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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

In re BRIDGEPOINT EDUCATION,  
INC. SECURITIES LITIGATION

CASE NO. 12-cv-1737 JM (JLB)

ORDER GRANTING MOTION  
FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION

This order addresses Plaintiffs’ motion for class certification. (Doc. No. 70.) The motion was fully briefed, and the court determined that the matter was suitable for resolution without oral argument pursuant to Local Civil Rule 7.1.d.1. For the reasons set forth below, the court grants Plaintiffs’ motion to certify the proposed class for the period between May 3, 2011, and July 13, 2012; appoints Plaintiffs as class representatives; and appoints their counsel as class counsel.

**BACKGROUND**

**A. Consolidation of Cases and Appointment of Lead Plaintiffs**

This case is a putative securities-fraud class action against Bridgepoint Education, Inc. (“Bridgepoint”), and three of its officers, Andrew Clark, Daniel Devine, and Jane McAuliffe (collectively, “Defendants”). Donald Franke filed the initial complaint on July 13, 2012. (Doc. No. 1.) Several similar lawsuits followed. On motion by the parties, the court consolidated this case with Sacharczyk v. Bridgepoint Education, Inc., No. 12-cv-1759, and Stein v. Bridgepoint Education, Inc., No. 12-cv-1841, and appointed two pension plans, City of Atlanta General Employees Pension Fund, and Teamsters Local 677 Health Services & Insurance

1 Plan (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), as lead plaintiffs pursuant to the Private Securities  
2 Litigation Reform Act (“PSLRA”). (Doc. No. 21.)

3 **B. The Operative Complaint<sup>1</sup>**

4 On December 21, 2012, Plaintiffs filed a consolidated complaint. (Doc.  
5 No. 26.) They asserted claims for violations of three provisions of the Securities  
6 Exchange Act of 1934: (1) securities fraud, under § 10(b) and Rule 10b-5;  
7 (2) control-person liability, under § 20(a); and (3) insider trading, under § 20A.  
8 (Id. ¶¶ 232–56.)

9 According to the consolidated complaint, Bridgepoint is a for-profit post-  
10 secondary education company that owns and operates Ashford University  
11 (“Ashford”). (Id. ¶ 19.) Ashford’s main campus is in Clinton, Iowa, but the vast  
12 majority of its students attend classes exclusively online. (Id. ¶¶ 19, 37.) In 2011,  
13 Bridgepoint’s revenue was \$933 million, over 90% of which came from Title IV  
14 federal funds. (Id. ¶¶ 37, 41.) Maintaining accreditation with a Department of  
15 Education recognized accreditor is a prerequisite for receiving Title IV funds and,  
16 hence, essential to Bridgepoint’s financial health. (Id. ¶¶ 32, 41.)

17 In 2010, the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association  
18 of Colleges and Schools (“HLC”), Ashford’s only accreditor, announced a  
19 “substantial presence” requirement, which would become effective on July 1, 2012.  
20 (Id. ¶¶ 43, 79.) Under the new requirement, institutions accredited by HLC would  
21 be required to have a majority of their educational administration activities,  
22 business operations, and leadership located substantially in the 19-state north-  
23 central region of the country. (Id. ¶ 43.) Although Ashford is in Iowa, the majority  
24 of Bridgepoint’s operations are located in San Diego, California, so Ashford would  
25 not qualify for accreditation under the new requirement. (Id.) Accordingly,  
26 Ashford sought accreditation from the Western Association of Schools and Colleges  
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28 <sup>1</sup> The facts in this section are drawn from the complaint and are not to be  
taken as proven.

1 (“WASC”), whose jurisdiction includes California. (Id.)

2 In letters dated May and June 2011, WASC informed Ashford that it was  
3 eligible to pursue accreditation, and it identified the areas the school would need to  
4 address to demonstrate substantial compliance with WASC standards. (Id. ¶¶ 49,  
5 83.) WASC’s concerns included inadequate student retention and completion,  
6 insufficient student-progress tracking, an insufficient core of full-time faculty  
7 members, and the lack of an empowered and independent governing board.  
8 (Id. ¶ 49.)

