

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:

SONY BMG CD  
TECHNOLOGIES LITIGATION

Case No. 1:05-cv-09575-NRB

**DECLARATION OF PETER SAFIRSTEIN IN SUPPORT  
OF PLAINTIFFS' CLASS COUNSELS' APPLICATION FOR  
ATTORNEYS' FEES AND REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES**

I, Peter Safirstein, declares as follows:

1. I am an attorney in good standing, duly licensed and admitted to among other courts, The Southern District of New York, 1986. I am a member of the law firm of Milberg Weiss Bershad & Schulman LLP ("Milberg Weiss"), counsel of record for Dora Rivas in *Dora Rivas et al. v. Sony BMG Music Entertainment*, 1:05-cv-09598 (LAK) (S.D.N.Y. filed November 14, 2005). A true and correct copy of my firm resume, including the partners of my firm who were principally involved in this litigation and a representative list of comparable litigation is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated by reference herein.

2. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Class Counsels' application for attorneys' fees and reimbursement of expenses in the above-entitled matter. The testimony set forth in this declaration is based on first-hand knowledge, about which I would and could testify competently in open court if called upon to do so, and on contemporaneously-generated records kept in the ordinary course of business.

2. The total number of professional hours expended in the litigation by Milberg Weiss is 128.25. The total lodestar amount for attorney, paralegal and professional staff time expended by Milberg Weiss in the course of the litigation, based upon current rates, is \$52,933.75. The chart attached hereto as Exhibit B was prepared at my direction and presents a summary of the time spent from November 7, 2005 through March 21, 2005 by attorneys, paralegals, and professional staff of the firm on the litigation. The chart includes the name of each

attorney, paralegal, and professional staff member who has worked on the case, his or her current hourly billing rate, and the number of hours expended by each professional on this matter. The time reflected in this declaration was time actually spent, in the exercise of reasonable judgment, by the laws and staff involved. The attorneys and legal professionals identified in Exhibit B spent time on matters that were essential to the prosecution and resolution of the litigation, including factual investigation for and preparation of the initial complaint and the Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint, preparation for and attendance at court hearings and conferences, motion practice and briefing in connection with Sony BMG's motion to transfer the actions to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under 28 U.S.C. § 1407 and participation in and review of the Settlement Agreement. My firm was careful not to expend unnecessary hours and not to duplicate work done by others.

3. This firm expended a total of \$1,559.74 in unreimbursed expenses in connection with prosecution of the litigation on behalf of Dora Rivas. The expenses incurred in this case are reflected in the books and records of the firm. These books and records are prepared from expense vouchers, check records, and other contemporaneously-recorded billing records, are an accurate record of expenses incurred in this litigation. The chart attached hereto as Exhibit C, also prepared at my direction, details these expenses.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America and the State of New York that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 30th day of March, 2006 in New York, New York.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
PETER SAFIRSTEIN (PS-6176)

**EXHIBIT A**

# MILBERG WEISS BERSHAD & SCHULMAN LLP

## THE FIRM'S PRACTICE, ACHIEVEMENTS AND ATTORNEY BIOGRAPHIES

Milberg Weiss Bershad & Schulman LLP is the most respected and effective plaintiff law firm in the United States. Founded in 1965, the Firm now has more than 120 lawyers, with principal offices in New York City and additional offices in Boca Raton, Florida; Wilmington, Delaware; Washington, D.C.; and Los Angeles, California. The Firm's practice focuses on the prosecution of class and complex actions in many fields of commercial litigation, emphasizing securities, corporate fiduciary, consumer, insurance, healthcare, antitrust, mass tort, human rights, and related areas of litigation.

In the Firm's early years, its founding partners, Lawrence Milberg and Melvyn I. Weiss, built a new area of legal practice in representing shareholders' interests under the then recently amended federal procedure Rule 23, which allowed securities fraud cases, among others, to proceed as class actions. In the following decades, the Firm's lawyers obtained decisions that established important legal precedents in many of their areas of practice, and prosecuted cases that set benchmarks in terms of case theories, organization, discovery, trial results, methods of settlement, and amounts recovered and distributed to clients and class members.

