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CLIENT MEMORANDUM

U.S. SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE WHETHER CLASS CERTIFICATION REQUIRES PLAINTIFF CLASS TO ESTABLISH BY ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE THAT DAMAGES CAN BE AWARDED ON A CLASS-WIDE BASIS

On June 25, 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court granted certiorari in *Comcast v. Behrend*, Dkt. No. 11-864, and, assuming it reaches the merits, the Court's decision could have a far-reaching impact on how securities class actions are litigated. Significantly, the Court itself framed the issue to be decided in the case as whether class actions may be certified "without resolving whether the plaintiff class has introduced admissible evidence, including expert testimony, to show that the case is susceptible to awarding damages on a class wide basis." In framing the issue as it did, the Court signaled that its decision may expand upon *Wal-mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes, et al.*, ___ U.S. __, 131 S. Ct. 2541 (2011), in which Justice Antonin Scalia, writing for the majority, held that merits issues can be assessed at the class certification stage to determine whether common issues of law and/or fact predominate over individual issues and suggested that *Daubert v. Merrill Dow Pharmaceuticals*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993), applied to the admissibility of expert testimony even at the class certification stage. *Id.* at 2552, 2554.

Although *Comcast* is an antitrust case, the Court's decision could have a broad impact on class certification in many pending and future securities class actions. Typically, securities plaintiffs at the class certification stage use experts to support the claim that common damages issues predominate over individual ones. In such cases, awarding damages on a class-wide basis can be difficult, especially when purchases and sales have occurred over a lengthy class period, the alleged misrepresentations were made at different times, and alleged actionable price drops occurred at different times, resulting in disparities in damages among members of the plaintiff class. The Court's decision may impose significant limitations on class plaintiffs' ability to establish that common damages issues predominate among class members and on the use of expert testimony to support class-wide damages at the class certification stage.

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