9 *DSLReports.com* discussing the latency issues with the Modem. *Id.* ¶ 85. The article stated that
10 Defendant was “aware of the problem and currently working on a firmware update.” *Id.*
11 Defendant then publicly acknowledged the Modem’s latency problems by telling *DSLreports.com*
12 that Defendant was “working closely with Intel” on the latency issues. *Id.* ¶ 86. A follow-up
13 *DSLReports.com* article concluded from Defendant’s statement that the Intel Puma 6 chip was the
14 “culprit in the jitter and latency problem.” *Id.* ¶ 86.

15 Another article published on December 3, 2016 quoted Defendant promising to “quickly
16 issue Intel’s firmware updates to resolve any latency.” *Id.* ¶ 91.

17 On December 1, 2016, Plaintiffs allege that Defendant began its own internal testing of the
18 ping latency defect. *Id.* ¶ 93. Defendant observed the SB6190 produced much higher and more
19 erratic latency spikes compared to the Arris SB6183, which used a different chip by Broadcom.
20 *Id.* ¶¶ 95, 101.

21 On January 10, 2017, Defendant released updated firmware, denoted as “9.1.93T,” which
22 Defendant claimed would address an issue with ping latency as well as corresponding DNS packet
23 loss. *Id.* ¶¶ 104, 105. However, Plaintiffs allege that Defendant’s own testing showed the “DNS
24 latency fixes were ineffective.” *Id.* ¶ 109.

25 On February 16, 2017, Defendant and Intel had a meeting where Intel presented proposed
26 fixes for the Puma 6 chip’s latency issues. *Id.* ¶ 111. On March 24, 2017, after additional testing

1 and development by Defendant and Intel, Defendant released updated firmware designed to
2 address the remaining latency defects, denoted as “9.1.93V.” *Id.* ¶¶ 112-13. However, Plaintiffs
3 allege that Defendant’s own testing of 9.1.93V firmware demonstrated the “ineffectiveness of its
4 TCP and HTTP latency fixes,” despite Defendant’s claim that the update would resolve that issue.
5 *Id.* ¶ 115.

6 Intel continued to work on additional patches to fix the Modem’s continuing latency
7 problems. *Id.* ¶ 118. On August 11, 2017, an Intel engineer shared a presentation with
8 Defendant’s personnel describing ongoing improvements designed to address several latency
9 issues. *Id.* ¶ 122. Intel performed benchmarking tests for its proposed fixes that showed vast
10 improvements on SB6190’s latency performance. *Id.* ¶¶ 123-24. Plaintiffs allege that these
11 improvements demonstrate that Intel was “able to improve the latency performance of the Puma 6
12 chip” as well as “improve the performance of the cable provider’s network. *Id.* ¶ 127. On
13 December 28, 2017 Intel provided these tested firmware fixes for the Puma 6 chip to Defendant.
14 *Id.* ¶ 128. Plaintiffs allege that Defendant “failed to release these Intel latency fixes to
15 consumers.” *Id.* ¶ 128.

16 Plaintiffs allege that since March 24, 2017, Defendant has failed to release new firmware
17 for the Modem because Intel and Defendant had become distracted by a “widespread and ‘trivial
18 to exploit’ denial-of-service (‘DoS’) security vulnerability” affecting all modems containing the
19 Puma 6 chip. *Id.* ¶¶ 130-32.

20 The California Plaintiffs allege that they experienced network latency issues. Specifically,
21 B. Alexander alleges that he “experienced high network latency, packet loss, unreliable Internet
22 connectivity, or other related performance issues.” *Id.* ¶ 153. Knowles experienced the same
23 issues, including “significantly slow Internet performance” during online gaming. *Id.* ¶ 154.
24 Reyna suffered the same issues as well, including Internet performance issues such as “stuttering
25 and lag” during Reyna’s gaming activities. *Id.* ¶ 155. Walton experienced the same issues as well
26 as “slow Internet speeds and freezing” during online gaming activities. *Id.* ¶ 156.

1 Plaintiffs allege that despite Defendant’s awareness of the multiple latency issues,
2 Defendant “continues to fail to disclose the defect[s] in its marketing of the Modems and refuses
3 to repair or replace the Modems.” *Id.* ¶ 92. Plaintiffs also allege that Defendant represented the
4 Modems as reliable “when, in fact, they have a defect that causes severe network latency.” *Id.*
5 ¶ 239(a). Plaintiffs contend that if they had “known that the Modems suffered from these defects,
6 they would not have purchased the Modems,” *id.* ¶ 179, or they “would have paid substantially
7 less,” *id.* ¶ 267.

8 Plaintiffs also allege Defendant has engaged in “false and misleading statements in its
9 advertising, marketing and product packaging” of the Modem because Modem users bought a
10 product that was “incapable of achieving” the speeds or channels the SB6190 was marketed to
11 have. *Id.* ¶¶ 140-41, 146. Specifically, Plaintiffs contend that Defendant advertised the Modems
12 as having 32 download channels and as compatible with Comcast, yet Defendant knew that
13 Comcast provisioned the Modem to use only 24 download channels. *Id.* ¶¶ 140-42. Thus, the
14 “Modem, when activated on Comcast, therefore cannot under any circumstances experience
15 speeds equal to or greater than 1 Gbps—even if the Modem user subscribes to 1 Gbps service
16 from Comcast.” *Id.* ¶ 141.

17 Defendant claims that Defendant “made no representations regarding latency” in the
18 Modem and “there is no standard, specification or limit for latency in DOCSIS 3.0 or otherwise in
19 the industry.” ECF No. 93 at 7.

20 **B. Procedural History**

21 On March 31, 2017, Plaintiff Carlos Reyna filed a putative class action complaint against
22 Defendant. ECF No. 1.² On May 11, 2017, Greg Knowles and 16 other plaintiffs brought a
23 separate putative class action against Defendant. Case No. 5:17-CV-2740, ECF No. 1. On May
24 25, 2017, Reyna filed an administrative motion to consider whether his case and the Knowles case
25

26 ² All references to the docket refer to Case No. 5:17-CV-1834 unless otherwise specified.

1 should be related. ECF No. 14. On June 5, 2017, the Court granted Reyna’s motion to relate the
2 Knowles case. ECF No. 15. On June 30, 2017, the Court granted the parties’ stipulation to
3 consolidate the cases. ECF No. 24. On July 5, 2017, the Court approved the parties’ stipulation to
4 streamline the cases by adjudicating the California law claims before the claims from other states.
5 ECF No. 40 at 5:5-5:17.

6 On July 21, 2017, Plaintiffs filed the consolidated amended complaint, which included
7 several additional named plaintiffs. ECF No. 30. Plaintiffs alleged four causes of action under
8 California law on behalf of the named California Plaintiffs and the California Subclass including
9 (1) the California’s Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Cal Civ. Code §§ 1790 *et seq.*; (2) the
10 California’s Consumer Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.*; (3)
11 California’s False Advertising Law (“FAL”), Cal Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 *et seq.*; and (4)
12 California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”) Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.* Plaintiffs
13 individually and on behalf of the Nationwide Class also asserted a claim for unjust
14 enrichment/quasi-contract. *Id.*

15 On August 21, 2017, Defendant filed a motion to dismiss and to strike parts of the CAC.
16 ECF No. 33. On September 18, 2017, Plaintiffs filed an opposition. ECF No. 41. On October 5,
17 2017, Defendant filed a reply. ECF No. 42. On January 4, 2018, the Court granted Defendant’s
18 motion to dismiss with leave to amend and denied the motion to strike. ECF No. 54.

19 On February 5, 2018, Plaintiffs filed the SACC. ECF No. 59-4. Defendant filed an answer
20 and affirmative defenses to the SACC on February 20, 2018. ECF No. 68.

21 On May 3, 2018, Plaintiff filed the instant motion for class certification. ECF No. 75
22 (“Mot.”). Plaintiffs seek certification for their UCL and FAL claims on behalf of the following
23 proposed class: “All persons who purchased an Arris SURFboard SB6190 cable modem in
24 California on or after October 1, 2015.” *Id.* at 12. Plaintiffs seek certification of their claims
25 under California’s Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act and the CLRA on behalf of the
26 following consumer subclass: “All persons who purchased an Arris SURFboard SB6190 cable

1 modem in California for personal, family, or household purposes on or after October 1, 2015.”³
2 *Id.*

3 On May 31, 2018, Defendant filed an opposition to the motion for class certification. ECF
4 No. 92 (“Opp’n”). Defendant also filed *Daubert* challenges to all three of Plaintiffs’ experts, ECF
5 Nos. 94, 96, 98, and motions to strike those experts’ declarations, ECF Nos. 95, 97, 99. Plaintiffs
6 filed oppositions to the *Daubert* motions on June 14, 2018. ECF Nos. 112, 113, 114. Defendant
7 filed replies in support of their *Daubert* motions on June 21, 2018. ECF Nos. 118, 119, 120, 121.

8 On June 22, 2018, Plaintiffs filed a reply in support of their motion for class certification.
9 ECF No. 122 (“Reply”). Plaintiffs also filed a *Daubert* challenge against Defendant’s expert
10 Krista Holt, ECF No. 124, Defendant filed an opposition, ECF No. 130, and Plaintiffs filed a
11 reply, ECF No. 135.

12 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

13 Class actions are governed by Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Rule 23
14 does not set forth a mere pleading standard. To obtain class certification, plaintiffs bear the
15 burden of showing that they have met each of the four requirements of Rule 23(a) and at least one
16 subsection of Rule 23(b). *Zinser v. Accufix Research Inst., Inc.*, 253 F.3d 1180, 1186, *amended by*
17 *273 F.3d 1266* (9th Cir. 2001). “A party seeking class certification must affirmatively
18 demonstrate . . . compliance with the Rule[.]” *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 564 U.S. 338, 350
19 (2011).

20 Rule 23(a) provides that a district court may certify a class only if: “(1) the class is so
21 numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable; (2) there are questions of law or fact
22 common to the class; (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the
23

24 ³ Excluded from the class and subclass are “governmental entities, Defendant, any entity in which
25 Defendant has a controlling interest, and Defendant’s officers, directors, affiliates, legal
26 representatives, employees, coconspirators, successors, subsidiaries, and assigns. Also excluded
27 from the Class are any judges, justices, or judicial officers presiding over this matter and the
28 members of their immediate families and judicial staff.” Mot. at 12 n.13.

1 claims or defenses of the class; and (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect
2 the interests of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a). That is, the class must satisfy the requirements of
3 numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy of representation to maintain a class action.
4 *Mazza v. Am. Honda Motor Co., Inc.*, 666 F.3d 581, 588 (9th Cir. 2012).

5 If all four prerequisites of Rule 23(a) are satisfied, the Court must also find that the
6 plaintiff “satisf[ies] through evidentiary proof” at least one of the three subsections of Rule 23(b).
7 *Comcast Corp. v. Behrend*, 569 U.S. 27, 33 (2013). The Court can certify a Rule 23(b)(1) class
8 when plaintiffs make a showing that there would be a risk of substantial prejudice or inconsistent
9 adjudications if there were separate adjudications. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1). The Court can certify
10 a Rule 23(b)(2) class if “the party opposing the class has acted or refused to act on grounds that
11 apply generally to the class, so that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is
12 appropriate respecting the class as a whole.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2). Finally, the Court can
13 certify a Rule 23(b)(3) class if the Court finds that “questions of law or fact common to class
14 members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and that a class
15 action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the
16 controversy.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3).

17 “[A] court’s class-certification analysis must be ‘rigorous’ and may ‘entail some overlap
18 with the merits of the plaintiff’s underlying claim[.]’” *Amgen Inc. v. Connecticut Ret. Plans & Tr.*
19 *Funds*, 568 U.S. 455, 465-66 (2013) (quoting *Dukes*, 564 U.S. at 351); *see also Mazza*, 666 F.3d
20 at 588 (“Before certifying a class, the trial court must conduct a ‘rigorous analysis’ to determine
21 whether the party seeking certification has met the prerequisites of Rule 23.” (quoting *Zinser*, 253
22 F.3d at 1186)). This “rigorous” analysis applies to both Rule 23(a) and Rule 23(b). *Comcast*, 569
23 U.S. at 34 (stating that Congress included “addition[al] ... procedural safeguards for (b)(3) class
24 members beyond those provided for (b)(1) or (b)(2) class members (e.g., an opportunity to opt
25 out)” and that a court has a “duty to take a ‘close look’ at whether common questions predominate
26 over individual ones”).

1 been labeled accurately.” *Pulaski & Middleman, LLC v. Google, Inc.*, 802 F.3d 979, 989 (9th
 2 Cir. 2015) (quoting *Kwikset Corp. v. Super. Ct.*, 51 Cal. 4th 310, 329 (2011)). In addition,
 3 Plaintiffs here have alleged that “because all Modems had the same latency problems throughout
 4 the class period, it is irrelevant whether class members received a replacement SB6190 (which
 5 would have contained the same latency issues) or whether class members purchased Modems with
 6 updated firmware (since all Modems are automatically updated to the latest firmware, and none of
 7 Arris’s firmware versions fixed the latency problems).” Reply at 2. Thus, purchasers who
 8 received replacements, bought modems with updated firmware, downloaded firmware updates, or
 9 resold their Modem would all have suffered the same economic harm of paying a price premium
 10 for a Modem with latency defects.

11 Next, Plaintiffs assert that “to the extent some class members returned or resold their
 12 Modems, Arris conflates the question of whether it is *liable* to these class members with whether
 13 they are owed *damages*.” *Id.* Plaintiffs are correct that “[e]ntitlement to restitution is a separate
 14 inquiry from the amount of restitution owed under California’s UCL and FAL.” *Pulaski &*
 15 *Middleman*, 802 F.3d at 985. “To state a claim under the UCL or the FAL ‘based on false
 16 advertising or promotional practices, it is necessary only to show that members of the public are
 17 likely to be deceived.” *Id.* (quoting *In re Tobacco II Cases*, 46 Cal. 4th 298, 312 (2009)). “This
 18 inquiry does not require ‘individualized proof of deception, reliance and injury.’” *Id.* at 986
 19 (quoting *In re Tobacco II Cases*, 46 Cal. 4th at 320). “[I]n effect, California has created what
 20 amounts to a conclusive presumption that when a defendant puts out tainted bait and a person sees
 21 it and bites, the defendant has caused an injury; restitution is the remedy.” *Id.* (quoting *Stearns*,
 22 655 F.3d at 1021 n.13) (alteration in original). Thus, “restitution is available on a classwide basis
 23 once the class representative makes the threshold showing of liability under the UCL and FAL.”
 24 *Id.* To the extent that some Modem buyers may be owed \$0 in restitution, that is a matter of
 25 damage calculations, and the Ninth Circuit has held that “damage calculations alone cannot defeat
 26 certification.” *Yokoyama v. Midland Nat’l Life Ins. Co.*, 594 F.3d 1087, 1094 (9th Cir. 2010); *see*

1 *Pulaski & Middleman*, 802 F.3d at 988 (holding that “*Yokoyama* remains the law of this court,
2 even after *Comcast*”); *see also Vaquero v. Ashley Furniture Indus., Inc.*, 824 F.3d 1150, 1155 (9th
3 Cir. 2016) (confirming that the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Tyson Foods, Inc. v.*
4 *Bouaphakeo*, 136 S. Ct. 1036 (2016), did not disturb the Ninth Circuit’s *Yokoyama*-based
5 precedent).