Important milestones included the Firm's involvement in the U.S. financial litigation in the early 1970s, one of the earliest large class actions, which resulted in the recovery of over \$50 million by purchasers of the securities of a failed real estate development company; the Ninth Circuit decision in Blackie v. Barrack in 1975, which established the fraud-on-the-market doctrine for securities fraud actions; co-lead counsel position in the In re Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) Securities Litigation, a seminal securities fraud action in the 1980s in terms of complexity and amounts recovered; representation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. in a year-long trial to recover banking losses from a major accounting firm, leading to a precedent-setting global settlement; attacking the Drexel-Milken "daisy chain" of illicit junk-bond financing arrangements with numerous cases that resulted in substantial recoveries for investors; representing life insurance policyholders defrauded by "vanishing premium" and other improper sales tactics and obtaining large recoveries from industry participants; and ground-breaking roles in the multi-front attack on deception and other improper activities in the tobacco industry.

Milberg Weiss remains at the forefront in its areas of practice. Recently, it has obtained eve-of-trial settlements totaling \$460 million in the Raytheon securities fraud litigation, representing the lead plaintiff New York State Common Retirement Fund; settled lawsuits by physician and medical association clients against CIGNA Healthcare and Aetna, which brought benefits in excess of \$900 million and sweeping changes to the industry; and continued its work as a lead counsel in broad-based multi-defendant actions concerning misconduct in connection with IPOs and mutual funds.

The Firm also has a general corporate and securities practice representing privately and publicly held corporations in the areas of capital formation, mergers and acquisitions, and other commercial transactions.

The Firm is consistently active in pro bono litigation, highlighted by its leadership role in cases leading to recoveries of some \$6 billion from Swiss and German banks and companies to benefit victims of the Holocaust and its recent efforts representing claimants of the September 11 Victim Compensation Fund.

The Firm's lawyers come from many different professional backgrounds. They include former federal or state prosecutors, private defense attorneys, and government lawyers. The Firm's ability to pursue all types of fraud is augmented by its 16-person team of investigators, headed by a former agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and its four full-time forensic accountants.

In 2003, the partners of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach LLP decided to separate into two groups, with Milberg Weiss Bershad & Schulman LLP serving as the continuing Firm.

Milberg Weiss has been responsible for more than \$45 billion in recoveries during the life of the Firm. Examples of cases in which the Firm has taken lead roles include the WPPSS litigation, which resulted in settlements totaling \$775 million; the Lincoln Savings and Loan Litigation, with total recoveries of \$240 million out of \$288 million in estimated total losses; the NASDAQ Market-Makers Antitrust Litigation, which resulted in a \$1.027 billion settlement; and actions against major life insurers, including Prudential and MetLife, where the Firm has recovered billions of dollars on behalf of policyholders who were the victims of alleged churning and other improper practices. In the securities fraud arena, the Firm's recent successes include Raytheon, Oxford Health Plans (settlements totaling \$300 million), and Lucent Technologies (\$600 million settlement). In addition, the Firm currently plays major roles in the litigation arising from the two largest scandals in the financial community -- the IPO Securities Litigation, in which the Firm serves as Chair of Plaintiffs' Executive Committee, and the Mutual Funds Litigation, in which the Firm is Co-Chair of Plaintiffs' Counsel's Steering Committee.

The Firm also has leadership positions in many important non-securities cases throughout the country, including its representation of physician groups in the Managed Care Litigation discussed above, and its lead counsel role in the landmark In re Walt Disney Derivative Litigation case, which has redefined the fiduciary duties of directors in public companies. For more information, please visit [www.milbergweiss.com](http://www.milbergweiss.com).