9 According to Plaintiffs, beginning with a press release on May 3, 2011,  
10 Defendants made a series of false and misleading statements and omissions about  
11 the quality of education at Ashford, Bridgepoint’s efforts to address the problem  
12 areas WASC had identified, the likelihood that WASC would grant accreditation,  
13 and Bridgepoint’s financial forecasts. (Id. ¶¶ 83–193.)

14 On July 3, 2012, WASC sent Ashford an action letter denying the school’s  
15 application for initial accreditation and detailing the numerous ways in which the  
16 school had failed to demonstrate substantial compliance with WASC accreditation  
17 standards, including in the problem areas noted in the May and June 2011 letters.  
18 (Id. ¶¶ 55, 57–75.)

19 According to Plaintiffs, the truth emerged in two disclosures Defendants  
20 made soon after receiving WASC’s denial. (Id. ¶¶ 76–82.) First, on July 9, 2012,  
21 Bridgepoint filed a Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission  
22 notifying investors that WASC had denied Ashford’s application for initial  
23 accreditation and that the denial was based on the school’s failure to demonstrate  
24 substantial compliance with WASC standards. (Id. ¶¶ 76, 78.) Later that day,  
25 Bridgepoint issued a press release reporting that accreditation had been denied  
26 and that it planned to appeal and reapply. (Id. ¶ 77.) Following this news,  
27 Bridgepoint’s stock fell \$7.25 per share, to close at \$14.23 per share that evening,  
28 a decline of nearly 34% on high volume of 7.8 million shares. (Id. ¶ 80.)

1 Second, on July 13, 2012, Bridgepoint filed a Form 8-K reporting that HLC,  
2 Ashford's only accreditor, had put the school on "special monitoring status"  
3 because of the WASC denial, and that Ashford risked losing its accreditation with  
4 HLC. (Id. ¶ 81.) The notice read as follows:

5 On July 12, 2012, Bridgepoint Education's subsidiary, Ashford  
6 University, received a letter from [HLC] requiring Ashford University  
7 to provide certain information and evidence of compliance with HLC  
8 accreditation standards. HLC is a regional accrediting body . . . and is  
9 the principal accreditor of Ashford University and its programs. The  
10 HLC letter relates to the recent visiting team report and action letter  
11 received by the University from [WASC] on July 5, 2012.

12 The letter requires that Ashford University submit a report to HLC no  
13 later than August 10, 2012 that will be followed by an Advisory Visit  
14 that will occur no later than October 9, 2012. The University's report  
15 must demonstrate that the University remains in compliance with the  
16 HLC's Criteria for Accreditation and include: (i) evidence that  
17 Ashford University meets the HLC Criteria for Accreditation relating  
18 to the role and autonomy of the University's governing board and its  
19 relationship with Bridgepoint Education, including the role of faculty  
20 in overseeing academic policies and the integrity and continuity of  
21 academic programs, (ii) evidence that Ashford University's resource  
22 allocations are sufficiently aligned with educational purposes and  
23 objectives in the areas of student completion and retention, the  
24 sufficiency of full-time faculty and model for faculty development,  
25 and plans for increasing enrollments, and (iii) evidence demonstrating  
26 that Ashford University has an effective system for assessing and  
27 monitoring student learning and assuring academic vigor.

28 The letter states that HLC's President will present the report of the  
Advisory Visit team and the President's recommendation to the HLC  
Board for action at its February 2013 meeting. At that meeting, the  
HLC Board may act to continue accreditation, with or without further  
monitoring, continue accreditation under sanction or "Show Cause"  
order, or withdraw accreditation. The letter further states that Ashford  
University would be scheduled for a HLC Board Committee Hearing  
prior to any Board action to withdraw accreditation. HLC policies  
also provide for a right to appeal any Board action to withdraw  
accreditation.

(Id.) Following this news, Bridgepoint stock fell \$3.20 per share to close at \$9.77  
per share that evening, a decline of nearly 25% on high volume of 6.7 million  
shares. (Id. ¶ 82.)