6 Plaintiffs also argue that the inclusion of a small number of uninjured individuals does not
7 render the class definition overbroad. Reply at 3. Indeed, the Ninth Circuit rejected an argument
8 similar to Defendant’s in *Torres v. Mercer Canyons, Inc.*, 835 F.3d 1125 (9th Cir. 2016). In
9 *Torres*, the defendant argued that “a class cannot be certified if it contains both injured and non-
10 injured parties.” *Id.* at 1136. The Ninth Circuit held that this statement “is inaccurate, as even a
11 well-defined class may inevitably contain some individuals who have suffered no harm as a result
12 of a defendant’s unlawful conduct.” *Id.* (citing NEWBERG ON CLASS ACTIONS § 2:3; *Messner v.*
13 *Northshore Univ. HealthSystem*, 669 F.3d 802, 823 (7th Cir. 2012) (“[S]ome class members’
14 claims will fail on the merits if and when damages are decided, a fact generally irrelevant to the
15 district court’s decision on class certification.”)). Moreover, the Ninth Circuit observed that “the
16 possibility that an injurious course of conduct may sometimes fail to cause injury to certain class
17 members” does not defeat predominance. *Id.*; *see also id.* at 1137 (“We conclude that such
18 fortuitous non-injury to a subset of class members does not necessarily defeat certification of the
19 entire class, particularly as the district court is well situated to winnow out those non-injured
20 members at the damages phase of the litigation, or to refine the class definition.”). Accordingly,
21 under *Pulaski & Middleman* and *Torres*, Defendant’s argument that some class members were not
22 harmed and that the class is overbroad as a result fails.

23 Defendant also argues that the proposed class is overbroad as it relates to the Comcast
24 compatibility theory of liability because the proposed class is “not limited to Comcast customers
25 with gigabit service but would include customers of other cable operator systems as well as
26 consumers, like Plaintiffs, who were Comcast customers without gigabit service.” Opp’n at 11.

1 Defendant argues that “[n]one of these consumers suffered or could suffer any injury relating to
2 these representations regarding Comcast gigabit service even if Plaintiffs prevailed on their
3 theory.” *Id.* The Court disagrees. The fact that not all Modem purchasers were Comcast gigabit
4 service subscribers does not mean that all class members were not harmed by overpaying for a
5 Modem whose compatibility was falsely advertised. For example, several named Plaintiffs in this
6 case testified that they relied on the statement about Comcast compatibility in anticipation of
7 someday upgrading to gigabit service.

8 Thus, Defendant’s argument that the classes are overly broad fails. The Court next
9 addresses Defendant’s argument that the Plaintiffs lack Article III standing.

10 **B. The Named California Plaintiffs Have Article III Standing**

11 Defendant next argues that “[n]ot even one of the California Plaintiffs has Article III
12 standing.” Opp’n at 11. “[A] suit brought by a plaintiff without Article III standing is not a ‘case
13 or controversy,’ and an Article III federal court therefore lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the
14 suit.” *Cetacean Cmty. v. Bush*, 386 F.3d 1169, 1174 (9th Cir. 2004). “[A] plaintiff must
15 demonstrate standing for each claim he seeks to press and for each form of relief that is sought.”
16 *Davis v. Fed. Election Comm’n*, 554 U.S. 724, 734 (2008) (internal quotation marks omitted). In
17 order to have standing under Article III, “a plaintiff must show (1) it has suffered an injury in fact
18 that is [] concrete and particularized and [] actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical;
19 (2) the injury is fairly traceable to the challenged action of the defendant; and (3) it is likely, as
20 opposed to merely speculative, that the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision.” *Friends*
21 *of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Envtl. Servs. (TOC), Inc.*, 528 U.S. 167, 180-81 (2000) (internal
22 quotation marks omitted); *Spokeo, Inc. v. Robins*, 136 S. Ct. 1540, 1547 (2016) (same). In class
23 actions, “standing is satisfied if at least one named plaintiff meets the requirements.” *Bates v.*
24 *United Parcel Serv., Inc.*, 511 F.3d 974, 985 (9th Cir. 2007); *see also Stearns v. Ticketmaster*
25 *Corp.*, 655 F.3d 1013 (9th Cir. 2011) (“[O]ur law keys on the representative party, not all of the
26 class members, and has done so for many years.”).

1 In its January 4, 2018 order granting Defendant’s motion to dismiss, the Court determined
2 that Plaintiffs had adequately established Article III standing because Plaintiffs “alleged that if
3 they had known that the Modems were defective, they would not have purchased the Modems, or
4 they would have paid substantially less for the Modems.” ECF No. 54 at 11 (internal quotation
5 marks and citations omitted). The Court reasoned that such an allegation—that Plaintiffs “spent
6 money that, absent [Arris’s] actions, they would not have spent”—was “a quintessential injury-in-
7 fact.” *Id.* (quoting *Maya v. Centex Corp.*, 658 F.3d 1060, 1069 (9th Cir. 2011)).

8 Defendant now raises two new challenges to Plaintiffs’ Article III standing. First,
9 Defendant argues that Plaintiffs lack standing to bring a Song-Beverly claim. Opp’n at 11-12.
10 Second, Defendant argues that Plaintiffs lack standing to assert claims based on the alleged
11 latency defects under the UCL, FAL, and CLRA because “Plaintiffs have failed to articulate a
12 plausible legal theory of defect in the consumer fraud or warranty context.” *Id.* at 13. The Court
13 addresses these arguments in turn.

14 **1. Named California Plaintiffs Have Standing to Bring Song-Beverly Claim**

15 Defendant argues that “none of the California Plaintiffs have standing to bring a Song-
16 Beverly claim because ARRIS expressly disclaimed any implied warranties in its Limited
17 Warranty and required any retail purchaser to contact ARRIS at 1-877-466-8646 to take advantage
18 of the Limited Warranty.” Opp’n at 11-12. Thus, Defendant concludes that because the Plaintiffs
19 did not contact Defendant with any warranty claims, Plaintiffs lack standing to bring their Song-
20 Beverly claim. *Id.* at 12. Defendant also argues that Plaintiffs have not alleged all the required
21 elements of an implied warranty claim because the defects that Plaintiffs allege are not so severe
22 as to render the Modems unworkable. *Id.*

23 However, “[w]hether the plaintiffs can prove liability is one question; whether they are
24 claiming a sufficient Article III injury is another.” *Patel v. Trans Union LLC*, 2016 WL 6143191,
25 at *7 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 21, 2016). Here, Defendant conflates Article III standing with the merits of
26 Plaintiffs’ claim and the merits of Defendant’s ninth affirmative defense. *See Kirola v. City &*

1 *County of San Francisco*, 860 F.3d 1164, 1175 (9th Cir. 2017) (“The district court seems to have
2 improperly conflated Kirola’s standing with whether she would prevail on the merits.”); ECF No.
3 68 at 27 (asserting as ninth affirmative defense that Plaintiffs’ claims are barred “by the failure to
4 make a warranty claim to ARRIS within the applicable Warranty Period contained in the
5 governing Software License, Warranty, Safety, and Regulatory Information”). Specifically,
6 assuming that Defendant’s disclaimer argument is correct, which the Court need not decide here,
7 Plaintiffs’ Song-Beverly claim would fail as a matter of law. Similarly, Plaintiffs’ Song-Beverly
8 claim would also fail if Defendant is correct that the magnitude of the alleged harm is insufficient
9 to state a claim for breach of the implied warranty of merchantability. These arguments go to the
10 merits of Plaintiffs’ Song-Beverly claim and Defendant’s ninth affirmative defense.

11 By contrast, Defendant does not argue the elements of standing. Defendant does not
12 contend that Plaintiffs have not suffered an injury in fact. Indeed, the Court previously determined
13 that Plaintiffs’ alleged economic injury from overpaying for defective modems constituted an
14 injury in fact. *See* ECF No. 54 at 11. In addition, with respect to the Song-Beverly claim in
15 particular, Plaintiffs have alleged that the Modems were not fit for the ordinary purposes of fast
16 and reliable Internet connectivity and that Plaintiffs were injured when they received a Modem
17 that did not function as advertised due to the latency defects. SACC ¶¶ 227, 230-32. Nor does
18 Defendant argue that Plaintiffs’ injury is not traceable to Defendant’s actions or that the injury is
19 not redressable. It is thus clear that Defendant’s Song-Beverly Article III standing arguments go
20 to the merits of the claim, not to Plaintiffs’ standing. *See Brazil v. Dole Food Co.*, 935 F. Supp. 2d
21 947, 962 (N.D. Cal. 2013) (“It may ultimately prove true, as defendants claim, that plaintiffs have
22 no actionable claims. However, that is not the same as finding no standing.” (quoting *Astiana v.*
23 *Ben & Jerry’s Homemade, Inc.*, No. 10-4387, 2011 WL 2111796, at *5 (N.D. Cal. May 26,
24 2011))).

25 Moreover, Defendant cites no authority for its implied contention that Plaintiffs lack
26 Article III standing if their claim is barred as a matter of law or if they fail to state a claim. To the

1 contrary, the Ninth Circuit has found error where district courts conflate Article III standing and
 2 the merits. *See Lazar v. Kroncke*, 862 F.3d 1186, 1198 (9th Cir. 2017) (finding error where
 3 district court “conflated standing with the merits” of a Contracts Clause challenge); *Kirola*, 860
 4 F.3d at 1175; *see also, e.g., Cavka v. SoulCycle Inc.*, 2017 WL 2906034, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 30,
 5 2017) (holding that SoulCycle’s argument that its liability waivers were enforceable went to the
 6 merits, not to standing); *REO Bay Area L.P. v. Brambila*, 2011 WL 2118707, at *2 (N.D. Cal.
 7 May 26, 2011) (“Defendants appear to argue that Plaintiff’s lawsuit lacks merit. This argument,
 8 however, erroneously conflates the establishment of standing with a determination of the merits of
 9 a claim.”). Indeed, “[w]hether a plaintiff has a legally protected interest (and thus standing) does
 10 not depend on whether he can demonstrate that he will succeed on the merits. Otherwise, every
 11 unsuccessful plaintiff will have lacked standing in the first place.” *Claybrook v. Slater*, 111 F.3d
 12 904, 907 (D.C. Cir. 1997). Thus, because Plaintiffs have adequately alleged injury in fact,
 13 causation, and redressability, Plaintiffs have adequately established standing to pursue their Song-
 14 Beverly claim.

15 **2. Named California Plaintiffs Have Standing to Bring UCL, FAL, and CLRA**
 16 **Claims**

17 Defendant next argues that Plaintiffs lack Article III standing to assert their UCL, FAL,
 18 and CLRA claims. Opp’n at 13. First, Defendant argues that Plaintiffs’ claims are premised on
 19 alleged defects in the Modem, but “this is not a products liability action, and Plaintiffs have failed
 20 to articulate a plausible legal theory of defect in the consumer fraud or warranty context.” *Id.*
 21 (internal quotation marks omitted). Defendant adds that Plaintiffs “do not allege they bargained
 22 for any type of latency feature, and it is well-established that a purchaser of a product who
 23 receives the benefit of his bargain has not suffered Article III injury-in-fact traceable to the
 24 defendant’s conduct.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). Finally, Defendant argues that
 25 Plaintiffs must allege something more than diminished value to establish injury in fact because
 26 there is no evidence of decreased market demand for the Modem. *Id.* Defendant cites several

1 district court cases in support of these arguments: *Azoulai v. BMW of N. Am. LLC*, No. 16-CV-
2 589-BLF, 2017 WL 1354781 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 13, 2017); *Lassen v. Nissan N. Am., Inc.*, 211 F.
3 Supp. 3d 1267, 1280-84 (C.D. Cal. 2016); and *Barakezyan v. BMW of N. Am., LLC*, No. CV16-
4 173-SJO, 2016 WL 2840803 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 7, 2016). Opp’n at 13. These district court cases, in
5 turn, rely on *Birdsong v. Apple, Inc.*, 590 F.3d 955, 961 (9th Cir. 2009).

6 However, *Birdsong*, *Azoulai*, *Lassen*, and *Barakezyan* are all distinguishable from the
7 instant case. As an initial matter, *Birdsong* analyzed statutory standing under the UCL, not Article
8 III standing. *See Birdsong*, 590 F.3d at 959-62. In addition, in *Birdsong*, *Azoulai*, and *Lassen*, the
9 plaintiffs alleged that a product was defective for lack of an unbargained-for safety feature, yet the
10 plaintiffs’ theory of injury was not based on physical harm, but rather on economic harm. Thus, at
11 the center of the reasoning in *Birdsong*, *Azoulai*, and *Lassen* is a discomfort with no-injury
12 products liability actions being tried as consumer fraud cases. *See Birdsong*, 590 F.3d at 961
13 (“Further, the alleged loss in value does not constitute a distinct and palpable injury that is actual
14 or imminent because it rests on a hypothetical risk of hearing loss to other consumers who may or
15 may not choose to use their iPods in a risky manner.”); *Azoulai*, 2017 WL 1354781 at *4
16 (“Plaintiffs’ attempt to hybridize products liability and consumer fraud doctrines here fails”);
17 *Lassen*, 2016 WL 5868101 at *9 (discussing cases where “courts have rejected for lack of
18 standing or injury attempts to recast no-injury products-liability claims (which are not cognizable)
19 as consumer fraud claims for contract-like economic damages (which *may* be cognizable”). In the
20 instant case, by contrast, Plaintiffs allege that the Modem was defective not because of any safety
21 defect, but because it did not offer as fast and as reliable an Internet connection as advertised.
22 Although Defendant is correct that Plaintiffs’ theory of the case relies on four alleged defects in
23 the Modem, *see* Opp’n at 13, Plaintiffs do not use the term “defect” in the same sense that the term
24 is used in a personal injury products liability case. Rather, Plaintiffs use the term “defect” to
25 identify the causes of the Modem’s alleged subpar performance. The contrasts that *Birdsong*,
26 *Azoulai*, and *Lassen* draw to personal injury tort actions are thus inapposite.