### **JUDICIAL COMMENDATIONS**

In In re September 11 Victim Compensation Fund, Preliminary Hearing, Claim No. 212-003658 (Dec. 9 2003), Special Master Kenneth R. Feinberg stated the following regarding the Firm's commitment to the public interest:

Let me say one more thing on the record before we adjourn, and please convey this to Mr. Weiss and to David Bershad. Once again, as I have learned over the years here in New York, the Milberg Weiss firm steps up to the plate in the public interest time and time again. The social conscience of the Milberg Weiss firm, acting through its excellent associates and partners, help deal with crises that confront the American people and others, and I am personally in the debt of Milberg Weiss for the work that it is doing, even under the gun with the December 22 deadline looming. I am once again in Milberg Weiss' debt for their extraordinary willingness to help out

in the public interest, and I hope you'll relay that message back to the firm... they are second among none in terms of the public interest, and I'm very, very grateful, not only to you guys for doing this, but... for the firm's willingness to help out. I wanted to let everybody know that.

Mr. Feinberg echoed this sentiment in a subsequent hearing (September 11th Victim Compensation Fund Hearing before Special Master Kenneth R. Feinberg, May 11, 2004):

I also note on the record that the pro bono service of the Milberg Weiss firm is well-known to lawyers and the public throughout the nation, and I'm grateful that this is one more example of how Milberg Weiss serves the nation.

I want to note on the record the extraordinary professionalism and skill of counsel in the preparation of this claim. They have exhibited the finest character of the Bar, and I thank them for a job well done.

Milberg Weiss has been commended by countless judges all over the country for the quality of its representation in class action lawsuits. In In re Rite Aid Corp. Securities Litigation, 269 F. Supp. 2d 603, 611 (E.D. Pa. 2003), Judge Dalzell commented on the skill and efficiency of Milberg Weiss attorneys in litigating the complex case:

At the risk of belaboring the obvious, we pause to say a specific word about... the skill and efficiency of the attorneys involved...Milberg Weiss [was] extraordinarily deft and efficient in handling this most complex matter... they were at least eighteen months ahead of the United States Department of Justice in ferreting out the conduct that ultimately resulted in the write-down of over \$1.6 billion in previously reported Rite Aid earnings... In short, it would be hard to equal the skill class counsel demonstrated here.

In In re Lucent Technologies, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 00 CV-621, slip op. at 14-15, 26 (D.N.J. Feb. 24, 2004), Judge Joel A. Pisano of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey recently issued an Opinion approving the Settlement of the Lucent Technologies Securities Litigation, in which he complimented Milberg Weiss (Co-Lead Counsel for the Plaintiff Class) saying:

[T]he attorneys representing the Plaintiffs are highly experienced in securities class action litigation and have successfully prosecuted numerous class actions throughout the United States. They are more than competent to conduct this action. Co-Lead Counsel diligently and aggressively represented Plaintiffs before this Court and in the negotiations that resulted in the Settlement . . . the efforts and ingenuity of Lead Plaintiffs and Lead Counsel resulted in an extremely valuable Settlement for the Benefit of the Class.

In In re IKON Office Solutions, Inc. Securities Litigation, 194 F.R.D. 166, 195 (E.D. Pa. 2000), where Milberg Weiss served as co-lead counsel, Judge Marvin Katz of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania commented on the skill and professionalism of plaintiffs' co-lead counsel:

First, class counsel is of high caliber and has extensive experience in similar class action litigation... Each of the co-lead counsel firms has a national reputation for advocacy in securities class actions, and there is no doubt that this standing enhanced their ability both to prosecute the



case effectively and to negotiate credibly. Similarly, defense counsel has a fine reputation and has displayed great skill in defending this complex class action. Their opposition to plaintiffs has been anything but token, and many of the battles on crucial issues were hard fought.

Of particular note in assessing the quality of representation is the professionalism with which all parties comported themselves. The submissions were of consistently high quality, and class counsel has been notably diligent in preparing filings in a timely manner even when under tight deadlines. This professionalism was also displayed in class counsel's willingness to cooperate with other counsel when appropriate... This cooperation enabled the parties to focus their disputes on the issues that mattered most and to avoid pointless bickering over more minor matters.

