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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE**

ADRIENNE BENSON and MARY
SIMONSON, individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DOUBLEDOWN INTERACTIVE, LLC, a
Washington limited liability company,
INTERNATIONAL GAME TECHNOLOGY, a
Nevada corporation, and IGT, a Nevada
corporation,

Defendants.

No. 18-cv-0525-RSL

**ORDER GRANTING CLASS
COUNSEL’S MOTION FOR
ATTORNEY’S FEES, COSTS, AND
CLASS REPRESENTATIVE
INCENTIVE AWARDS**

1 WHEREAS, Plaintiffs have submitted authority and evidence supporting Class Counsel's
2 Motion for Award of Attorney's Fees and Expenses and Issuance of Incentive Awards; and

3 WHEREAS, the Court, having considered the Motion and being fully advised, finds that
4 good cause exists for entry of the Order below; therefore,

5 IT IS HEREBY FOUND, ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED THAT:

6 1. Unless otherwise provided herein, all capitalized terms in this Order shall have
7 the same meaning as set forth in Class Counsel's Motion for Award of Attorney's Fees and
8 Expenses and Issuance of Incentive Awards.

9 2. The Court confirms its appointment of Jay Edelson, Rafey S. Balabanian, Todd
10 Logan, Alexander G. Tievsky, Brandt Silver-Korn, and Amy Hausmann of Edelson PC as Class
11 Counsel.

12 **A. Attorney's Fees**

13 3. Class Counsel has requested the Court calculate their award using the percentage-
14 of-the-fund method. Class Counsel requests the Court award \$121,485,000 in attorney's fees,
15 reflecting approximately 29.3% of the \$415,000,000 Settlement Fund.

16 4. Class Counsel represents that the Settlement Administration Expenses are
17 anticipated not exceed \$3,000,000 from the common fund. Therefore, the requested fee award,
18 together with the Settlement Administration Expenses and incentive awards, does not exceed
19 30% of the common fund. Nothing in this order shall prevent the Settlement Administrator from
20 requesting further reimbursement, drawn exclusively from the interest accrued to the common
21 fund, in the event of an unforeseen circumstance.

22 5. These requested attorney's fees, which reflect an upward departure from the 25%
23 "benchmark" fee award in common fund cases, are fair and reasonable. *See Vizcaino v.*
24 *Microsoft Corp.*, 290 F.3d 1043, 1047, 1052 (9th Cir. 2002). The Court reaches this conclusion
25 after analyzing: (1) the extent to which class counsel achieved exceptional results for the class;
26 (2) whether the case was risky for class counsel; (3) whether counsel's performance generated
27 benefits beyond the cash settlement fund; (4) the market rate for the particular field of law; (5)

1 the burdens class counsel experienced while litigating the case; (6) and whether the case was
2 handled on a contingency basis. *Id.* at 1048-50; *see also In re Apple Inc. Device Performance*
3 *Litig.*, 50 F.4th 769, 786-87 (9th Cir. Sept. 28, 2022) (noting that courts must conduct heightened
4 fairness inquiry and should not defer to recommendations of counsel). The Court also considered
5 the size of the settlement fund as “one relevant circumstance” because this settlement constitutes
6 a “megafund.” *Vizcaino*, 290 F.3d at 1047; *In re Optical Disk Drive Prods. Antitrust Litig.*, 959
7 F.3d 922, 932 (9th Cir. 2020) (noting that the Ninth Circuit has “not identified a bright-line
8 definition for ‘megafund,’” but that a settlement of \$124.5 million qualified). Finally, the Court
9 has taken into account the settlements reached, and fee awards requested, in the *Ferrando v.*
10 *Zynga*; *Reed v. Scientific Games*; *Kater v. Churchill Downs*; *Wilson v. Playtika*; and *Wilson v.*
11 *Huuuge* actions. *See In re Optical Disk Drive*, 959 F.3d at 930.