1 Specifically, in *Birdsong*, the plaintiffs alleged that Apple’s iPod was defective because it
2 posed “an unreasonable risk of noise-induced hearing loss to its users” because the iPod lacked
3 noise-reduction features and volume control software. *Id.* at 956-59. The Ninth Circuit held that a
4 diminution in value stemming from a hypothetical risk of hearing loss, which in turn depended on
5 how a consumer used the iPod, was not an actual or imminent harm. *Id.* at 961. The plaintiffs
6 also argued that they were economically harmed because they were deprived of the benefit of their
7 bargain, but the Ninth Circuit rejected this theory of injury in fact, too. The Ninth Circuit
8 explained that “the plaintiffs admit that Apple provided a warning against listening to music at
9 loud volumes,” and that the alleged injury was “premised on the loss of a ‘safety’ benefit that was
10 not part of the bargain to begin with.” *Id.*

11 In *Lassen*, the plaintiffs alleged that their vehicles were defective because the vehicles
12 were equipped with keyless fob ignition systems but lacked an auto-off feature, which meant that
13 if a driver forgot to turn off the engine, the engine would continue to run even if unattended. 211
14 F. Supp. 3d at 1271. The plaintiffs did not allege any personal injury stemming from the lack of
15 an auto-off feature, but rather the plaintiffs contended that they would not have bought their
16 vehicles or would have paid less for their vehicles if they had known about the lack of an auto-off
17 feature. *Id.* at 1273, 1279-80. The district court recognized that “both overpayment and
18 diminution in value are theoretically cognizable injuries-in-fact.” *Id.* at 1280. However, because
19 the plaintiffs’ claim was not based on any malfunction, but only a lack of additional safety features
20 for which the plaintiffs had never bargained, the district court held that the plaintiffs had failed to
21 establish injury in fact. *Id.* at 1283-84.

22 Similarly, in *Azoulai*, the plaintiffs contended that their BMW vehicles were defective
23 because a feature that automatically closed the vehicle doors did not have sensors to detect fingers
24 in the doors before activating. 2017 WL 1354781 at *1. Although the plaintiffs alleged that either
25 they or their family members had been injured when their vehicle doors crushed their fingers, the
26 plaintiffs asserted only economic injuries in their suit. *Id.* at *2, 4. Relying on *Birdsong* and

1 *Lassen*, the district court found that the plaintiffs never bargained for the sensors that the plaintiffs
2 alleged would make the vehicle doors safer. *Id.* at *6. Thus, in the absence of some malfunction,
3 the plaintiffs had not adequately established an economic injury.

4 Finally, in *Barakezyan*, plaintiffs alleged that certain BMW vehicles contained brakes that
5 made “extremely long, high pitched noise[s].” 2016 WL 2840803 at *1. However, the district
6 court found that the plaintiff “has not alleged an economic injury because he has not alleged the
7 Subject Vehicle failed to perform as advertised, is worth less because the brakes do not perform
8 properly, that he purchased the Subject Vehicle and resold it at a lower than market price, or that
9 he identified false representations about the noise the carbon ceramic brakes made by BMW.” *Id.*
10 at *4. In addition, although the plaintiff alleged that the value of his vehicle was diminished, he
11 failed to allege any facts to support that assertion. *Id.*

12 Each of these four cases is therefore distinguishable from the instant case. Unlike
13 *Birdsong*, *Lassen*, and *Azoulai*, Plaintiffs’ theory of economic injury is not based on the absence of
14 an unbargained-for safety feature and is not a no-injury products liability case. Rather, Plaintiffs
15 allege that Defendant advertised the Modem as delivering a fast, reliable internet connection, but
16 Defendant in fact sold a Modem that offered a slower and less reliable connection than advertised
17 due to the latency defects. Thus, although Plaintiffs did not explicitly bargain for any particular
18 level of latency, Plaintiffs did bargain for speed and reliability. As a result, Plaintiffs contend that
19 they bought Modems that they would not have otherwise bought, or paid more for Modems than
20 they otherwise would have if they had understood the Modems’ true capabilities. This is precisely
21 the type of economic injury that the Ninth Circuit, this Court, and other district courts routinely
22 find to be a sufficient injury in fact to support Article III standing. *See, e.g., Hinojos v. Kohl’s*
23 *Corp.*, 718 F.3d 1098, 1101-02, 1104 n.3 (9th Cir. 2013) (finding that allegations that the plaintiff
24 would not have purchased “on sale” merchandise, or would have paid less for it, in the absence of
25 the defendant’s deceptive conduct was sufficient to establish Article III injury in fact); *Mazza*, 666
26 F.3d at 595 (finding that allegations that the plaintiffs would not have purchased Honda’s collision

1 mitigation braking system, or would have paid less for it, if its limitations were fully disclosed was
 2 sufficient to establish Article III injury in fact); *Maya*, 658 F.3d at 1069 (calling allegation that the
 3 plaintiffs paid more for their homes than they otherwise would have “a quintessential injury-in-
 4 fact”); *Zeiger v. WellPet LLC*, 304 F. Supp. 3d 837, 846 (N.D. Cal. 2018) (finding allegations that
 5 the plaintiffs would not have purchased the defendant’s product if it had been accurately labeled
 6 established an Article III injury in fact); *Gustavson v. Wrigley Sales Co.*, 961 F. Supp. 2d 1100,
 7 1129-30 (N.D. Cal. 2013) (same). Moreover, unlike *Barakezyan*, Plaintiffs here allege that the
 8 Modems failed to perform as advertised and were worth less because they did not work properly.
 9 *See Barakezyan*, 2016 WL 2840803 at *4.

10 Accordingly, the Court concludes that the California Plaintiffs have sufficiently established
 11 Article III standing to assert each of their claims. The Court next addresses the requirements of
 12 Rule 23(a).

13 **C. Rule 23(a) Analysis**

14 “Parties seeking class certification must satisfy each of the four requirements of Rule
 15 23(a)—numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy—and at least one of the requirements
 16 of Rule 23(b).” *Briseno v. ConAgra Foods, Inc.*, 844 F.3d 1121, 1124 (9th Cir. 2017), *cert. denied*
 17 *sub nom. ConAgra Brands, Inc. v. Briseno*, 138 S. Ct. 313 (Oct. 10, 2017).

18 **1. Numerosity**

19 Under Rule 23(a)(1), Plaintiffs must show that “the class is so numerous that joinder of all
 20 members is impracticable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). “In determining whether numerosity is
 21 satisfied, the Court may consider reasonable inferences drawn from the facts before it.” *In re*
 22 *Yahoo Mail Litig.*, 308 F.R.D. 577, 589-90 (N.D. Cal. 2015). Here, Plaintiffs contend that
 23 Defendant likely sold at least 45,000 Modems in California during the applicable time period.
 24 Mot. at 13 (citing ECF No. 75-6 (“Schubert Decl.”) ¶ 9); *see also* Exs. 54 (total Modem sales),
 25 141 (California population data). Defendant does not dispute numerosity. *See* Opp’n at 11 n.4.
 26 Because the proposed classes “number[] well over forty and joinder would be impracticable, the

1 Court finds that the numerosity requirement is satisfied.” *In re Yahoo Mail Litig.*, 308 F.R.D. at
 2 590; *see also, e.g., Rannis v. Recchia*, 380 F. App’x 646, 651 (9th Cir. 2010) (“In general, courts
 3 find the numerosity requirement satisfied when a class includes at least 40 members.”); *Huynh v.*
 4 *Harasz*, 2015 WL 7015567, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 12, 2015) (“As other district courts have noted,
 5 ‘the numerosity requirement is usually satisfied where the class comprises 40 or more members.’”
 6 (quoting *Twegbe v. Pharma Integrative Pharmacy, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3802807, at *3 (N.D. Cal. July
 7 17, 2013))).

8 **2. Commonality**

9 Next, Rule 23(a)(2) states that “[o]ne or more members of a class may sue or be sued as
 10 representative parties on behalf of all members only if . . . there are questions of law or fact
 11 common to the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). To satisfy the commonality requirement,
 12 Plaintiffs must show that the class members have suffered “the same injury,” meaning that class
 13 members’ claims must “depend upon a common contention” of such a nature that “determination
 14 of its truth or falsity will resolve an issue that is central to the validity of each [claim] in one
 15 stroke.” *Dukes*, 564 U.S. at 350 (quotation marks and citation omitted). Plaintiffs must
 16 demonstrate not merely the existence of a common question, but rather “the capacity of a
 17 classwide proceeding to generate common answers apt to drive the resolution of the litigation.”
 18 *Id.* (quotation marks omitted) (emphasis in original). Nevertheless, the “common contention need
 19 not be one that will be answered, on the merits, in favor of the class.” *Alcantar v. Hobart Serv.*,
 20 800 F.3d 1047, 1053 (9th Cir. 2015) (internal quotation marks omitted). Additionally, “for
 21 purposes of Rule 23(a)(2), even a single common question will do.” *Dukes*, 564 U.S. at 359
 22 (alteration and quotation marks omitted); *see also Mazza*, 666 F.3d at 589 (“[C]ommonality only
 23 requires a single significant question of law or fact.”).

24 Here, Plaintiffs contend that all Modems contain the same four latency defects caused by
 25 the Puma 6 chip. Mot. at 13. Defendant disputes that the Modems contain any defects. *See*
 26 Opp’n at 2 (noting that there is no standard, specification or limit for latency in DOCSIS 3.0). As

1 a result, whether the Modems contain any latency defects is a common issue of fact. Plaintiffs
 2 also highlight other common issues of fact, such as whether the latency defects would be
 3 perceivable to end users and whether Defendant knew of the defects. *See* Mot. at 13. Other
 4 common questions of law or common mixed questions of law and fact are readily apparent, such
 5 as whether Defendant had a duty to disclose the latency defects, whether the latency defects would
 6 be material to a reasonable consumer, whether Defendant permissibly disclaimed any implied
 7 warranties, and whether the Modems were fit for their typical use. These types of common
 8 questions satisfy “the relatively minimal showing required to establish commonality.” *Phillips v.*
 9 *Ford Motor Co.*, 2016 WL 7428810, at *7 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2016) (finding commonality
 10 requirement satisfied by “issues such as the existence of a defect and Ford’s knowledge of the
 11 defect”), *aff’d*, 726 F. App’x 608 (9th Cir. 2018); *see also Wolin v. Jaguar Land Rover N. Am.,*
 12 *LLC*, 617 F.3d 1168, 1172 (9th Cir. 2010) (holding commonality “easily satisfy[ied]” where
 13 common questions included allegations of the same defect with the same product, the defendant’s
 14 knowledge of the defect, the defendant’s obligations under its express and implied warranties, and
 15 whether the defendant’s conduct violated various laws). Indeed, Defendant does not dispute
 16 commonality. Thus, the Court finds that the commonality requirement is satisfied.

17 **3. Typicality and Adequacy**

18 Rule 23(a)(3) requires plaintiffs to show that “the claims or defenses of the representative
 19 parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). Typicality is
 20 satisfied “when each class member’s claim arises from the same course of events, and each class
 21 member makes similar legal arguments to prove the defendants’ liability.” *Rodriguez v. Hayes*,
 22 591 F.3d 1105, 1124 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Armstrong v. Davis*, 275 F.3d 849, 868 (9th Cir.
 23 2001)). This requirement is “permissive and requires only that the representative’s claims are
 24 reasonably co-extensive with those of the absent class members; they need not be substantially
 25 identical.” *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020. Claims that are reasonably co-extensive with the claims of
 26 absent class members will satisfy the typicality requirement, but the class must be limited to

1 “those fairly encompassed by the named plaintiff’s claims.” *Dukes*, 131 S.Ct. at 2550. “[C]lass
2 certification is inappropriate where a putative class representative is subject to unique defenses
3 which threaten to become the focus of the litigation.” *Hanon*, 976 F.2d at 508 (citations omitted).
4 “The purpose of the typicality requirement is to assure that the interest of the named representative
5 aligns with the interests of the class.” *Id.*

6 Rule 23(a)(4) requires “the representative parties [to] fairly and adequately protect the
7 interests of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). In the Ninth Circuit, to test the adequacy of a class
8 representative, a court must answer two questions: “(1) do the named plaintiffs and their counsel
9 have any conflicts of interest with other class members; and (2) will the named plaintiffs and their
10 counsel prosecute the action vigorously on behalf of the class?” *Staton v. Boeing Co.*, 327 F.3d
11 938, 957 (9th Cir. 2003) (citing *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020).

12 Plaintiffs contend that their claims are typical of the class “because they purchased the
13 same Modems as the class (which contained the same latency defects as the class), experienced the
14 same latency issues as those alleged by the class, and seek to recover damages under the same
15 legal theories as the class.” Mot. at 14. Plaintiffs also argue that there is no evidence of any
16 conflict with the class and that the named plaintiffs will vigorously prosecute the action. *Id.* at 15.
17 Defendant addresses typicality and adequacy together and argues that each named California
18 Plaintiff is neither typical of the class nor an adequate representative. Opp’n at 14-16. The Court
19 addresses each Plaintiff in turn.

20 **a. Knowles**

21 Defendant argues that Knowles is not a typical or adequate class representative because
22 Knowles “is a convicted felon and current registered sex offender.” Opp’n at 14. Because “[t]he
23 only evidence Mr. Knowles has presented to support his claim that he experienced poor
24 performance with his modem is his own testimony,” Defendant asserts that Knowles is subject to
25 the unique defense of impeachment based on his felony convictions. *Id.* Defendant’s argument is
26 not persuasive.

1 (finding that convictions for assaults with deadly weapons and DUI convictions that were more
2 than 20 years old did not render class representative inadequate); *In re Facebook Privacy Litig.*,
3 2016 WL 4585817, at *5-6 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 2, 2016) (finding that two year old felony
4 embezzlement conviction did not render class representative inadequate or atypical); *Stemple v.*
5 *QC Holdings, Inc.*, 2014 WL 4409817, at *9 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 5, 2014) (finding class representative
6 adequate despite 14 year old conviction for sex with a minor); *Marsh*, 2014 WL 554553 at *10
7 (finding that guilty plea to drug charge does not render class representative inadequate).
8 Accordingly, the Court concludes that Knowles is a typical and adequate class representative.

9 **b. Walton**

10 Defendant next argues that Walton is not typical or adequate because he is subject to the
11 unique defense that he sold his Modem on eBay on June 15, 2017, after filing this suit. Opp'n at
12 14-15. Defendant argues that Defendant was unable to examine Walton's Modem as a result and
13 so accuses Walton of spoliating evidence. *Id.* Defendant also contends that because Walton
14 recouped \$61.99 for his Modem, he may not be entitled to any damages. *Id.* at 15.

15 Taking the last argument first, as the Court explained above, whether Walton is entitled to
16 restitution is a separate question from the amount of restitution to which he is entitled. *See*
17 *Pulaski & Middleman*, 802 F.3d at 985. To the extent that Walton may be owed \$0 in restitution,
18 that is a matter of damage calculations, and the Ninth Circuit has held that "damage calculations
19 alone cannot defeat certification." *Yokoyama*, 594 F.3d at 1094; *see Pulaski & Middleman*, 802
20 F.3d at 988 (holding that "*Yokoyama* remains the law of this court, even after *Comcast*").

21 Turning to Defendant's first argument, "[s]poliation of evidence is the destruction or
22 significant alteration of evidence, or the failure to preserve property for another's use as evidence,
23 in pending or future litigation." *Kearney v. Foley & Lardner, LLP*, 590 F.3d 638, 649 (9th Cir.
24 2009) (internal quotation marks omitted). "Although the Ninth Circuit has not precisely defined
25 when the duty to preserve is triggered, trial courts in this Circuit generally agree that, "[a]s soon as
26 a potential claim is identified, a litigant is under a duty to preserve evidence which it knows or

1 reasonably should know is relevant to the action.” *Apple v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 888 F. Supp. 2d
 2 976, 991 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (quoting *In re Napster, Inc. Copyright Litig.*, 462 F. Supp. 2d 1060,
 3 1067 (N.D. Cal. 2006)). Thus, “[a] party’s destruction of evidence qualifies as willful spoliation if
 4 the party has ‘some notice that the [evidence] w[as] *potentially* relevant to the litigation before [it]
 5 w[as] destroyed.” *Leon v. IDX Sys. Corp.*, 464 F.3d 951, 959 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *United*
 6 *States v. Kitsap Physicians Serv.*, 314 F.3d 995, 1001 (9th Cir. 2002)).

7 Sanctions for spoliation arise where a litigant (1) had a duty to preserve evidence in its
 8 control; (2) destroyed evidence “with a culpable state of mind”; and (3) a reasonable trier of fact
 9 could find that the destroyed evidence was relevant. *Apple*, 888 F. Supp. 2d at 996-97. The
 10 Second Circuit and district courts in this circuit have found that a plaintiff’s spoliation of evidence
 11 can render a putative class representative inadequate. *See Falcon v. Philips Elecs. N. Am. Corp.*,
 12 304 F. App’x 896, 897 (2d Cir. 2008) (“Falcon’s disposal of the television set presented such a
 13 danger [of becoming the focus of litigation]—both with respect to (1) proving a design defect and
 14 (2) defending against a charge of spoliation of evidence—and it was far from an abuse of
 15 discretion for the District Court to conclude, in light of that danger, that Falcon could not serve as
 16 an adequate class representative.”); *Victorino v. FCA US LLC*, 2018 WL 2455432, at *9 (S.D. Cal.
 17 June 1, 2018) (“Tavitian will be unable to vigorously prosecute the action while he will be subject
 18 to questions arising from the spoliation of evidence and overcoming the mandatory presumption
 19 that the lost evidence is relevant and favorable to FCA.”); *Doyle v. Chrysler Grp. LLC*, 2014 WL
 20 7690155, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 9, 2014) (“Like all class members, Allen will be required to prove
 21 all elements of her claim, but unlike other class members, she would also be required to overcome
 22 any adverse inference a jury might draw as a result of her sale of the vehicle.”), *reversed on other*
 23 *grounds*, 663 F. App’x 576 (9th Cir. 2016).

24 Here, Defendant observes that the Court “may impose sanctions” on Walton and his
 25 counsel for the sale of the Modem, *see* Opp’n at 15, but Defendant does not actually move for
 26 sanctions. Plaintiffs respond that there is no allegation that Walton acted in bad faith. Reply at 8.

1 Specifically, Plaintiffs state that Walton sold his Modem two weeks before Defendant
2 “communicated that it intended to inspect plaintiffs’ Modems” because the Modem did not suit his
3 needs. *Id.* (citing Walton Dep., ECF No. 122-8 at 3); *see also* Opp’n at 14 n.5 (citing June 28,
4 2017 filing for proposition that Defendant stated early in the litigation that it intended to inspect
5 the Modems).

6 However, Plaintiffs do not dispute that Walton sold his Modem after filing the instant suit.
7 Thus, at the time that Walton sold his Modem, Walton clearly bore a duty to preserve his Modem,
8 because the Modem itself was obviously at least “*potentially* relevant” to his allegations that the
9 Modem was defective. *See Leon*, 464 F.3d at 959. Thus, even if Plaintiffs are correct that Walton
10 did not act in bad faith, sanctions may still be appropriate. *See Lofton v. Verizon Wireless (VAW)*
11 *LLC*, 308 F.R.D. 276, 287 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (“The Court need not find bad faith by the offending
12 part before issuing sanctions for destruction of evidence; willfulness or fault can suffice.”).

13 Moreover, even if the Court does not actually sanction Walton, the issue of spoliation can still
14 render him an inadequate representative. For example, in *Akaosugi v. Benihana Nat’l Corp.*, 282
15 F.R.D. 241 (N.D. Cal. 2012), another court in this district denied a motion for spoliation sanctions
16 but nonetheless found that “[t]here is too much at risk . . . that issues unique to plaintiff Nguyen,
17 namely those addressed in the briefing on the motion for sanctions, will impede plaintiff Nguyen’s
18 ability to vigorously represent the interests of the class.” *Id.* at 257.

19 Plaintiffs argue that Defendant is not prejudiced by Walton’s sale of the Modem because
20 Defendant never sought to test any of the other Plaintiffs’ Modems for defects. *Id.* at 9 (citing
21 ECF No. 122-4 ¶ 2). However, Defendant did inspect the outer casings of the other Plaintiffs’
22 Modems to see whether Plaintiffs had opened or otherwise altered the Modems, which Defendant
23 contends would have voided the warranties. ECF No. 122-4 ¶ 2; Opp’n at 14 n.5 (explaining
24 purpose of visual inspections). Thus, inspection of Walton’s Modem would have at least been
25 relevant to one of Defendant’s affirmative defenses, if not other issues as well.

26 Overall, the Court finds that at the time that Walton sold his Modem, he had a duty to

1 preserve the Modem as evidence in the instant litigation. Thus, even in the absence of bad faith,
2 the spoliation issue, which is unique to Walton, risks becoming a focus in the litigation.
3 Accordingly, the Court finds that Walton is not an adequate class representative. *See Akaosugi*,
4 282 F.R.D. at 257.

5 **c. Reyna**

6 Defendant argues that Reyna, a software engineer, is not a typical or adequate class
7 representative because some of his testimony allegedly contradicts the contentions of other named
8 Plaintiffs. Opp'n at 15. Specifically, Defendant asserts that Reyna testified that Comcast's
9 provisioning of fewer than 32 download channels was not material to him because he did not
10 subscribe to Comcast's gigabit service, which Defendant contends undermines Plaintiffs' theory
11 of liability based on the alleged misrepresentation of the Modem's compatibility with Comcast.
12 *Id.* (citing Reyna Dep., ECF No. 93-13, at 56:14-22; 25:1-26:1). Defendant also argues that Reyna
13 testified that he did not experience any issues with audio and video conferencing as a result of the
14 alleged latency defect. *Id.* (citing Reyna Dep. at 67:5-22).

15 Plaintiffs respond that they did not propose Reyna as a class representative on the Comcast
16 compatibility theory, which makes his testimony about the download channels irrelevant. Reply at
17 8. Plaintiffs' argument might be persuasive if Plaintiffs had proposed a subclass related to the
18 Comcast compatibility theory and Reyna was not proposed as a representative for that subclass.
19 However, Plaintiffs have not proposed a subclass related to the Comcast compatibility theory. *See*
20 Reply at 2 n.1. Instead, Plaintiffs frame the Comcast compatibility theory as one of two
21 independent bases to support classwide liability under the UCL, FAL, and CLRA, the first being
22 that the latency defects made Defendant's representations about speed and reliability misleading,
23 and the second being that Comcast's refusal to allow the Modem to use all 32 download channels
24 on its network made Defendant's representation that the Modem was compatible with Comcast
25 misleading. *See* Mot. at 2 n.2, 20-21. Thus, Plaintiffs appear to envision that Reyna would serve
26 as a class representative for the entire class of California Modem purchasers, but Reyna would not

1 represent that same class on one of the two theories of liability in this case. *See* Mot. at 20 n.17
2 (stating that “Plaintiffs seek certification of [the Comcast] issue only on behalf of proposed class
3 representatives Alexander, Knowles, and Walton, who were each unaware of this limitation and
4 who would not have purchased their Modems had they known that they did not support 32
5 channels or 1.4 Gbps speeds on Comcast.”).

6 Plaintiffs cite no authority for such an arrangement. Nor do Plaintiffs otherwise address
7 the typicality and adequacy issues presented by Reyna only pursuing one of the two theories of
8 liability asserted by the rest of the class. *See Rodriguez*, 591 F.3d at 1124 (noting that typicality is
9 satisfied when “each class member makes similar legal arguments to prove the defendants’
10 liability”); *Mckinnon v. Dollar Thrifty Automotive Grp., Inc.*, 2016 WL 879784, at *7 (N.D. Cal.
11 Mar. 8, 2016) (finding named plaintiff inadequate in part because her claim was based on a
12 different legal theory than the rest of the class). Indeed, the fact that Plaintiffs did not propose
13 Reyna as a class representative on the Comcast compatibility theory is effectively a concession
14 that Reyna would not be a typical or adequate representative of other class members with respect
15 to the Comcast compatibility. Similarly, Reyna will be unable to adequately defend the interests
16 of the class because, by Plaintiffs’ own admission, Reyna will not represent the class on one of its
17 two theories of liability.

18 Accordingly, because Reyna’s testimony about the Comcast compatibility issue conflicts
19 with one of Plaintiffs’ two theories of liability and because Plaintiffs concede that Reyna would
20 not represent the class on one of Plaintiffs’ two theories of liability, the Court finds that Reyna is
21 not a typical or adequate representative.

22 **d. Alexander**

23 Finally, Defendant argues that Alexander is not typical or adequate because Alexander
24 testified that he chose which modem to buy based on speed and the number of download channels.
25 Opp’n at 15-16 (citing Alexander Dep., ECF No. 93-11 at 11:22-14:25). Defendant concludes that
26 “Alexander cannot represent a class of individuals who claim ARRIS engaged in false advertising

1 because he cannot identify any specific ARRIS representations that he relied upon in making his
2 purchase of the SB6190.” *Id.* at 16. Defendant’s argument is not supported by the record.
3 Contrary to Defendant’s representation, Alexander testified that he spent ten minutes at the store
4 comparing different modems’ boxes and, more importantly, Alexander identified specific
5 statements from the Modem’s box upon which he relied in deciding to buy the Modem. *See*
6 Alexander Dep. at 14:6-16, 32:1-13; Reply at 7. Indeed, the following exchange occurred during
7 Alexander’s deposition:

8 Q: At the time that you made the purchase, was there anything in particular on the
9 box that you relied on in making the purchase?

10 A: That the upload and download channels, that, and on the back – it really states
11 how much – implies how much faster and better it is for online gaming and such.

12 Q: And what are you referring to specifically there?

13 A: Where it says “high performance online gaming.” Where it also says
14 “unbelievable download speeds,” and “create a future-proof network capable of
15 download speeds of up to 1.4 gigabytes per second.”

16 Alexander Dep. at 32:1-13. Moreover, in Alexander’s sworn declaration Alexander states that he
17 reviewed the Modem’s packaging, including the statements on the box that the Modem was
18 optimized for “High-Performance Online Gaming” and would yield “unbelievable download
19 speeds.” Alexander says in his declaration that he relied on these statements. ECF No. 80-1 ¶ 4.
20 Alexander also states in his declaration that he “believed that the Modem was a fast, reliable
21 modem suitable for online gaming.” ECF No. 80-1 ¶ 4. Nothing about these statements renders
22 Alexander an atypical or inadequate plaintiff.

23 In sum, the Court finds that the proposed classes satisfy the numerosity and commonality
24 requirements of Rule 23(a). In addition, the Court finds that Plaintiffs Knowles and Alexander
25 satisfy the typicality and adequacy requirements, whereas the Court finds that Walton and Reyna
26 are not typical or adequate class representatives. Because all the requirements of Rule 23(a) are

1 thus satisfied, the Court proceeds to analyze Rule 23(b).

2 **D. Rule 23(b) Analysis**

3 **1. Rule 23(b)(3) Predominance**

4 Under Rule 23(b)(3), plaintiffs must show “that the questions of law or fact common to
5 class members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members.” Fed. R. Civ.
6 P. 23(b)(3). The Rule 23(b)(3) predominance requirement is “even more demanding” than Rule
7 23(a)’s commonality counterpart. *Comcast Corp. v. Behrend*, 569 U.S. 27, 34 (2013).
8 Predominance “tests whether proposed classes are sufficiently cohesive to warrant adjudication by
9 representation.” *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 623 (citation omitted). The Ninth Circuit has held that
10 “there is clear justification for handling the dispute on a representative rather than an individual
11 basis” if “common questions present a significant aspect of the case and they can be resolved for
12 all members of the class in a single adjudication.” *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1022. As the U.S.
13 Supreme Court recently explained, “[t]he predominance inquiry asks whether the common,
14 aggregation-enabling, issues in the case are more prevalent or important than the non-common,
15 aggregation-defeating, individual issues.” *Tyson Foods, Inc. v. Bouaphakeo*, 136 S. Ct. 1036,
16 1045 (2016) (quoting 2 W. Rubenstein, *Newberg on Class Actions* § 4:49 (5th ed. 2012)). “When
17 ‘one or more of the central issues in the action are common to the class and can be said to
18 predominate, the action may be considered proper under Rule 23(b)(3) even though other
19 important matters will have to be tried separately, such as damages or some affirmative defenses
20 peculiar to some individual class members.’” *Id.* (quoting 7AA C. Wright, A. Miller, & M. Kane,
21 *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 1778 (3d ed. 2005)).

22 Plaintiffs assert that common questions predominate as to the warranty and fraud claims
23 because those claims each turn on “objective questions that will resolve the heart of the litigation
24 for all class members.” Mot. at 16. Specifically, as to the Song-Beverly warranty claim, Plaintiffs
25 contend that whether the Modem was suitable for its ordinary purpose will be answered based on
26 classwide proof about the existence and effects of the alleged latency defects. *Id.* at 16-18. As to

1 the claims under the FAL and fraudulent prong of the UCL, Plaintiffs argue that Defendant’s
2 representations about the Modem’s speed and reliability were “remarkably uniform” across the
3 Modems’ packaging, Defendant’s website, and third party sellers’ websites. *Id.* at 18-19. Because
4 the representations were uniform, Plaintiffs contend that liability turns on whether a reasonable
5 consumer would be misled by Defendant’s representations. In turn, the “reasonable consumer”
6 standard is subject to common proof. *Id.* at 19-20. Similarly, with respect to the CLRA claim,
7 Plaintiffs argue that “an inference of common reliance may be applied to a CLRA class that
8 alleges a material misrepresentation consisting of a failure to disclose a particular fact.” *Id.* at 22
9 (quoting *McAdams v. Monier, Inc.*, 182 Cal. App. 4th 174, 178 (2010)). As to the UCL’s unfair
10 prong, Plaintiffs contend that the inquiry is objective and can be shown through common proof.
11 *Mot.* at 21. Finally, with respect to the UCL’s unlawful prong, Plaintiffs argue that both the Song-
12 Beverly and CLRA claims could serve as predicate acts, and because the Song-Beverly and CLRA
13 claims are susceptible to common proof, so too is the UCL’s unlawful prong. *Id.* at 21.

14 Plaintiffs also assert that damages can be determined on a classwide basis because under
15 any of Plaintiffs’ claims, the recovery “would be calculated by subtracting the actual value of the
16 product at the time of purchase from the price paid.” *Id.* at 23. To determine the actual value of
17 the Modems at the time of purchase, Plaintiffs plan to use a choice-based conjoint study. *Id.* at 23-
18 24.

19 Defendant challenges predominance on three grounds. First, Defendant argues that
20 Plaintiffs have failed to establish proof of a common defect. *Opp’n* at 17-19. Second, Defendant
21 asserts that the materiality and reliance elements of the CLRA, FAL, and UCL claims are not
22 susceptible to common proof. *Id.* at 19-22. Third, Defendant argues that Plaintiffs’ damages
23 model does not match Plaintiffs’ theory of liability and as a result fails under *Comcast*, 569 U.S.
24 27. *Opp’n* at 22-25. The Court addresses these arguments in turn.

25 **a. Common Defect**

26 Defendant first argues that Plaintiffs’ liability theory is based on four alleged common

1 defects that cause various performance issues, but Plaintiffs have not set forth sufficient evidence
2 that such defects exist. Specifically, Defendant criticizes Plaintiffs’ computer networking expert,
3 Dr. Newman, for failing to conduct any tests of the Modem and failing to suggest an alternate
4 Modem design. Opp’n at 17-18. However, these arguments misapprehend both Plaintiffs’ burden
5 at the class certification stage and the purpose of Newman’s report.

6 **i. Plaintiffs’ Burden**

7 “In order to satisfy the predominance requirement, the plaintiff need not prove the
8 existence of the defect.” *Edwards v. Ford Motor Co.*, 603 F. App’x 538, 540 (9th Cir. 2015)
9 (citing *Amgen*, 568 U.S. at 459). “Plaintiffs’ position [on the existence of defects] may or may not
10 prevail, but that is a merits question not appropriately addressed at the class certification stage.”
11 *Just Film, Inc. v. Buono*, 847 F.3d 1108, 1122 (9th Cir. 2017). This is because “Rule 23(b)(3)
12 requires a showing that *questions* common to the class predominate, not that those questions will
13 be answered, on the merits, in favor of the class.” *Amgen*, 568 U.S. at 459. Here, that means that
14 Plaintiffs’ burden at this stage is not to establish that the alleged common latency defects exist.
15 Instead, Plaintiffs’ burden is to establish that the existence of the defects is subject to common
16 proof, and that such common questions predominate over individual questions. Plaintiffs have
17 carried that burden. Plaintiffs’ theory is that all Modems have the Puma 6 chip, and the Puma 6
18 chip causes the same four latency defects in all Modems. Whether Plaintiffs are correct that the
19 latency defects exist is a question common to the class. *See Amgen*, 568 U.S. at 459 (“The alleged
20 misrepresentations and omissions, whether material or immaterial, would be so equally for all
21 investors composing the class.”). “As vital, the plaintiff class’s inability to prove [the existence of
22 the defects] would not result in individual questions predominating. Instead, a failure of proof on
23 the issue of [the existence of the defects] would end the case.” *Id.* at 459-60.

24 Fighting this conclusion, Defendant asserts that “it is impossible to determine—on a
25 classwide basis—whether the SB6190 (or any cable modem) *causes* a consumer to experience
26 performance problems (i.e., slow internet).” Opp’n at 18. Defendant’s expert, Allen Walston,

1 who is also an employee of Defendant, explains that “[t]here are a number of other factors that can
2 increase perceived delay on the Internet, including, but not limited to, a user’s Internet service
3 provider, a user’s Internet service subscription, the number of individuals using the modem, the
4 number and type of devices using the Internet through the modem, the types of applications used,
5 the time of day for predominate use, level of network traffic, CMTS responsiveness, load on
6 intervening servers, neighborhood factors, and load on home network.” Walston Report, ECF No.
7 94-6 ¶ 10. Walston explains that “[o]utside of a laboratory setting where some contributing
8 factors to latency may be isolated or measured, the source of network latency at any one time
9 cannot be ascribed to any individual portion of the network. In other words, it is impossible for a
10 user experiencing delay on the Internet to isolate the delay that each component of his/her network
11 contributes to that delay.” *Id.* ¶ 12. According to Walston, “[t]he plaintiffs in this case appear to
12 have recognized that difficulty and chosen to seize on ARRIS’s and Intel’s own testing to try to
13 prove that some deficiency existed, since they were unable to prove any concrete real-world
14 impact.” *Id.*

15 In other words, Defendant argues that because it would be difficult to determine whether
16 any particular incidence of slowness that a user experiences is actually attributable to the Modem,
17 as opposed to some other network element, common questions do not predominate. However, the
18 Ninth Circuit’s decision in *Wolin* defeats this argument. The plaintiffs in *Wolin* alleged certain
19 Land Rover vehicles were defective because the vehicles had a “defective alignment geometry”
20 that caused the tires to wear more quickly than usual. *Wolin*, 617 F.3d at 1170. Land Rover
21 argued that common issues did not predominate for the purposes of class certification because “the
22 evidence w[ould] demonstrate that the prospective class members’ vehicles do not suffer from a
23 common defect, but rather, from tire wear due to individual factors such as driving habits and
24 weather.” *Id.* at 1173. The Ninth Circuit rejected this argument, noting that the plaintiffs
25 “assert[ed] that the defect exists in the alignment geometry, not in the tires, [and] that Land Rover
26 failed to reveal material facts in violation of consumer protection laws.” *Id.* *Wolin* therefore held

1 that “[a]lthough individual factors may affect premature tire wear, they do not affect whether the
2 vehicles were sold with an alignment defect” and thus that “all of [the plaintiffs’] allegations are
3 susceptible to proof by generalized evidence.” *Id.*

4 The same is true in the instant case. Individual factors may affect class members’ Internet
5 performance, but these individual factors do not affect the ultimate question whether the Modems
6 were sold with latency defects. Like Land Rover in *Wolin*, what Defendant argues here is
7 “whether class members can win on the merits.” *Id.* Plaintiffs argue that the Modems contain
8 latency defects that cause performance issues. Mot. at 1, 4; ECF No. 76-1 at 33-45 (expert report
9 of Newman identifying a HTTP latency defect, a TCP latency defect, a UDP latency defect, a
10 DNS latency defect, and “instability/packet loss” issues). Defendant responds that there are no
11 defects in the Modems and that performance issues could be caused by any number of other
12 network elements. *See* Opp’n at 18-19.

13 The Court need not decide at this stage which party is correct. *See Amgen*, 568 U.S. at 466
14 (“Merits questions may be considered to the extent—but only to the extent—that they are relevant
15 to determining whether the Rule 23 prerequisites for class certification are satisfied.”). In order to
16 determine whether Rule 23(b)(3)’s predominance requirement is met, the Court need only
17 consider Plaintiffs’ theory of the case and the type of evidence that Plaintiffs will use to prove this
18 theory. Specifically, Plaintiffs allege that the Modems contain four common latency defects, and
19 Plaintiffs point to Defendant’s and Intel’s own testing data as common proof of the alleged defects
20 present in all Modems. Plaintiffs then rely on Newman’s report to interpret the testing data and to
21 explain how the results of the testing data would likely manifest in terms of performance issues
22 that users would notice.

23 Defendant faults Newman for failing to perform any independent testing of the Modem
24 and for relying on the documents that Plaintiffs’ counsel identified as relevant. Defendant moves
25 to exclude Newman’s testimony under *Daubert* as a result. *See* ECF No. 94-10 (“Newman
26 *Daubert* Mot.”). Accordingly, because the Court cites Newman in its analysis, the Court briefly

1 addresses the *Daubert* challenge to Newman.

2 **ii. *Daubert* Challenge to Newman**

3 Federal Rule of Evidence 702 allows admission of “scientific, technical, or other
4 specialized knowledge” by a qualified expert if it will “help the trier of fact to understand the
5 evidence or to determine a fact in issue.” Fed. R. Evid. 702. Expert testimony is admissible
6 pursuant to Rule 702 if it is both relevant and reliable. *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 589. An expert
7 witness may provide opinion testimony if: (1) the testimony is based upon sufficient facts or data;
8 (2) the testimony is the product of reliable principles and methods; and (3) the expert has reliably
9 applied the principles and methods to the facts of the case. Fed. R. Evid. 702. In *Daubert*, the
10 Supreme Court identified four factors that “may” bear on such an analysis, including: (1) whether
11 the theory can be and has been tested; (2) whether the theory has been peer reviewed and
12 published; (3) what the theory’s known or potential error rate is; and (4) whether the theory enjoys
13 general acceptance in the applicable scientific community. *Murray v. S. Route Maritime SA*, 870
14 F.3d 915, 922 (9th Cir. 2017) (citing *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 593-94).

15 However, the Ninth Circuit has acknowledged that these four factors “are not ‘equally
16 applicable (or applicable at all) in every case.’” *Id.* (quoting *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm.,*
17 *Inc.*, 43 F.3d 1311, 1317 (9th Cir. 1995)). “Applicability ‘depend[s] on the nature of the issue, the
18 expert’s particular expertise, and the subject of his testimony.’” *Id.* (quoting *Kumho Tire Co. v.*
19 *Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 150 (1999)). “A district court may permissibly choose not to examine
20 factors that are not ‘reasonable measures of reliability in a particular case.’” *Id.* (quoting *Kumho*
21 *Tire Co.*, 526 U.S. at 153).

22 “The duty falls squarely upon the district court to ‘act as a gatekeeper to exclude junk
23 science that does not meet Federal Rule of Evidence 702’s reliability standards.’” *Estate of*
24 *Barabin v. AstenJohnson, Inc.*, 740 F.3d 457, 463 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Ellis v. Costco*
25 *Wholesale Corp.*, 657 F.3d 970, 982 (9th Cir. 2011)). However, this duty “is to evaluate the
26 soundness of the expert’s methodology, not the correctness of the expert’s conclusions.”

1 *Fitzhenry-Russell*, 2018 WL 3126385 at *2 (citing *Primiano v. Cook*, 598 F.3d 558, 564 (9th Cir.
2 2010)). Moreover, the inquiry into admissibility of expert opinion is a “flexible one,” where
3 “[s]haky but admissible evidence is to be attacked by cross examination, contrary evidence, and
4 attention to the burden of proof, not exclusion.” *Primiano*, 598 F.3d at 564 (citing *Daubert*, 509
5 U.S. at 594, 596). In other words, “[t]he Court has broad discretion and flexibility in assessing an
6 expert’s reliability.” *Fitzhenry-Russell*, 2018 WL 3126385 at *2 (citing *Estate of Barabin*, 740
7 F.3d at 463).

8 Here, Newman, who holds a bachelor’s degree in mathematics and a master’s degree and
9 Ph.D. in computer science, is well qualified in the area of computer networking. Newman has
10 published more than thirty peer-reviewed papers on computer networking, including on the subject
11 of latency reduction. ECF No. 76-1, ¶¶ 1-2. Newman also is a professor of computer science at
12 the University of Florida. *Id.* ¶ 6.