### 26 C. The Motion to Dismiss

27 In February 2013, Defendants moved to dismiss the complaint for failure  
28 to state a claim. (Doc. No. 28.) In September 2013, after extensive briefing, the

1 court entered a written order granting the motion in part and denying it in part.  
2 (Doc. No. 39.)

3 In the order, the court concluded that the only allegations that supported a  
4 claim for relief regarded Ashford’s alleged misrepresentations or omissions about  
5 its efforts to improve student retention and completion and student-progress  
6 tracking. (*Id.* at 26–29.) Bridgepoint had emphasized throughout the class period  
7 that it had implemented student-support initiatives in 2010 and 2011 and that  
8 student persistence had improved. (*Id.* at 27.) But WASC had found that a  
9 “concerted and systematic approach to improve retention, persistence and  
10 completion, with evidence-based plans, targets, and time lines, [*were*] *not in place*  
11 and the impact of recent changes *cannot yet be measured.*” (*Id.* at 28.) These facts  
12 supported a plausible claim regarding student-persistence and tracking initiatives  
13 because WASC’s finding suggested that Defendants could not have concluded that  
14 student persistence was improving, and Defendants’ comments could have led an  
15 investor to assume that Bridgepoint was analyzing Ashford’s student persistence  
16 and finding that the numbers had actually improved. (*Id.* at 28–29.) The court  
17 dismissed the remaining claims and granted Plaintiffs leave to file an amended  
18 complaint, (*id.* at 46), but they did not do so.

19 Accordingly, at this point, the consolidated complaint remains the operative  
20 complaint, and the only remaining claims are for securities fraud under § 10(b) and  
21 Rule 10b-5 and control-person liability under § 20(a), both related to the alleged  
22 misrepresentations regarding student-persistence and tracking.

#### 23 **D. The Instant Motion for Class Certification**

24 There was some delay in this case so that the parties would have an  
25 opportunity to resolve discovery issues and address the impact of Halliburton Co.  
26 v. Erica P. John Fund, Inc., — U.S. —, 134 S. Ct. 2398 (2014), which held that  
27 defendants in a securities-fraud action “must be afforded an opportunity before  
28 class certification to defeat the presumption [of reliance] through evidence that an

1 alleged misrepresentation did not actually affect the market price of the stock.” Id.  
2 at 2417. On August 6, 2014, Plaintiffs filed the instant amended motion for class  
3 certification. (Doc. No. 70.) Defendants opposed the motion on October 7, (Doc.  
4 No. 72), and Plaintiffs replied on November 19, (Doc. No. 75). The matter, which  
5 was originally set for hearing on December 8, was taken under submission  
6 on December 1.

### 7 LEGAL STANDARDS

8 “The class action is an exception to the usual rule that litigation is conducted  
9 by and on behalf of the individual named parties only.” Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v.  
10 Dukes, — U.S. —, 131 S. Ct. 2541, 2550 (2011) (internal quotation marks omitted).  
11 To come within the exception, a putative class-action plaintiff must provide facts  
12 sufficient to show that the claim meets the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil  
13 Procedure 23. See Comcast Corp. v. Behrend, — U.S. —, 133 S. Ct. 1426, 1432  
14 (2013). Under Rule 23(a), a class may be certified only if “(1) the class is so  
15 numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable; (2) there are questions of law  
16 or fact common to the class; (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties  
17 are typical of the claims or defenses of the class; and (4) the representative parties  
18 will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a).

19 Additionally, the party seeking certification must show that the action  
20 satisfies at least one of the three subsections of Rule 23(b). In this case, Plaintiffs  
21 seek certification under Rule 23(b)(3), which requires the court to find that “the  
22 questions of law or fact common to class members predominate over any questions  
23 affecting only individual members, and that a class action is superior to other  
24 available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the controversy.” Fed. R.  
25 Civ. P. 23(b)(3).