12 6. After consideration of all relevant factors, the Court finds that an upward
13 departure from the 25% benchmark is justified by the exceptional result in this extraordinarily
14 risky, novel, and hard-fought litigation. Class Counsel performed exceptional work and achieved
15 an unparalleled result for the Class. The \$415 million settlement amount is in the top 1-2% of all
16 common fund class action settlements and reflects a sizeable portion of the damages at issue.
17 Class Members stand to recover substantial portions of their Lifetime Spending Amount on
18 Defendants’ Applications.

19 7. Class Counsel further achieved exceptional non-monetary benefits for the Class.
20 Among other things, Defendant DoubleDown has agreed to meaningful prospective relief for the
21 Class, including by (a) placing resources related to video game behavior disorders within its
22 applications; (b) publishing on its website a “voluntary self-exclusion policy;” and (c) enabling
23 continued play without the requirement of continued payment.

24 8. This litigation was extremely risky for Class Counsel. Class Counsel worked
25 entirely on contingency, prosecuted a line of several class actions against well-funded
26 corporations, and pursued an entirely novel legal theory: that Defendants’ internet-based “social
27 casinos” violated Washington’s “Return of Money Lost at Gambling” statute (RCW 4.24.070).

1 On top of this, Class Counsel defended the Class’s interests before the Washington State
2 Gambling Commission and the Washington State Legislature.

3 9. Class Counsel also experienced significant burdens while litigating this case.
4 Relevant burdens include representation on a contingency basis, especially where litigation spans
5 many years and entails significant expense and where the intensity or difficulty of the litigation
6 prevents counsel from pursuing different or additional work, resulting in a decline in firm
7 income. *Vizcaino*, 290 F.3d at 1050. In addition to all the burdens associated with Class
8 Counsel’s broader campaign against the social casino industry—which undoubtedly redounded
9 to the benefit of this Settlement Class—Class Counsel vigorously litigated this case for over four
10 years, progressing farther in litigation than any other among Class Counsel’s social casino cases,
11 and advancing significant time and resources, and forgoing other work, in order to prevail here.

12 10. The market also supports Class Counsel’s fee request. Class Counsel’s requested
13 fee award falls within the usual, 20-30% range recognized by Washington and Ninth Circuit
14 courts. While these figures are higher than the Ninth Circuit benchmark (25%), and the mean
15 percentage awarded in the Western District of Washington (27%), Class Counsel’s requested fee
16 award “is consistent with fee percentages courts across the circuits have approved in dozens of
17 other mega-fund cases.” Rubenstein Decl. ¶ 20; *see also Andrews v. Plains All Am. Pipeline L.P.*,
18 No. 15-cv-4113-PSG-JEMX, 2022 WL 4453864 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 20, 2022) (approving 32% fee
19 award of \$230 million settlement); *In re: Cathode Ray Tube (Crt) Antitrust Litig.*, No. C-07-
20 5944 JST, 2016 WL 183285, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 14, 2016) (approving 30% fee award of
21 \$127.45 million settlement); *In re TFT-LCD (Flat Panel) Antitrust Litig.*, No. MDL 3:07-MD-
22 1827 SI, 2011 WL 7575003 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 27, 2011) (approving 30% fee award of \$405.02
23 million settlement); *In re Syngenta AG MIR 162 Corn Litig.*, 357 F. Supp. 3d 1094, 1115 (D.
24 Kan. 2018), *aff’d* No. 19-3008, 2023 WL 2262878 (10th Cir. Feb. 28, 2023) (awarding a 33.33%
25 fee award in a \$1.51 billion settlement).