13 Defendant argues that Newman’s opinion is unreliable and should be excluded because
14 Newman did not perform any independent testing on the Modem. Newman *Daubert* Mot. at 7-8.
15 This argument misconstrues both the law governing expert opinions and the purpose of Newman’s
16 report. Specifically, nothing requires that an expert conduct independent testing in every case.
17 Federal Rule of Evidence 703 provides that “[a]n expert may base an opinion on facts or data in
18 the case that the expert has been made aware of or personally observed.” Fed. R. Evid. 703. The
19 U.S. Supreme Court recognized in *Daubert* that “[u]nlike an ordinary witness, an expert is
20 permitted wide latitude to offer opinions, including those that are not based on firsthand
21 knowledge or observation.” 509 U.S. at 592; see *In re NJOY, Inc. Consumer Class Action Litig.*,
22 120 F. Supp. 3d 1050, 1071 (C.D. Cal. 2015) (“An expert is of course permitted to testify to an
23 opinion formed on the basis of information that is handed to rather than developed by him—
24 information of which he lacks first-hand knowledge and which might not be admissible in
25 evidence no matter by whom presented.” (internal quotation marks omitted)). For example, in
26 *Sementilli v. Trinidad Corp.*, 155 F.3d 1130 (9th Cir. 1998), the Ninth Circuit held that a doctor’s

1 opinion in a slip and fall case was admissible even though the doctor did not personally examine
2 the plaintiff. *Id.* at 1134. Citing Federal Rule of Evidence 703 and *Daubert*, the Ninth Circuit
3 explained that the doctor’s “opinions and inferences were based on his review of [the plaintiff’s]
4 medical records, as well as his knowledge, experience, training and education.” *Id.* As such, the
5 Ninth Circuit held that the expert would help the jury understand the evidence and that district
6 court’s exclusion of the doctor’s testimony based on lack of firsthand knowledge was an abuse of
7 discretion. *Id.*

8 To be sure, there may be circumstances, depending on the purpose and subject of the
9 expert’s testimony, where independent testing would be necessary to support the expert’s opinion.
10 However, this case is not one of those circumstances. Plaintiffs offer Newman to help the Court
11 and the jury interpret Defendant’s and Intel’s own test results and technical data and to opine on
12 the ways in which those test results would manifest as performance issues. Newman’s role is thus
13 akin to the doctor’s role in *Sementilli*: to review Defendant’s and Intel’s records and interpret them
14 based on his knowledge, experience, training, and education. *See Sementilli*, 155 F.3d at 1134;
15 ECF No. 112-3 (“Newman Daubert Opp’n”) (“Dr. Newman’s role as an expert in this case, based
16 on his extensive experience in computer networking, is to educate this Court regarding what the
17 extensive, confidential data produced by Arris and Intel concerning the Modem mean.”). The fact
18 that Newman relied on the results of tests that Defendant and Intel had already performed rather
19 than running his own tests does not render his opinion unreliable, particularly because Defendant
20 does not dispute the reliability of the underlying data. Of course, Defendant may ultimately
21 persuade the factfinder that the conclusions Newman draws about the real-world effects of
22 Defendant’s and Intel’s test results are wrong, potentially in part because Newman did not have
23 enough information about the environments in which Defendant and Intel ran their tests. *See*
24 *Newman Daubert Mot.* at 9-10, 14. However, “the appropriate way to discredit [Newman’s
25 interpretation of the test results] [i]s through competing evidence and incisive cross examination,”
26 not exclusion. *Murray*, 870 F.3d at 925.

1 Defendant also attacks Newman for basing his opinion on documents that were “cherry-
2 picked” from all of the discovery in this case and “highlighted” for him by Plaintiffs’ counsel.
3 Newman Daubert Mot. at 4, 8-10. This argument is disingenuous. Defendant cites no authority
4 for the proposition that an expert must independently sort through all of the discovery in a case in
5 order to determine the relevant evidence. Such a rule would be incredibly costly and time
6 consuming for the expert, who necessarily would be duplicating the work that the attorneys in the
7 case had already performed. To the extent that Defendant believes that Newman failed to consider
8 relevant evidence of record or formed opinions based on unreliable data, Defendant is free to
9 cross-examine Newman at trial on the foundation for his opinions. *See Murray*, 870 F.3d at 925.

10 The Court finds that Defendant’s remaining arguments go to the weight of Newman’s
11 opinions, not to their admissibility. Overall, considering the purpose for which Plaintiffs offer
12 Newman’s testimony, the Court finds that Newman’s testimony would assist the Court and the
13 factfinder in understanding the significance of the technical test result evidence in this case.
14 Defendant’s motion to exclude Newman is DENIED.

15 **iii. Conclusion as to Common Defect Argument**

16 As in *Wolin*, whether Plaintiffs’ allegation of the existence of the defects is true can be
17 determined on a common basis. Accordingly, Defendant’s argument that there are no common
18 defects does not defeat predominance. *See Davidson v. Apple*, 2018 WL 2325426, at *20 (N.D.
19 Cal. May 8, 2018) (reaching same conclusion in response to similar argument); *Philips v. Ford*
20 *Motor Co.*, 2016 WL 7428810, at *14 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2016) (same), *aff’d*, 726 F. App’x 608
21 (9th Cir. 2018).

22 **b. Materiality and Reliance Are Susceptible to Common Proof**

23 Defendant’s next predominance argument is that Plaintiffs are “unable to show that
24 materiality and reliance are susceptible to common classwide evidence to support certification of
25 their proposed CLRA, FAL and UCL classes.” Opp’n at 19. As a result, Defendant contends that
26 individual questions of materiality and reliance predominate. In general, the Ninth Circuit has

1 explained that “[u]nder California law, class members in CLRA and UCL are not required to
 2 prove their individual reliance on the allegedly misleading statements. Instead, the standard in
 3 actions under both the CLRA and UCL is whether ‘members of the public are likely to be
 4 deceived.’” *Bradach v. Pharmavite, LLC*, --- F. App’x ---, 2018 WL 2250508, at *2 (9th Cir. May
 5 17, 2018) (quoting *Kasky v. Nike, Inc.*, 27 Cal. 4th 939, 951 (2002)). “For this reason, courts have
 6 explained that CLRA and UCL claims are ‘ideal for class certification because they will not
 7 require the court to investigate class members’ individual interaction with the product.’” *Id.*
 8 (quoting *Tait v. BSH Home Appliances Corp.*, 289 F.R.D. 466, 480 (C.D. Cal. 2012)). The FAL
 9 employs a similar objective standard for misrepresentations: whether the public is likely to be
 10 deceived. *See Ebner v. Fresh, Inc.*, 838 F.3d 958, 965 (9th Cir. 2016) (“[T]he California
 11 consumer protection statutes [including the FAL] are governed by the ‘reasonable consumer’ test.
 12 Under this standard, Plaintiff must ‘show that members of the public are likely to be deceived.’”
 13 (quoting *Williams v. Gerber Prods. Co.*, 552 F.3d 934, 938 (9th Cir. 2008))); *Stearns*, 655 F.3d at
 14 1020 (“[T]o state a claim under either the UCL or the false advertising law, based on false
 15 advertising or promotional practices, it is necessary only to show that members of the public are
 16 likely to be deceived.” (quoting *In re Tobacco II Cases*, 46 Cal. 4th at 213)).

17 Thus, “[e]ach statute allows plaintiffs to establish materiality and reliance (i.e., causation
 18 and injury) by showing that a reasonable person would have considered the defendant’s
 19 representation material.” *Fitzhenry-Russell v. Dr. Pepper Snapple Grp., Inc.*, 2018 WL 3126385,
 20 at *15 (N.D. Cal. June 26, 2018) (quoting *In re ConAgra Foods, Inc.*, 90 F. Supp. 3d 919, 983
 21 (C.D. Cal. 2015), *aff’d sub nom. Briseno v. ConAgra Foods, Inc.*, 844 F.3d 1121 (9th Cir. 2017),
 22 *and aff’d sub nom. Briseno v. ConAgra Foods, Inc.*, 674 F. App’x 654 (9th Cir. 2017)). UCL,
 23 CLRA, and FAL claims that rely on a theory of fraudulent omission are also susceptible to
 24 classwide proof because under California law, reliance can be inferred when an omission is
 25 material, and whether an omission is material is determined using a “reasonable consumer”
 26 standard. *See Daniel v. Ford Motor Co.*, 806 F.3d 1217, 1225 (9th Cir. 2015); *McAdams v.*

1 *Monier, Inc.*, 182 Cal. App. 4th 174, 178 (2010).

2 Here, Defendant argues that Plaintiffs’ case “is centered around the concept of a ‘latency’
3 defect,” but Defendant “made absolutely no representations regarding latency at all in connection
4 with the SB6190 (and certainly not the 4 specific types of latency cited by Plaintiffs’ technical
5 expert).” *Id.* at 20. As an initial matter, Defendant does not explain why the absence of any
6 representations about latency would be a predominance problem. If, as Defendant asserts, there is
7 a mismatch between the alleged defects and the alleged misrepresentations, individual issues
8 would not predominate; instead, Plaintiffs’ claims would fail on a classwide basis. *See Amgen*,
9 568 U.S. at 459-60; *see also Briseno v. ConAgra Foods, Inc.*, 674 F. App’x 654, 656-57 (9th Cir.
10 2017) (holding that whether a reasonable consumer would consider the challenged label
11 misleading is a merits issue that “do[es] not bear on predominance”).

12 Even if Defendant’s argument does go to predominance, Defendant’s argument still fails
13 because it misunderstands Plaintiffs’ theory of the case. Plaintiffs’ theory is that the four types of
14 latency defects cause performance issues that include decreased Internet speeds and glitches in
15 online gaming, video streaming, and audio and video conferencing. *See* SACC ¶¶ 51-52; Mot. at
16 1-2, 4-9; Newman Report ¶¶ 90, 169-76. Thus, Plaintiffs contend that Defendant’s statements
17 about speed and reliability were materially misleading. *See, e.g.*, SACC ¶ 239, 257, 265; Reply at
18 12-13. Moreover, Plaintiffs allege that the failure to disclose the latency defects was a fraudulent
19 omission. *See* Mot. at 20 (“Here, plaintiffs allege that Arris never disclosed to consumers . . . that
20 the SB6190 suffered from widespread network latency problems.”); Reply at 12 (similar). The
21 absence of any representations about latency in particular does not mean that individual issues
22 predominate.

23 In addition, Defendant argues that consumer reliance cannot be inferred for the class
24 because Plaintiffs have not shown that the alleged misstatements were material to the class.
25 Specifically, Defendant argues that the putative class members were not exposed to uniform
26 misrepresentations during the class period. Opp’n at 21-22. Defendant stresses that it “did little

1 online advertising and no print or other media advertising at all.” *Id.* at 21. If the alleged
2 misrepresentations were contained in advertisements, then Defendant’s limited advertising might
3 be relevant to the predominance analysis. *See, e.g., Mazza*, 666 F.3d at 596 (holding that “the
4 limited scope of th[e] advertising makes it unreasonable to assume that all class members viewed
5 it”). However, Defendant’s limited advertising is irrelevant in the instant case because the
6 misrepresentations upon which Plaintiffs allegedly relied were on the Modem’s packaging,
7 Defendant’s website, and the Modem’s product pages on retailers’ websites, not in advertisements.
8 *See Davidson*, 2018 WL 2325426 at *19 (distinguishing *Mazza* from facts of *Davidson*, where the
9 alleged omissions were on product packaging); *Guido v. L’Oreal, USA, Inc.*, 2013 WL 3353857,
10 at *11 (C.D. Cal. July 1, 2013) (same); SACC ¶¶ 10 (identifying packaging statements upon which
11 B. Alexander relied), 11 (identifying statements on Amazon.com’s Modem product page upon
12 which Knowles relied), 12 (identifying statements on Amazon.com’s Modem product page and
13 the Modem’s packaging upon which Reyna relied), 13 (identifying statements on Defendant’s
14 website upon which Walton relied), 45-49 (discussing statements and including photos of product
15 packaging); Exhs. 130-31 to Kahan Decl., ECF Nos. 85-61, 85-63 (layout for Modem box).
16 Indeed, Defendant concedes that it made representations about the Modem “on or in the box
17 packaging, on the ARRIS website and in information provided to retailers for their product
18 pages.” Opp’n at 22.

19 Plaintiffs have offered evidence that the representations on the product’s packaging were
20 substantially similar throughout the class period, and in turn that Defendant’s website and third
21 party retailers’ websites contained statements that were the same as or similar to the statements on
22 the packaging. *See, e.g., Ex. 7* to Kahan Decl., ECF No. 78-5 at 31:5-32:3, 140:5-10 (excerpts
23 from deposition of Jennifer Dale Hays stating that Defendant provided Amazon with language for
24 the product page and that the language was the “same content that was used in other places”); *id.*
25 at 162:1-16 (stating that primary message of packaging did not change throughout class period);
26 Ex. 129 to Kahan Decl., ECF No. 85-59 (image of Defendant’s website from relevant time

1 period). Such websites often included a picture of the product packaging as well. Defendant does
2 not dispute that the language on the packaging, Defendant’s website, and third party retailers’
3 websites was substantially similar.

4 Finally, Defendant contends that the Court would be required “to conduct individualized
5 inquiries to discover which class members read the box and warranty information.” Opp’n at 22.
6 However, Defendant offers no authority in support of this contention. As discussed above, the
7 Ninth Circuit, this Court, and other courts have held that such an individualized inquiry is not
8 required under California law. *See, e.g., Bradach*, 2018 WL 2250508 at *2 (stating that CLRA
9 and UCL claims do “not require the court to investigate class members’ individual interaction with
10 the product” (quoting *Tait*, 289 F.R.D. at 480)); *Fitzhenry-Russell*, 2018 WL 3126385 at *15
11 (rejecting argument that inquiry into how each consumer interpreted an allegedly misleading claim
12 was required); *Davidson*, 2018 WL 2325426 at *19 (rejecting argument that class members were
13 not uniformly exposed to alleged omissions on product packaging); *Butler v. Porsche Cars N.
14 Am., Inc.*, 2017 WL 1398316, at *11 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 19, 2017) (finding that “all class members
15 [who] purchased the product . . . were necessarily exposed to the defendant’s omissions [on the
16 packaging] prior to purchase in the same way” (internal quotation marks omitted)).

17 Accordingly, the Court concludes that common questions predominate over individual
18 questions with respect to the materiality and reliance elements of Plaintiffs’ CLRA, UCL, and
19 FAL claims.

20 **c. Plaintiffs’ Damages Model Satisfies Comcast**

21 Defendant’s final predominance argument is that Plaintiffs’ damages model fails to satisfy
22 the requirements set forth in *Comcast*. *See* Opp’n at 22-25. Although individual damages
23 calculations alone do not make class certification inappropriate under Rule 23(b)(3), *see Leyva v.
24 Medline Indus., Inc.*, 716 F.3d 510, 514 (9th Cir. 2013), the U.S. Supreme Court has held that the
25 plaintiff bears the burden of providing a damages model showing that “damages are susceptible of
26 measurement across the entire class for purposes of Rule 23(b)(3).” *Comcast*, 569 U.S. at 35. The

1 damages model “must measure only those damages attributable to” the plaintiff’s theory of
2 liability. *Id.* If the plaintiff does not offer a plausible damages model that matches her theory of
3 liability, “the problem is not just that the Court will have to look into individual situations to
4 determine the appropriate measure of damages; it is that Plaintiffs have not even told the Court
5 what data it should look for.” *In re MyFord Touch Consumer Litig.*, 2016 WL 7734558, at *15
6 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 14, 2016) (“*MyFord Touch*”).

7 As discussed above, Plaintiffs’ first theory of liability is that the Modem contained latency
8 defects that caused performance issues including slowed Internet connection speeds and glitches
9 while streaming video, playing online games, and using video and audio conferencing
10 applications. Plaintiffs contend that Defendant’s representations about fast and reliable Internet
11 connections and Defendant’s failure to disclose the latency defects were therefore misleading.
12 Plaintiffs’ second theory of liability relates to the Modem’s compatibility with Comcast’s network.
13 Plaintiffs allege Defendant knew that Comcast would not allow the Modem to use all 32 download
14 channels, which meant that the statement about compatibility with Comcast was misleading.
15 Plaintiffs allege that they were injured by paying more for the Modem than they otherwise would
16 have if they had known of the latency defects or the Comcast compatibility issue. SACCC ¶¶ 51-
17 52, 239, 257, 265; Mot. at 1-2, 4-9, 20; Reply at 12-13. Plaintiffs thus assert that for each of their
18 claims, “class members’ recovery would be calculated by subtracting the actual value of the
19 product at the time of purchase from the price paid.” Mot. at 23.

20 Plaintiffs’ proposed damages model is a “choice-based conjoint study . . . combined with
21 an economic analysis based on this conjoint study.” *Id.* One of Plaintiffs’ damages experts,
22 Steven Gaskin, explains that “[t]he general idea behind conjoint analysis is that the market value
23 for a particular product is driven by features or descriptions of features embodied in that product.”
24 ECF No. 77-1 (“Gaskin Report”) at ¶ 13. Survey respondents are therefore asked to choose
25 between different sets of product attributes, the responses are aggregated, and statistical methods
26 are then used to determine the value (often termed “partworth”) that consumers attach to each

1 specific attribute. *Id.* at ¶¶ 13, 16-21, 44-45, 48-54; *In re NJOY, Inc. Consumer Class Action*
2 *Litig.*, 120 F. Supp. 3d 1050, 1073 (C.D. Cal. 2015) (discussing conjoint analysis).

3 In the instant case, Gaskin proposes to ask survey respondents to choose between
4 hypothetical modems that differ in price, brand, download and upload speed, compatibility with
5 different cable network providers, warranty terms, security vulnerabilities, and level of latency.
6 Gaskin Report ¶ 40. Gaskin defines three different levels of latency: widespread latency problems
7 with normal Internet use, latency problems only when playing online games, and few or no latency
8 problems. *Id.* Widespread latency is defined as “[e]ffects from latency result in frequent delays
9 when loading web pages, playing online games, and using audio and video applications.” *Id.*
10 Latency specific to online games is defined as “[e]ffects from latency result in less responsible
11 online games. Other applications are unaffected.” *Id.* Few latency problems is defined as “[f]ew
12 or no effects from latency. Achieved modem performance is consistent and up to potential.” *Id.*

13 With respect to compatibility with different networks, Gaskin defines the three options as
14 (1) compatible with all major cable internet providers except Verizon, AT&T, and Centurylink;
15 (2) compatible with all major cable internet providers, but the maximum speed on Comcast is
16 1029 DL, 245 UL, even if the modem is designed for more; and (3) compatible with all major
17 cable internet providers. *Id.*

18 Each survey respondent will be shown twelve “choice tasks,” where each “choice task”
19 involves choosing between “three different, hypothetical modems that will be described by the
20 combinations of levels of the features” identified above. *Id.* ¶ 41. For each choice task,
21 respondents will be asked, “If these were your only options and you had to choose a modem,
22 which modem would you choose?” *Id.* ¶ 42. In addition, “[f]or each choice task, respondents will
23 also be presented with a second question that reads, ‘Given your knowledge of the market, would
24 you actually be willing to buy the modem that you chose above?’” *Id.* (emphasis removed).

25 Gaskin states that, based on these survey inputs, the conjoint analysis will yield estimates
26 of the “reduction in market value for an SB6190 Modem with a reduction in performance due to

1 latency problems compared to an otherwise identical SB6190 Modem with performance as
2 promised.” *Id.* ¶ 46. The same analysis would apply to the Comcast compatibility feature. After
3 determining the reduction in market value, Plaintiffs can calculate “the difference between the
4 prices customers paid and the value of the [Modem] they bought—in other words, the price
5 premium attributable to” the alleged misstatements and omissions. *See Brazil v. Dole Packaged*
6 *Foods, LLC*, 660 F. App’x 531, 534 (9th Cir. 2016) (internal quotation marks omitted). It is well-
7 established that the “price premium attributable to” an alleged misrepresentation on product
8 labeling or packaging is a valid measure of damages in a mislabeling case under the FAL, CLRA,
9 and UCL. *See id.*; *see also Werdebaugh v. Blue Diamond Growers*, 2014 WL 2191901, at *22
10 (N.D. Cal. May 23, 2014) (“The proper measure of restitution in a mislabeling case is the amount
11 necessary to compensate the purchaser for the difference between a product as labeled and the
12 product as received.”). Accordingly, Plaintiffs assert that Gaskin’s proposed conjoint analysis
13 satisfies *Comcast*’s requirement that a damages model must “measure only those damages
14 attributable to” the plaintiff’s theory of liability, i.e. the amount Plaintiffs overpaid due to the
15 misrepresentations and omissions related to the latency defects, those defects’ effects on
16 performance, and the misstatement about Comcast compatibility. Mot. at 23; Reply at 14-15.

17 Defendant advances two sets of arguments against Gaskin’s proposed conjoint analysis.
18 First, Defendant argues that the conjoint analysis fails to satisfy *Comcast* because it “fails to
19 properly define the attribute of latency at issue in this case,” and thus the measure of damages is
20 not limited to the theory of liability. Opp’n at 24. Second, Defendant contends that the “conjoint
21 design is flawed in at least several significant ways” that render it inadmissible under *Daubert v.*
22 *Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993), and explicitly references its motion to
23 exclude Gaskin’s opinion testimony under *Daubert*. Opp’n at 23-24 (referencing ECF No. 96-4
24 (“Gaskin Daubert Mot.”)). The Court addresses these arguments in turn.

i. Whether the Conjoint Analysis Properly Defines the Alleged Latency Defects

Defendant argues that Plaintiffs’ proposed conjoint study does not measure only those damages attributable to Plaintiffs’ theory of liability because the conjoint survey “fails to properly define the attribute of latency at issue in this case.” Opp’n at 24. Specifically, Defendant contends that the conjoint survey “would measure consumer[s]’ reactions to ‘slow Internet’ generally.” *Id.* at 23. Defendant also argues that the “few or no latency problems” option is not realistic because a modem is only one part of a network and so a modem provider could never promise problem-free connectivity. *Id.* Defendant adds that “[t]he proposed descriptions for latency were not based on the experiences described by the testimony of the Plaintiffs.” *Id.* at 24. Separately, Defendant’s expert, Krista Holt, opines that (1) any latency is unlikely to be actually perceptible by users, and (2) the defined latency levels are “vaguely phrased and entirely subjective.” ECF No. 97-6 (“Holt Report”) at 24-25, 27-29. However, Defendant does not otherwise develop this definitional argument in its Opposition or more precisely identify why the conjoint study’s definition of latency is problematic in the context of *Comcast*’s requirements. *See* Opp’n at 23-25.

Plaintiffs respond that the latency level definitions in Gaskin’s survey “measure the negative performance effects directly resulting from the Modem’s latency defects.” Reply at 14. Specifically, Gaskin explains several possible effects of latency, including “slow web browsing and file transfer, less responsive online gaming, glitches in video and audio streaming, and/or delays in [v]ideo and [a]udio [c]onferencing.” Gaskin Report ¶ 40. Gaskin then defines the highest level of latency in the conjoint survey as “widespread latency problems with normal Internet use,” which include “frequent delays when loading web pages, playing online games, and using audio and video applications.” *Id.* Plaintiffs point out that these definitions are consistent with Newman’s opinion of the effects of the alleged latency defects. Reply at 14-15. Newman opines that the levels of latency evidenced in Defendant’s and Intel’s own testing would “have manifested to end users in the form of slow web browsing and file transfers; less responsive online

1 gaming; glitches in video and audio streaming; and delays in video and audio conferencing.”
2 Newman Report ¶ 157; *see also id.* ¶¶ 158 (opining that a typical user may experience slow web
3 browsing and file transfers resulting from the HTTP, TCP, and DNS latency defects), 165 (opining
4 that a typical user may experience less responsive online gaming resulting from the UDP latency
5 defect), 168 (opining that latency levels “could easily affect multiplayer online gaming, resulting
6 in noticeable and frustrating delays”), 172 (opining that the “buffer bloat” issue “would likely
7 affect Modem users who attempted to watch video or audio streams”), 177 (opining that the
8 latency defects “resulted in some significant real-world effects on typical Internet users” that
9 would likely compound as more users connected to the Internet).

10 In other words, the dispute between Defendant and Plaintiffs appears to center around two
11 factual issues: whether users would perceive the effects of the alleged latency defects at all and, if
12 so, whether the conjoint survey’s definition of the highest level of latency accurately captures the
13 magnitude of those effects. As a result, Defendant’s objections to Plaintiffs’ conjoint survey
14 present merits issues about the accuracy of the conjoint survey and the amount of damages, not a
15 *Comcast* predominance issue.

16 In *Comcast*, the plaintiffs brought a class action antitrust suit on behalf of Comcast
17 subscribers. The plaintiffs “proposed four theories of antitrust impact.” 569 U.S. at 31. The
18 district court accepted one theory of antitrust impact as capable of classwide proof but rejected the
19 rest. *Id.* However, the expert’s damages model calculated antitrust impact generally; the model
20 “did not isolate damages resulting from any one theory of antitrust impact.” *Id.* at 32. The U.S.
21 Supreme Court held that at the class certification stage, “any model supporting a plaintiff’s
22 damages case must be consistent with its liability case.” *Id.* at 35 (internal quotation marks
23 omitted). Thus, the U.S. Supreme Court observed that “[i]t follows that a model purporting to
24 serve as evidence of damages in this class action must measure only those damages attributable to
25 that theory. If the model does not even attempt to do that, it cannot possibly establish that
26 damages are susceptible of measurement across the entire class for purposes of Rule 23(b)(3).” *Id.*

1 In the absence of any other damages model, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the plaintiffs had
2 not established predominance. *Id.* at 34.

3 Thus, this Court and other courts in this district have found that damages models fail under
4 *Comcast* where the model is not consistent with the liability case. In *Davidson*, for example, this
5 Court found that the liability theory was based on the failure to disclose an approximately 5% risk
6 of a touchscreen defect manifesting in an iPhone, but the damages model measured how much
7 consumers valued an iPhone in which the defect was certain to manifest. 2018 WL 2325426 at
8 *22-23. In *Opperman v. Kong Technologies, Inc.*, 2017 WL 3149295, at *12 (N.D. Cal. July 25,
9 2017), the district court rejected a conjoint survey that proposed to measure consumers' valuation
10 of "privacy" and "security" generally, rather than the specific features that formed the basis of the
11 liability theory. In *MyFord Touch*, the district court declined to certify claims to the extent that
12 they sought types of damages for which no damages model had been proposed. 2016 WL
13 7734558 at *16 (declining to certify claims to the extent they sought incidental or consequential
14 damages due to "the lack of a model to calculate incidental or consequential damages in a manner
15 amenable to class treatment").

16 Unlike in *Comcast*, *Davidson*, *Opperman*, and parts of *MyFord Touch*, where the damages
17 models did not track the theories of liability, here "Plaintiffs propose measuring damages that are
18 directly attributable to their legal theory of the harm." *Just Film*, 847 F.3d at 1121. Specifically,
19 here the theory of liability is that latency defects in the Modem cause various performance issues,
20 and the conjoint survey attempts to measure how much less consumers would pay for a Modem
21 with those performance issues. To the extent that Defendant asserts that the conjoint survey
22 overstates the magnitude or frequency of the performance issues, that is a merits argument about
23 the proper amount of damages, not a mismatch between Plaintiffs' damages model and theory of
24 liability. *Cf. MyFord Touch*, 2016 WL 7734558 at *19 (declining to resolve factual dispute about
25 whether damages theory properly accounted for a certain repair that mitigated damages—and thus
26 affected the amount of damages—where the court had already established that the damages theory

1 was consistent with the liability case and measured only damages attributable to the liability
 2 theory). Moreover, even though Defendant appears to have a strong argument that the
 3 “widespread latency problems” definition overstates the magnitude or frequency of the Modem’s
 4 performance issues, that flaw would not result in a failure to show that damages can be calculated
 5 on a classwide basis, nor would it result in individual damages issues predominating. *See Lambert*
 6 *v. Nutraceutical Corp.*, 870 F.3d 1170, 1182 (9th Cir. 2017) (“Uncertainty regarding class
 7 members’ damages does not prevent certification of a class as long as a valid method has been
 8 proposed for calculating those damages.”).

9 Thus, the Court concludes that Plaintiffs’ proposed conjoint survey satisfies *Comcast*.
 10 However, whether Gaskin’s proposed conjoint survey is sufficiently reliable from a
 11 methodological standpoint—and therefore admissible under *Daubert*—is a different issue from
 12 whether the conjoint analysis satisfies *Comcast*. *See In re ConAgra Foods*, 90 F. Supp. 3d at 946
 13 (“Admissibility [under *Daubert*] turns on whether [an expert’s] methodology is sufficiently
 14 reliable; whether it satisfies *Comcast* and shows that a class should be certified is another question
 15 altogether.”), *aff’d sub nom. Briseno v. ConAgra Foods, Inc.*, 844 F.3d 1121 and 674 F. App’x
 16 654. Accordingly, the Court next analyzes Defendant’s *Daubert* challenge to Gaskin, because if
 17 Gaskin’s opinion testimony regarding his proposed conjoint analysis is found to be inadmissible,
 18 then Plaintiffs will lack a damages model and a class could not be certified.

19 **ii. *Daubert* Arguments**

20 In its motion to exclude Gaskin’s opinion testimony regarding his proposed conjoint
 21 analysis, Defendant does not appear to dispute “that conjoint analysis is a well-accepted economic
 22 methodology.” *In re Dial Complete Mktg. & Sales Practices Litig.*, 320 F.R.D. 326, 331 (D.N.H.
 23 2017); *see Miller v. Fuhu Inc.*, 2015 WL 7776794, at *21 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 1, 2015) (stating that
 24 “numerous courts . . . have accepted” conjoint analyses “as reliable methodologies for calculating
 25 price premiums on a classwide basis in consumer class actions”); *Odyssey Wireless, Inc. v. Apple*
 26 *Inc.*, 2016 WL 7644790, at *9 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 14, 2017) (“Further, a conjoint analysis is a

1 concludes that “[b]ecause consumers do not have the capability to readily attribute network
2 latency to the performance of cable modems or any of the myriad of other factors that can
3 contribute to network latency, it is inappropriate to include ‘latency’ as an attribute in the choice
4 tasks for the purchase of cable modems.” *Id.* at 11-12. According to Defendant, this is because a
5 “conjoint study should only include attributes which may impact the consumer’s overall judgment
6 towards the focal product.” *Id.* at 11.

7 Defendant’s conclusion does not follow from its premise. Whether a user is able to discern
8 if any particular incidence of degraded performance is attributable to the alleged defects in the
9 Modem is a separate issue from (1) whether the Modem in fact suffers from latency defects that
10 cause performance issues, as Plaintiffs allege, and (2) whether a user understands what latency is
11 and what its effects on performance are, such that a survey would be able to assess how much a
12 user values different latency levels. Here, Gaskin’s conjoint survey, in reliance on Newman’s
13 opinion, translates the alleged latency defects into the types of performance effects that users can
14 understand. Moreover, Defendant does not dispute that consumers’ decisions may be influenced
15 by the performance effects that Plaintiffs allege—Defendant instead disputes that any effects are
16 in fact as severe as Plaintiffs allege. Thus, a user’s inability to correctly diagnose the cause of a
17 particular incidence of latency does not render latency per se an inappropriate attribute to test
18 using a conjoint survey.

19 Defendant also argues that Gaskin’s description of latency renders his methodology
20 unreliable because Gaskin “devotes over 60% more words to his description of latency than to any
21 other attribute description,” thereby introducing focalism bias into the survey. Gaskin Daubert
22 Mot. at 12 (quoting Holt Report at 20). Thus, Defendant argues that survey respondents are likely
23 to pay more attention to the latency attribute and consider it more important because the survey
24 describes the latency attribute in more detail. *Id.* However, the Ninth Circuit has held the
25 critiques of survey design, including that a survey was unduly suggestive, typically go to the
26 weight, not the admissibility, of a survey. *See ThermoLife Int’l, LLC v. Gaspari Nutrition Inc.*,

1 648 F. App'x 609, 613 (9th Cir. 2016) (“Although the district court faulted the survey’s biased
2 questions and unrepresentative sample, neither defect was so serious as to preclude the survey’s
3 admissibility.”); *Fortune Dynamic*, 618 F.3d at 1038 (“To be sure, . . . the Marylander survey has
4 a number of shortcomings, including the fact that it . . . may have been suggestive But these
5 criticisms, valid as they may be, go to . . . the weight of the survey rather than its admissibility.”
6 (internal quotation marks omitted)); *Southland Sod Farms v. Stover Seed Co.*, 108 F.3d 1134,
7 1143 (9th Cir. 1997) (holding that whether a survey’s questions were leading “go[es] only to the
8 weight, and not the admissibility, of the survey”).

9 In addition, with respect to focalism bias in particular, district courts have found that
10 alleged focalism bias goes to the weight of the expert’s opinion, not its admissibility. *See*
11 *Fitzhenry-Russell*, 2018 WL 3126385 at *6 (declining to exclude expert opinion even after
12 expressing concern with conjoint survey design); *In re Scotts EZ Seed Litig.*, 2017 WL 3396433,
13 at *9-10 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 8, 2017) (finding that alleged biasing demand artifacts, focalism bias, and
14 starting point bias went to the weight of the survey, not its admissibility); *Morales v. Kraft Foods*
15 *Group, Inc.*, 2017 WL 2598556, at *15-16 (C.D. Cal. June 9, 2017) (“Defendant also argues that
16 Bodapati failed to conduct a blind survey and instead telegraphed to respondents the purpose of
17 the survey. . . . This phenomenon is known as ‘focalism.’ . . . This is another matter that goes to
18 the weight, not the admissibility of the challenged survey.”); *Svenson v. Google*, 2016 WL
19 8943301, at *6 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 21, 2016) (rejecting argument that biases, including focalism bias,
20 rendered expert’s opinion inadmissible).

21 Accordingly, the Court finds that the alleged focalism bias of Gaskin’s survey goes to the
22 survey’s weight and it is thus an issue more properly explored through “competing evidence and
23 incisive cross-examination” than exclusion. *See Murray*, 870 F.3d at 925.

24 **B. The Survey Reliably Measures Defects in This Case**

25 Defendant next argues that Gaskin’s conjoint survey does not accurately measure the
26 latency defects alleged in the instant case. Gaskin Daubert Mot. at 13. Specifically, Defendant

1 asserts that consumers cannot relate to the magnitude of latency at issue here, which is measured
 2 in milliseconds, and faults Gaskin for “editorializ[ing]” by opting to define the alleged defects in
 3 terms of their “widespread” or “frequent” impact on performance. *Id.* Defendant contends that
 4 because the length of any delay or glitch is undefined, survey respondents will likely interpret the
 5 delays at issue to be longer than the alleged delays at issue in this case. Defendant also argues that
 6 Gaskin’s definition of the latency levels differs from Plaintiffs’ testimony about the performance
 7 problems that they experienced. *Id.* at 14-19.

8 These arguments amount to critiques of Gaskin’s survey design—specifically, the framing
 9 of the survey options. As discussed above, in the Ninth Circuit, criticisms that “go to the issues of
 10 methodology, survey design, reliability, . . . [and] critique of conclusions” go to the weight of a
 11 survey, not its admissibility. *Fortune Dynamic*, 618 F.3d at 1038; *see also Medlock v. Taco Bell*
 12 *Corp.*, 2015 WL 8479320, at *5 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 9, 2015) (“The Court finds that Defendants’
 13 criticisms of Dr. Moore’s wording of the questions goes to the weight of the evidence, and not the
 14 admissibility of the survey.”).

15 This Court addressed an analogous argument in *Apple*. *See Apple, Inc. v. Samsung Elecs.*
 16 *Co.*, 2014 WL 794328, at *18 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 25, 2014). In *Apple*, Samsung argued that the
 17 conjoint survey “did not accurately capture the invention claimed by the patents, rendering the
 18 results unreliable.” *Id.* at *13. The Court first noted that it “continue[d] to recognize that the
 19 framing of questions for purposes of surveys is generally an issue of weight, not admissibility.”
 20 *Id.* at *18. “Nevertheless, the Court also recognize[d] that there must be outer limits to this
 21 principle. At some point, a description of a patent in a survey may vary so much from what is
 22 claimed that the survey no longer ‘relate[s] to any issue in the case’ and is ‘not relevant and, ergo,
 23 non-helpful.’” *Id.* (quoting *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 591) (second alteration in original). Applied
 24 here, the Court also recognizes that at some point, the description of the attribute in a survey may
 25 vary so much from the allegations or evidence that the survey becomes untethered from the facts
 26 of the case “and, ergo, non-helpful.” *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 591.

1 that Gaskin is qualified as an expert in conjoint analysis. Defendant’s criticisms of Gaskin’s
2 survey are either unpersuasive or go to the survey’s weight, not its admissibility. Accordingly,
3 Defendant’s motion to exclude Gaskin’s testimony, ECF No. 97, is DENIED. Because the Court
4 finds that neither Weir’s nor Holt’s expert opinions would alter the outcome of the Court’s
5 analysis and the Court does not rely on either opinion, the Court DENIES AS MOOT the motions
6 to exclude Weir and Holt, ECF Nos. 99, 124.

7 As a result, the Court finds that Rule 23(b)(3)’s predominance requirement is satisfied.
8 Finally, the Court analyzes Rule 23(b)(3)’s superiority requirement.

9 **2. Rule 23(b)(3) Superiority**

10 Rule 23(b)(3) provides four factors that a court must consider in determining whether a
11 class action is superior to other methods of adjudication. These factors are:

- 12 (A) the class members’ interests in individually controlling the prosecution or
- 13 defense of separate actions;
- 14 (B) the extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already
- 15 begun by or against class members;
- 16 (C) the desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in
- 17 the particular forum; and
- 18 (D) the likely difficulties in managing a class action.

19 Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). “[T]he purpose of the superiority requirement is to assure that the class is
20 the most efficient and effective means of resolving the controversy.” *Wolin*, 617 F.3d at 1175
21 (quoting 7A Charles Wright, Arthur Miller & Mary Kay Kane, Federal Practice and Procedure,
22 § 1779 at 174 (3d ed. 2005)). “In cases in which plaintiffs seek to recover relatively small sums
23 and the disparity between litigation costs and the recovery sought may render plaintiffs unable to
24 proceed individually, ‘class actions may permit the plaintiffs to pool claims which would be
25 uneconomical to bring individually.’” *Moore v. Ulta Salon, Cosmetics & Fragrance, Inc.*, 311
26 F.R.D. 590, 622 (C.D. Cal. 2015) (quoting *Local Joint Executive Bd. Of Culinary/Bartender Tr.*
27 *Fund v. Las Vegas Sands, Inc.*, 244 F.3d 1152, 1163 (9th Cir. 2001)).

28 Defendant’s only superiority argument, made in two sentences at the end of Defendant’s

1 Opposition, is that Plaintiffs have failed to provide a trial plan or “articulate even a single fact in
2 this case supporting superiority.” Opp’n at 25. Neither argument is persuasive. First, with
3 respect to a trial plan, this Court has previously observed “that no formal trial plan is required by
4 Rule 23.” *See Dunbar v. Google, Inc.*, No. 12-CV-3305-LHK, 2012 WL 6202797, at *21 n.4
5 (N.D. Cal. 2012); *see also Sullivan v. Kelly Services, Inc.*, 268 F.R.D. 356, 365 (N.D. Cal. 2010)
6 (“Nothing in Rule 23 requires Plaintiff to submit a formal trial plan along with her motion for
7 class certification.”). Second, Defendant is incorrect that Plaintiffs have not addressed superiority.
8 In their Motion, Plaintiffs argue that “[g]iven the large number of class members, each with
9 relatively small claims for defective Modems, forcing individual purchasers to litigate their cases,
10 particularly where common issues predominate for the Class, would be ‘an inferior method of
11 adjudication.’” Mot. at 25 (quoting *Wolin*, 617 F.3d at 1176). Plaintiffs go on: “In this case, a
12 class action would therefore be ‘well suited to address the rights of groups of people who
13 individually would be without effective strength to bring their opponents into court at all.’” *Id.*
14 (quoting *Datta v. Asset Recovery Sols., LLC*, No. 15-CV-188-LHK, 2016 WL 1070666, at *10
15 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 18, 2016) (internal quotation marks omitted)). This Court has previously
16 recognized that class actions are superior in cases such as this one, where many consumers have
17 claims of relatively little value, such that it would be inefficient to bring individual claims. *See,*
18 *e.g., Datta*, 2016 WL 1070666 at *7-10.

19 Specifically, with respect to the first superiority factor, the Ninth Circuit has observed that
20 “[w]here damages suffered by each putative class member are not large,” the “interest of each
21 member in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions . . . weighs in
22 favor of certifying a class action.” *Zinser v. Accufix Reseach Inst., Inc.*, 253 F.3d 1180, 1190 (9th
23 Cir. 2001) (internal quotation marks omitted). Such is the case here. The first factor thus weighs
24 in favor of certification.

25 With respect to the second superiority factor, “the extent and nature of any [other]
26 litigation concerning the controversy,” the Court is not aware of any other actions against

1 Defendant related to the claims at issue in the instant case. Thus, the second factor weighs in
2 favor of certification. *See Datta*, 2016 WL 1070666 at *10.

3 The third factor, the desirability of concentrating the litigation in a particular forum, also
4 weighs in favor of certification. The parties have stipulated to litigating the California claims first,
5 and there is no indication that this particular forum is any less desirable than any other forum in
6 California. *See id.*

7 Finally, the fourth factor, which concerns the difficulty of managing a class action,
8 depends largely on whether Plaintiffs' case "rises and falls [on] common evidence." *In re High-*
9 *Tech Emp. Antitrust Litig.*, 985 F. Supp. 2d 1167, 1228 (N.D. Cal. 2013). This factor thus
10 overlaps with the Court's commonality, typicality, and predominance analysis. Accordingly, the
11 Court finds that the fourth factor weighs in favor of certification.

12 Overall, after weighing the four superiority factors, the Court concludes that Plaintiffs have
13 satisfied Rule 23(b)(3)'s superiority requirement.

14 Thus, because the Court finds that Rules 23(a) and 23(b)(3) have been satisfied, the Court
15 GRANTS Plaintiffs' motion for class certification.

16 **IV. CONCLUSION**

17 For the foregoing reasons, the Court DENIES Defendant's motions to exclude Newman
18 and Gaskin, DENIES AS MOOT Defendant's motion to exclude Weir, DENIES AS MOOT
19 Plaintiffs' motion to exclude Holt, and GRANTS IN PART and DENIES IN PART Plaintiffs'
20 motion for class certification. The Court CERTIFIES the following class and subclass:

21 **Class:** All persons who purchased an Arris SURFboard SB6190 cable modem in
22 California on or after October 1, 2015.

23 **Subclass:** All persons who purchased an Arris SURFboard SB6190 cable modem in
24 California for personal, family, or household purposes on or after October 1, 2015.

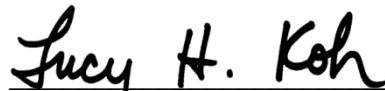
25 The class seeks relief under the UCL and FAL. The subclass seeks relief under the Song-
26 Beverly Consumer Warranty Act and CLRA.

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The Court APPOINTS Greg Knowles and Brian Alexander as representatives of the class and subclass. As Defendant does not challenge the adequacy of proposed class counsel, the Court also APPOINTS Willem Jonckheer, Dustin Schubert, and Noah Schubert of Schubert Jonckheer & Kolbe LLP as class counsel.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: August 10, 2018



LUCY H. KOH
United States District Judge