26 “[C]ertification is proper only if the trial court is satisfied, after a rigorous  
27 analysis,” that these requirements are satisfied. Comcast, 133 S. Ct. at 1432  
28 (internal quotation marks omitted). “Such an analysis will frequently entail overlap

1 with the merits of the plaintiff’s underlying claim.” Id. (internal quotation marks  
2 omitted). But “Rule 23 grants courts no license to engage in free-ranging merits  
3 inquiries at the certification stage.” Amgen, Inc. v. Conn. Ret. Plans & Trust Funds,  
4 — U.S. —, 133 S. Ct. 1184, 1194–95 (2013). “Merits questions may be considered  
5 to the extent—but only to the extent—that they are relevant to determining whether  
6 the Rule 23 prerequisites for class certification are satisfied.” Id. at 1195.

## 7 DISCUSSION

8 Plaintiffs move to certify a class consisting of all persons who purchased  
9 Bridgepoint common stock between May 3, 2011, and July 13, 2012, excluding  
10 Defendants, directors and officers of Bridgepoint, and their families and affiliates.  
11 (Doc. No. 70-1 at 1 & n.1.) Defendants do not oppose class certification generally,  
12 but they contend that the class period must end on July 9, 2012, because Plaintiffs  
13 cannot show predominance after that date. (Doc. No. 72.) The court addresses this  
14 issue and the other Rule 23 requirements below.

### 15 A. Rule 23(a) Requirements

#### 16 1. Numerosity

17 Rule 23(a)(1) requires that the class be “so numerous that joinder of all  
18 class members is impracticable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). Plaintiffs assert, and  
19 Defendants do not dispute, that Bridgepoint had more than 51.3 million shares of  
20 common stock outstanding during the proposed class period, a reported trading  
21 volume of more than 160.4 million shares, and an average reported daily trading  
22 volume of more than 529,000 shares. (Doc. No. 70-1 at 7–8.) Joinder of individual  
23 class members of a class this size would undoubtedly be impracticable.

#### 24 2. Commonality

25 Rule 23(a)(2) requires that “there are questions of law or fact common to the  
26 class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). For this inquiry, “even a single common question  
27 will do.” Wal-Mart Stores, 131 S. Ct. at 2556 (brackets and internal quotation  
28 marks omitted). Here there are a number of common questions, including whether

1 Bridgepoint made false statements, whether those statements were material, whether  
2 they were intentionally false, and whether they caused class members' losses.

### 3 **3. Typicality**

4 Rule 23(a)(3) requires that "the claims or defenses of the representative  
5 parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3).  
6 "[R]epresentative claims are 'typical' if they are reasonably coextensive with those  
7 of absent class members; they need not be substantially identical." Hanlon v.  
8 Chrysler Corp., 150 F.3d 1011, 1020 (9th Cir. 1998). Here, Plaintiffs' claims arise  
9 from the same events and conduct that gave rise to the claims of other class  
10 members. They are, therefore, typical of the class.

### 11 **4. Adequacy of Representation**

12 Rule 23(a)(4) requires that "the representative parties will fairly and  
13 adequately protect the interests of the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). "Resolution  
14 of two questions determines legal adequacy: (1) do the named plaintiffs and their  
15 counsel have any conflicts of interest with other class members and (2) will the  
16 named plaintiffs and their counsel prosecute the action vigorously on behalf of the  
17 class?" Hanlon, 150 F.3d at 1020.

18 Plaintiffs assert, and the court agrees, that these requirements are met. As  
19 Plaintiffs point out, there is no antagonism because all class members have allegedly  
20 suffered losses due to the same conduct, and they are institutional investors who  
21 have every incentive to actively litigate this case. Plaintiffs submitted declarations  
22 attesting to their commitment to vigorously litigating this case, and their counsel,  
23 Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP, has documented its experience in litigating  
24 securities-fraud class actions.

### 25 **B. Rule 23(b)(3) Requirements**

26 Rule 23(b)(3) requires "that the questions of law or fact common to class  
27 members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and  
28 that a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently

1 adjudicating the controversy.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3).

2 **1. Predominance**

3 The predominance analysis “focuses on the relationship between the common  
4 and individual issues.” Hanlon, 150 F.3d at 1022. “When common questions  
5 present a significant aspect of the case and they can be resolved for all members of  
6 the class in a single adjudication, there is clear justification for handling the dispute  
7 on a representative rather than on an individual basis.” Id.

8 To recover damages for violation of § 10(b) and Rule 10b-5, a private  
9 plaintiff must prove “(1) a material misrepresentation or omission by the defendant;  
10 (2) scienter; (3) a connection between the misrepresentation or omission and the  
11 purchase or sale of a security; (4) reliance upon the misrepresentation or omission;  
12 (5) economic loss; and (6) loss causation.” Halliburton, 134 S. Ct. at 2407 (internal  
13 quotation marks omitted).

14 In the typical securities-fraud case, as in this case, the factual and legal issues  
15 related to most of these elements are common to the class, so the requirements for  
16 class certification are usually “readily met.” Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor, 521  
17 U.S. 591, 625 (1997). Typically, the only individualized issue is damages, which,  
18 alone, cannot defeat class treatment under Rule 23(b)(3). See Leyva v. Medline  
19 Indus., Inc., 716 F.3d 510, 514 (9th Cir. 2013).

20 The main sticking point in securities-fraud class actions is reliance. To avoid  
21 the need to prove the reliance of individual investors, plaintiffs in securities-fraud  
22 class actions ordinarily show reliance by establishing “fraud on the market,” which  
23 gives rise to a rebuttable presumption of reliance. Halliburton, 134 S. Ct. at 2408.  
24 The premise is that “the price of a security traded in an efficient market will reflect  
25 all publicly available information about a company,” so that “a buyer of the security  
26 may be presumed to have relied on that information in purchasing the security.”  
27 Amgen, 133 S. Ct. at 1190.

28 To establish the presumption, a plaintiff must show “(1) that the alleged

1 misrepresentations were publicly known, (2) that they were material, (3) that the  
2 stock traded in an efficient market, and (4) that the plaintiff traded the stock  
3 between the time the misrepresentations were made and when the truth was  
4 revealed.” Halliburton, 134 S. Ct. at 2408. The defendant may rebut the  
5 presumption, for example, “by appropriate evidence, including evidence that the  
6 asserted misrepresentation (or its correction) did not affect the market price of  
7 the defendant’s stock,” id. at 2414 (internal quotation marks omitted), or “by  
8 showing that the market was already aware of the truth behind the defendant’s  
9 supposed falsehoods and thus that those falsehoods did not affect the market price  
10 (the so-called ‘truth-on-the-market’ defense), or . . . that a particular plaintiff would  
11 have bought the stock without relying on the integrity of the market price.” Conn.  
12 Ret. Plans & Trust Funds v. Amgen, Inc., 660 F.3d 1170, 1174 (9th Cir. 2011).  
13 To make use of the presumption at the class certification stage, however, “[t]he  
14 only elements a plaintiff must prove . . . are whether the market for the stock was  
15 efficient and whether the alleged misrepresentations were public.” Id. at 1177.

16 In this case, Plaintiffs have shown that Defendants’ alleged misrepresen-  
17 tations and omissions were publicized in various releases, statements, and on  
18 Bridgepoint’s website, and they provided an expert report demonstrating that  
19 Bridgepoint common stock traded in an efficient market over the course of the class  
20 period. (Doc. No. 70-3.) The court is satisfied, based on the report, that the market  
21 was efficient, and Defendants have not offered any contrary evidence or otherwise  
22 suggested that the market was inefficient. Accordingly, Plaintiffs have adequately  
23 established the prerequisites for invoking the presumption at this stage.

24 Defendants contend, however, that the class period must end on July 9,  
25 2012, because the July 13 disclosure was unrelated to student persistence, and the  
26 July 9 disclosure fully revealed the alleged truth related to student persistence,  
27 so that “Plaintiffs cannot use the fraud-on-the-market presumption of reliance to  
28 establish predominance for any investors who purchased Bridgepoint stock after

1 July 9, 2012.” (Doc. No. 72.)

2 The court is not persuaded two reasons. First, it is not clear that the July 13  
3 disclosure was entirely unrelated to student persistence, as part of the message  
4 was that HLC was concerned that Ashford’s resource allocations were not  
5 “sufficiently aligned with educational purposes and objectives in the areas of  
6 *student completion and retention.*” (Emphasis added.) Second, as Plaintiffs point  
7 out, a truth-on-the-market defense cannot be used to rebut the presumption of  
8 reliance at the class-certification stage because the defense “is a method of refuting  
9 an alleged representation’s *materiality,*” and it is well established that “a plaintiff  
10 need not prove materiality at the class certification stage to invoke the  
11 presumption.” Amgen, 660 F.3d at 1177 (affirming the district court’s refusal to  
12 consider a truth-on-the-market defense at the class- certification stage), aff’d, 133  
13 S. Ct. at 1203. Halliburton did not change that. See Halliburton, 134 S. Ct. at 2416  
14 (“[M]ateriality . . . should be left to the merits stage, because it does not bear on the  
15 predominance requirement of Rule 23(b)(3).”); see also Aranaz v. Catalyst Pharm.  
16 Partners, Inc., 302 F.R.D. 657, 669–71 (S.D. Fla. 2014) (rejecting the applicability  
17 of the truth-on-the-market defense at class certification post-Halliburton for this  
18 reason).

19 Accordingly, for now, the class period is May 3, 2011, through July 13, 2012.  
20 If it is later shown that the presumption does not apply after July 9, 2012, the court  
21 can modify the class period at that time. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(1)(C) (“An order  
22 that grants or denies class certification may be altered or amended before final  
23 judgment.”).

## 24 2. Superiority

25 Whether a class action is the superior method of litigation depends on  
26 (1) the class members’ interests in individually controlling the prosecution or  
27 defense of separate actions; (2) the extent and nature of any litigation concerning  
28 the controversy already begun by or against class members; (3) the desirability or

1 undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in the particular forum;  
2 and (4) the likely difficulties in managing a class action. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3).

3 In this case, given the identical claims shared by members of the class,  
4 the relatively small size of the typical claim, and the geographical dispersion of  
5 the class members, a class action is superior to individual litigation. See Epstein v.  
6 MCA, Inc., 50 F.3d 644, 668 (9th Cir. 1995) (shareholder claims based on identical  
7 facts and law fit Rule 23's requirements "like a glove"), rev'd on other grounds sub  
8 nom. Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Epstein, 516 U.S. 367 (1996).

### 9 **C. Appointment of Class Representatives**

10 Plaintiffs ask to be appointed as class representatives. This inquiry, which  
11 is governed by Rule 23, is distinct from the inquiry regarding their appointment  
12 as lead plaintiffs under the PSLRA. See In re Chiron Corp. Sec. Litig., 2007 WL  
13 4249902, at \*13 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2007) (reviewing authorities on the issue).  
14 The court has concluded that Plaintiffs will adequately represent the class under  
15 Rule 23's requirements. Accordingly, the court appoints City of Atlanta General  
16 Employees Pension Fund and Teamsters Local 677 Health Services & Insurance  
17 Plan as class representatives.

### 18 **D. Appointment of Class Counsel**

19 Rule 23(g) requires the court to appoint class counsel when certifying a  
20 case as a class action. The court must consider "(i) the work counsel has done in  
21 identifying or investigating potential claims in the action; (ii) counsel's experience  
22 in handling class actions, other complex litigation, and the types of claims asserted  
23 in the action; (iii) counsel's knowledge of the applicable law; and (iv) the resources  
24 that counsel will commit to representing the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g). Having  
25 reviewed their submissions, the court is satisfied that Plaintiffs' counsel should  
26 serve as class counsel. Accordingly, the court appoints Robbins Geller Rudman  
27 & Dowd LLP as class counsel.

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**CONCLUSION**

The court GRANTS Plaintiffs’ motion for class certification, (Doc. No. 70).  
The court appoints City of Atlanta General Employees Pension Fund and Teamsters  
Local 677 Health Services & Insurance Plan as class representatives, and appoints  
their counsel, Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP, as class counsel.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: January 15, 2015

  
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Hon. Jeffrey T. Miller  
United States District Judge