26 11. The size of the fund does not warrant a fee reduction because all other factors
27 weigh strongly in favor of the reasonableness of a 29.3% fee award. *Andrews*, 2022 WL

1 4453864, at *4 (approving 32% fee award of \$230 million settlement after consideration of all
2 factors, including size of settlement fund). Furthermore, the size of the settlement fund is the
3 result of Class Counsel’s exceptional efforts, not merely the size of the class. *In re Optical Disk*
4 *Drive*, 959 F.3d at 933 (noting that a reduction may be appropriate to prevent a windfall where
5 “the increase in recovery is merely a factor of the size of the class and has no direct relationship
6 to the efforts of counsel.”). Class Counsel’s requested fee award is well-earned and would not
7 constitute an unjustified windfall.

8 12. The Court is not required to conduct a lodestar cross-check, *Farrell v. Bank of*
9 *Am. Corp., N.A.*, 827 F. App’x 628, 631 (9th Cir. 2020), and declines to do so here. Given the
10 unique circumstances presented by this litigation, the Court concludes that a lodestar cross-check
11 would not be a valuable tool to help assess the reasonableness of Class Counsel’s fee request.
12 *See Rubenstein Decl.* ¶¶ 29-30; *Andrews*, 2022 WL 4453864, at *2 (declining to conduct a lode-
13 star cross-check “[d]ue to the exceptional circumstances of this case” and the Court’s extensive
14 involvement in supervising the litigation.).

15 13. The Court grants Class Counsel’s request for a attorney’s fee award of
16 \$121,485,000, reflecting approximately 29.3% of the \$415,000,000 Settlement Fund.

17 **B. Costs and Expenses**

18 14. Class Counsel represent that they have incurred significant costs and expenses in
19 connection with prosecuting this action, but have decided to not seek reimbursement of those
20 separately from their ~29.3% fee request.

21 15. Consequently, the Court does not award Class Counsel any amount for costs and
22 expenses.

23 **C. Incentive Awards**

24 16. Class Counsel requests incentive awards of \$7,500 each for Adrienne Benson and
25 Mary Simonson.

26 17. The requested incentive awards are fair and reasonable. Both Benson and
27 Simonson have made substantial contributions to the Class, including stepping forward to serve

1 as class representatives and named Plaintiffs, staying in regular communication with Class
2 Counsel, timely responding to requests for information, sitting for depositions, and closely
3 reviewing the Settlement Agreement before approving it. Both also made substantial personal
4 sacrifices for the benefit of the Class, including the fact that anyone who Googles their names
5 now sees pages of websites talking about their involving in these lawsuits. \$7,500 incentive
6 awards are reasonable for their services. *See In re Apple Inc. Device Performance Litig.*, 50 F.4th
7 at 786-87; *McClintic v. Lithia Motors, Inc.*, No. 11-cv-859-RAJ, 2011 WL 13127844, at *6
8 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 19, 2011); *In re Portfolio Recovery Assocs., LLC, Tel. Consumer Prot. Act*
9 *Litig.*, No. 11-md-02295, 2017 WL 10777695, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 25, 2017).

10 **D. Notice and Administration**

11 18. Class Counsel have represented that the Settlement Administrator anticipates the
12 costs of notice and administration not to exceed \$3,000,000. The Court finds that this amount,
13 reflecting approximately .7% of the Settlement Fund, is fair and reasonable. The Court
14 consequently approves of the Settlement Administrator recovering up to \$3,000,000 for notice
15 and administration related fees and costs. Nothing in this order shall prevent the Settlement
16 Administrator from requesting further reimbursement, drawn exclusively from the interest
17 accrued to the common fund, in the event of an unforeseen circumstance.

18 **E. Conclusion**

19 19. Based on the foregoing findings and analysis, the Court:

- 20 (i) Approves an award of \$121,485,000 in attorney's fees to Class Counsel,
21 reflecting approximately 29.3% of the Settlement Fund;
22 (ii) Approves incentive awards of \$7,500 each to the Class Representatives; and
23 (iii) Approves up to \$3 million in notice and administration costs to be recovered
24 by the Settlement Administrator.

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IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 1st day of June, 2023.


ROBERT S. LASNIK
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE