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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

COPIA CLAIMS, LLC,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	2:09-CV-01610-GEB-DAD
)	
v.)	ORDER
)	
CALIFORNIA INFRASTRUCTURE AND)	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK, THE)	
BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON, ORRICK,)	
HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE, LLP,)	
ACA FINANCIAL GUARANTY CORPORATION,)	
)	
)	
Defendants.)	
_____)	

William George filed a motion on August 5, 2009, in which he seeks to be appointed the lead plaintiff in this putative securities class action and approval of his selection of McGrane Greenfield, LLP ("McGrane Greenfield") and Kershaw, Cutter & Ratinoff, LLP ("Kershaw, Cutter & Ratinoff") as lead counsel. Defendants ACA Financial Guaranty Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon ("Defendants") oppose the motion, arguing that George's selection of McGrane Greenfield as lead counsel calls into question his fitness to serve as lead plaintiff under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act

1 of 1995 ("PSLRA") and Rule 23(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil
2 Procedure.

3 I. ANALYSIS

4 Appointment of Lead Plaintiff

5 The PSLRA governs this putative class action and dictates the
6 requirements for the appointment of a lead plaintiff. See 15 U.S.C. §
7 78u-4(a)(3). A three-step process is used for identifying the
8 plaintiff "most capable of adequately representing the interests of
9 class members." In re Cavanaugh, 306 F.3d 726, 729-30 (9th Cir.
10 2002).

11 "Step one" requires that no later than twenty days after the
12 filing of a complaint falling under the PSLRA, the plaintiff must
13 provide notice in a "widely circulated national business-oriented
14 publication or wire service," publicizing the pendency of the action,
15 the claims alleged and the purported class period. 15 U.S.C. § 78u-
16 4(a)(3)(A); In re Cavanaugh, 306 F.3d at 729. The notice must invite
17 all members of the purported class to move the court to serve as the
18 lead plaintiff in the action. 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3)(A)(i)(II); In
19 re Cavanaugh, 306 F.3d at 729.

20 The "second step" requires that the district court engage in two
21 sequential inquiries. First, the court must identify the plaintiff
22 with the largest financial interest in the relief sought by the class.
23 In re Cavanaugh, 306 F.3d at 729-30. Second, the court must ensure
24 that the plaintiff with the largest financial interest otherwise
25 satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil
26 Procedure, specifically, the requirements of "typicality" and
27 "adequacy." Id. at 730. If the plaintiff with the largest financial
28 stake satisfies Rule 23(a)'s requirements, a presumption attaches that

1 such plaintiff is the "most adequate plaintiff" and he becomes the
2 "presumptive lead plaintiff." In re Cavanaugh, 306 F.3d at 729-30.
3 At this second stage, the district court may rely only on the
4 potential lead plaintiff's complaint and sworn certification. Id. at
5 730.

6 The "third step" requires the district court provide an
7 opportunity to other plaintiffs to rebut the presumptive lead
8 plaintiff's showing that he satisfies Rule 23(a)'s typicality and
9 adequacy requirements. Id. at 730. At this stage, "the process turns
10 adversarial and other plaintiffs may present evidence that disputes
11 the lead plaintiff's prima facie showing of typicality and adequacy."
12 Id. at 731.

13 George has satisfied the requirements of steps one and three.
14 The named plaintiff, Copia Claims, LLC ("Copia Claims"), complied with
15 the PSLRA's notification requirements by publishing the requisite
16 notice in PRNewswire on June 30, 2009 (Sullivan Decl., Ex. A.) Since
17 no other plaintiffs have come forward to challenge George's motion to
18 be appointed the lead plaintiff, the requirements of step three are
19 satisfied. Thus, the remaining issue is whether George has satisfied
20 the requirements for "step two."

21 Generally, step two requires the district court compare the
22 financial interests of the class members vying to be the lead
23 plaintiff. However, since George is the only class member seeking to
24 become the lead plaintiff, George prevails on this factor. Therefore,
25 the analysis turns to the typicality and adequacy inquiry.

26 Rule 23(a)'s typicality requirement ensures that the lead
27 plaintiff's interests and incentives align with those of absent class
28 members. See Ferrari v. Gisch, 225 F.R.D. 599 (C.D. Cal. 2004).

1 There is no evidence suggesting that George's claim is atypical or
2 unrepresentative. Therefore, George has met the typicality
3 requirement.

4 Rule 23(a)'s adequacy requirement ensures that the class
5 representative will be able to "fairly and adequately protect the
6 interests" of the class members. Fed. R. Civ. Pro. 23(a)(4).
7 Generally, the adequacy of a lead plaintiff turns on the
8 "qualifications of counsel for the representatives, an absence of
9 antagonism, a sharing of interests between representatives and
10 absentees, and the unlikelihood that the suit is collusive." In re
11 Northern Dist. of Cal, Dalkon Shield IUD Products Liability
12 Litigation, 693 F.2d 847 (9th Cir. 1982).

13 The potential lead plaintiff's selection of class counsel may be
14 considered when assessing the potential lead plaintiff's "adequacy"
15 under Rule 23. In re Cavanaugh, 306 F.3d at 732-33. Specifically,
16 the In re Cavanaugh Court stated:

17 The presumptive lead plaintiff's choice of counsel... may be
18 relevant in ensuring that the plaintiff is not receiving
19 preferential treatment through some back-door financial
20 arrangement with counsel, or proposing to employ a lawyer
21 with a conflict of interest.... [S]uch information is
22 relevant only to determine whether the presumptive lead
23 plaintiff's choice of counsel is so irrational, or so
24 tainted by self-dealing or conflict of interest, as to cast
25 genuine and serious doubt on that plaintiff's willingness or
26 ability to perform the functions of lead plaintiff....
27 However, the court must keep firmly in mind that the inquiry
28 is not into the adequacy of plaintiff, and the choice of
counsel is only an indicator - and a relatively weak one at
that - of plaintiff's fitness.

25 In re Cavanaugh, 306 F.3d at 732-33.

26 The Defendants object to George's selection of McGrane Greenfield
27 as class counsel, indicating that William McGrane's financial ties to
28 Plaintiff Copia Claims disqualifies his law firm from serving as lead

1 counsel. William McGrane is a senior partner at McGrane Greenfield
2 (Sullivan Decl. 3:11-16) whom Defendants argue has a relationship with
3 Copia Claims that will enable him to benefit financially both as “a
4 purported class member [through Copia Claims] and as a partner of the
5 law firm serving as lead counsel” (Objections to Mot. 4:10-12.) The
6 Defendants have raised no objections to George’s selection of Kershaw,
7 Cutter & Ratinoff.

8 George replies that neither William McGrane nor McGrane
9 Greenfield has a financial stake in Copia Claims (Reply to Defs.
10 Statement of Objections 4:21-22.) George submits William McGrane’s
11 declaration from the Copia bankruptcy proceeding (Reply to Defs.
12 Statement of Objections, Ex. A.), in which McGrane declares that Copia
13 Claims is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ferry Claims, LLC (“Ferry
14 Claims”) (Reply to Defs. Statement of Objections, Ex. A 2:4-17.)
15 McGrane also declares that Ferry Claims is owned by Robert Imhoff,
16 Sherrill McGrane (William McGrane’s wife), Rochelle Greenfield (the
17 wife of a partner at McGrane Greenfield), Paul Locklin (William
18 McGrane’s brother-in-law) and two trusts of which Sherrill McGrane is
19 a twenty-five percent beneficiary. Id. Thus, even though William
20 McGrane does not hold a financial stake in Copia Claims, his wife,
21 brother-in-law and law partners do have a financial interest in Copia
22 Claims through their interest in Ferry Claims. This potential
23 conflict presents a concern as to the propriety of appointing McGrane
24 Greenfield lead counsel for the class.

25 The Ninth Circuit provides guidance on addressing such a concern:

26 Even if a presumptive lead plaintiff has selected counsel
27 the court believes cannot adequately represent the class,
28 this can only serve as a basis for finding plaintiff is
inadequate if the poor choice of counsel reflects some
broader deficiency on his part that makes him incapable of

1 representing the class. Before disqualifying a presumptive
2 lead plaintiff on this ground, and thus rejecting the
3 statutory preference for the plaintiff with the largest
4 stake in the controversy, the court should, at the very
5 least, advise the plaintiff about its doubts and ask him
6 whether he would be willing to serve as lead, even if the
7 court were to disapprove his choice of counsel and he were
8 forced to seek the services of another attorney.

9 In re Cavanaugh, 306 F.3d at 733 n.12.

10 In re Cavanaugh suggests that a presumptive lead plaintiff's
11 selection of counsel would have to be particularly egregious to
12 disqualify the presumptive lead plaintiff. George's selection of
13 McGrane Greenfield, despite McGrane's potential conflict of interest,
14 has not been shown to be a deficiency in judgment sufficient to call
15 into question George's ability to represent the class. Therefore,
16 George's motion to be appointed the lead plaintiff is granted.

17 Approval of Lead Counsel

18 The PSLRA directs George, as the lead plaintiff, to select and
19 retain counsel to represent the class, subject to the court's
20 approval. 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(3)(B)(v). The court may disturb the
21 lead plaintiff's choice of counsel only if it appears necessary to
22 protect the interests of the class. 15 U.S.C. § 78u-
23 4(a)(3)(B)(iii)(II)(aa).

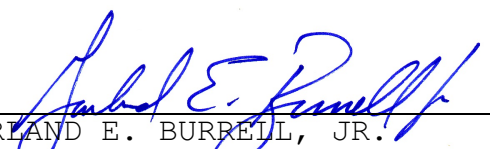
24 George seeks to appoint McGrane Greenfield and Kershaw, Cutter &
25 Ratinoff as lead counsel. At the hearing held on September 14, 2009,
26 the Defendants raised an additional objection to George's selection of
27 McGrane Greenfield as lead counsel, arguing that the law firm is unfit
28 to represent the class because in the Copia bankruptcy proceeding,
William McGrane allegedly attacked the secured status of the 07 bonds
- the securities giving rise to Copia Claims' allegations in this
action. The Defendants, however, have failed to support their

1 arguments with facts or demonstrate that McGrane Greenfield would be
2 unable to adequately represent the class. Therefore, since sufficient
3 reason has not been provided to disturb George's choice of McGrane
4 Greenfield, the Court approves George's selection of McGrane
5 Greenfield and Kershaw, Cutter & Ratinoff as lead counsel for the
6 class.

7 II. CONCLUSION

8 For the reasons stated, George's motion to be appointed the lead
9 plaintiff is granted and George's selection of McGrane Greenfield and
10 Kershaw, Cutter & Ratinoff as lead counsel is approved.

11 Dated: September 15, 2009

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GARLAND E. BURRELL, JR.
United States District Judge