In In re NASDAQ Market-Makers Antitrust Litigation, 187 F.R.D. 465, 474 (S.D.N.Y. 1998), in an opinion dated November 9, 1998, approving settlements totaling over \$1.027 billion, Judge Sweet commented:

Counsel for the Plaintiffs [Milberg Weiss] are preeminent in the field of class action litigation, and the roster of counsel for Defendants includes some of the largest, most successful and well regarded law firms in the country. It is difficult to conceive of better representation than the parties in this action achieved.

In In re Prudential Insurance Co. of America Sales Practices Litigation, 962 F. Supp. 572, 585-86 (D.N.J. 1997), vacated on other grounds, in approving the settlement of a nationwide class action against a life insurer for deceptive sales practices, where Milberg Weiss was co-lead counsel, Judge Wolin observed:

[T]he results achieved by plaintiffs' counsel in this case in the face of significant legal, factual and logistical obstacles and formidable opposing counsel, are nothing short of remarkable.

Finally, the standing and professional skill of plaintiffs' counsel, in particular Co-Lead Counsel, is high and undoubtedly furthered their ability to negotiate a valuable settlement and argue its merits before this Court. Several members of plaintiffs' counsel are leading attorneys in the area of class action litigation.

At the Fairness Hearing, Judge Wolin stated that "there is no doubt that Class Counsel have prosecuted the interests of the class members with the utmost vigor and expertise." In re Prudential Ins. Co. of Am. Sales Practices Litigation, 962 F. Supp. 450, 519 (D.N.J. 1997) (emphasis added).

In approving a \$100 million settlement in In re Prudential Securities Inc. Partnership Litigation, 912 F. Supp. 97, 101 (S.D.N.Y. 1996), in which Milberg Weiss was one of the lead counsel, Judge Pollack noted that he had "had the opportunity at first hand to observe the quality of plaintiffs' class counsel's representation, both here and in prior complex litigation, and is impressed with the quality of Plaintiffs' Class Counsel."

In Roy v. The Independent Order of Foresters, Civ. No. 97-6225 (SKC) at 32 (D.N.J. Aug. 3, 1999), in his opinion on class certification, Judge Chesler noted:

The firm of Milberg Weiss, which is co-lead counsel for the plaintiff, was also counsel for the plaintiff class in the Prudential case. Thus, the adequacy of the plaintiff's representation is beyond reproach. Furthermore, the tremendous and unprecedented settlements which the Milberg firm has helped to secure for the plaintiff classes in both this case and the Prudential case are a testament to counsel's vigorous pursuit of the class interests.

In In re Buspirone Patent Litigation, MDL Docket No. 1413 at 34:2-3 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 6, 2003) (Final Approval Hearing Transcript), Judge Koeltl commented on plaintiffs' counsel:

Let me say that the lawyers in this case have done a stupendous job.

In Kruman v. Christie's International, PLC, 00 Civ. 6322 (LAK) at 36:13-16 (S.D.N.Y. June 2, 2003) (Final Approval Hearing Transcript), Judge Kaplan commented on class counsel's representation:

I have satisfied myself in examining these papers that counsel involved in this case pursued this very difficult matter tenaciously, with skill, and got what I view to be an excellent result.

#### NOTEWORTHY CLIENTS

Countless individual investors, funds and institutions are represented by Milberg Weiss including:

- The New York State and Local Retirement System. Milberg Weiss was selected by former New York State Comptroller H. Carl McCall and current comptroller Alex G. Hevesi to serve as one of the firms acting as special counsel for securities class action and derivative litigation. Milberg Weiss is currently representing the N.Y. State Common Retirement Fund in substantial securities fraud actions against Bayer AG, the Raytheon Corp. and Chubb.
- The State of New Jersey Pension Fund. Milberg Weiss was competitively selected by the Treasurer of the State of New Jersey to represent the state's \$86 billion pension fund in its securities litigation against Sears Roebuck & Co. New Jersey was appointed lead plaintiff and Milberg Weiss lead counsel, after hard-fought motion practice.
- State of Ohio. In October 2003, the Firm was appointed special securities litigation counsel for the State of Ohio by the Attorney General. Currently, the Firm is representing the Ohio Tuition Trust Authority in the Putnam Mutual Fund litigation currently pending in the District of Maryland.
- Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Milberg Weiss was competitively selected as panel counsel by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's State Employees' Retirement System, a \$28 billion dollar fund.

- The Teachers' Retirement System of The State of Illinois. This \$22 billion dollar pension fund appointed Milberg Weiss to serve as monitoring and securities litigation counsel.
- Ontario Public Service Employees Union Pension Trust Fund ("OPTrust"). Milberg Weiss is representing OPTrust as Lead Plaintiff in a securities fraud action against Nortel involving accounting fraud and other related misrepresentations.
- SEIU Local 144 Nursing Home Pension Fund and Hotel Front Insurance Fund. Milberg Weiss has represented these combined funds in several securities class actions, including actions against Procter & Gamble Company and Microstrategy, Inc., which settled for \$48 million and \$155 million, respectively.
- The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Milberg Weiss represented the FDIC in claims arising out of the failure of the Butcher brothers' Tennessee banking empire. The case ultimately settled for \$425 million after a full jury trial as part of a massive global settlement among the FDIC, RTC and Ernst & Whinney.
- The West Virginia Employer - Teamsters Joint Counsel No. 84 Pension Trust and Locals 175 and 505 Pension Trust. Milberg Weiss has recently represented these Taft-Hartley pension funds as Lead Plaintiff in the Lucent Technologies Corp. Securities Litigation, which settled for \$600 million.
- The Firm represented IBM Corporation with Cravath, Swaine & Moore in class and derivative suits asserted against IBM in New York courts. The derivative litigation has been dismissed and the class litigation was defeated on a motion for summary judgment, thereafter sustained on appeal.
- In addition, the Firm has represented individuals, governmental entities and major corporations including CBS Corporation; T.V. Azteca, Mexico's second largest television network; Phar-Mor, Inc., formerly a nationwide discount pharmacy chain, and others in complex financial litigation.

#### PROMINENT CASES

- In re Lucent Technologies, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 00cv621 (AJL) (D.N.J.). This settlement provides compensation of \$600 million to aggrieved shareholders who purchased Lucent stock between October 1999 and December 2000.
- In re Raytheon Securities Litigation, 99 CV 12142 (E.D. Mass.). This case concerned claims that a major defense contractor failed to write down assets adequately on long term construction contracts. In May 2004, Raytheon and its auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP settled for a total of \$460 million.

- Milberg Weiss served as co-lead counsel in In re Oxford Health Plans, Inc. Securities Litigation, MDL Dkt. No. 1222 (CLB) (S.D.N.Y.), in which settlements totaling \$300 million in cash were approved by the Court in June 2003. Plaintiffs alleged that Oxford Health Plans, Inc. issued fraudulent financial statements that misstated its premium revenues and medical claims expense. KPMG LLP, Oxford's outside auditor, was also named as a defendant and was alleged to have issued a materially false and misleading audit opinion on Oxford's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1996.
- In In re Rite Aid Securities Litigation, Master File No. 99-1349 (E.D. Pa.), Judge Stewart Dalzell approved class action settlements totaling \$334 million against Rite Aid (\$207 million), KPMG (\$125 million -- the second largest amount ever recovered from an accounting firm in a federal securities class action, and the largest ever against an auditor in a case where the securities claims were limited to claims under section 10(b), which requires proof of knowing or reckless misconduct), and certain former executives of Rite Aid (\$1.6 million).
- In re Scheiner v. i2 Technologies, Inc., Civ. No. 3:01-CV-418-H (N.D. Tex.). May 2004 settlement of \$84.85 million with i2 Technologies and certain individual defendants. Case alleged securities fraud against defendants relating to company's software product descriptions and alleged violations of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation, 21 MC 92 (S.D.N.Y.). The Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation consists of 309 separate class actions involving more than 300 IPOs marketed between 1998 and 2000. The actions are coordinated for pre-trial purposes before U.S. District Court Judge Shira A. Scheindlin in the Southern District of New York. The defendants consist of the companies brought public, certain of their officers and directors and 55 of the investment banks that brought them public and underwrote various follow-on offerings. The lawsuits generally allege that the IPOs of these companies were manipulated by the investment banks to artificially inflate the market price of those securities and to conceal the amounts of compensation actually received by the underwriters and that these efforts were not disclosed to the investing public. A proposed settlement between plaintiffs and the issuer defendants and their directors and officers has been preliminarily approved by the Court. The settlement would guarantee a recovery of at \$1 billion dollars for the settlement classes. The \$1 billion guarantee is subject to reduction by potential recoveries from the 55 Underwriter Defendants against whom the litigation continues. Recently, Judge Scheindlin granted plaintiffs' motions for class certification in six class actions against the Underwriter Defendants, which were selected to serve as test cases.

- In In re Mutual Funds, Milberg Weiss has been appointed as the co-chair of the plaintiffs' counsel's steering committee, which is responsible for prosecuting this ground-breaking litigation involving timing and late trading allegations against (and on behalf of) more than 16 mutual fund families and affiliated entities. Pursuant to an order by the Panel for Multidistrict Litigation, these cases are proceeding before four judges in the District of Maryland. As co-chair, Milberg Weiss is responsible for overseeing a steering committee comprised of approximately 10 firms which are working together to prosecute this highly complex litigation.
- The Firm was lead counsel in In re Prudential Insurance Co. Sales Practice Litigation, Civ. No. 95-4707 (AMW) (D.N.J.), a landmark case which concerned securities claims as well as common law claims and which resulted in a recovery exceeding \$4 billion for Prudential policyholders. The settlement was approved in a comprehensive decision handed down by the Third Circuit. Milberg Weiss has led the litigation of numerous other class actions involving alleged churning practices by other insurance companies and their agents, recovering billions of dollars in actions against major insurers, including MetLife, American Express/IDS, New York Life, ManuLife and John Hancock.
- In In re NASDAQ Market-Makers Antitrust Litigation, MDL 1023 (S.D.N.Y.), Milberg Weiss served as court-appointed co-lead counsel for a class of investors. The class alleged that the NASDAQ market-makers set and maintained wide spreads pursuant to an industry-wide conspiracy in one of the largest and most important antitrust cases in recent history. After three and one half years of intense litigation, the case was settled for a total of \$1.027 billion, the largest antitrust settlement ever.
- In re Washington Public Power Supply System Securities Litigation, MDL 551 (D. Ariz.). A massive litigation in which Milberg Weiss served as co-lead counsel for a class that obtained settlements totaling \$775 million after several months of trial.
- In In re American Continental Corp./Lincoln Savings & Loan Securities Litigation, MDL 834 (D. Ariz.), Milberg Weiss served as the court-appointed co-lead counsel for a class of persons who purchased debentures and/or stock in American Continental Corp., the parent company of the now-infamous Lincoln Savings & Loan. The suit charged Charles Keating, other insiders, three major accounting firms, three major law firms, Drexel Burnham, Michael Milken and others with racketeering and violations of securities laws. Recoveries totaled \$240 million on \$288 million in losses. A jury also rendered verdicts of more than \$1 billion against Keating and others.
- In re Exxon Valdez, No. A89-095 Civ. (D. Alaska) and In re Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Litigation, 3 AN-89-2533 (Alaska Super. Ct. 3d Jud. Dist.). Milberg Weiss is a member of the Plaintiffs' Coordinating Committee and co-chair of

Plaintiffs' Law Committee in the massive litigation resulting from the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska in March 1989. A jury verdict of \$5 billion was obtained and is currently on appeal.

- In re Managed Care Litigation, MDL 1334 (S.D. Fla.). Final approval of a settlement between a nationwide class of physicians and defendant CIGNA Healthcare valued in excess of \$500 million dollars was granted on April 22, 2004. A similar settlement valued in excess of \$400 million involving a nationwide class of physicians and Aetna was approved by the Court on November 6, 2003. The settlements stem from a series of lawsuits filed in both state and federal court by physicians and medical associations currently pending against many of the nation's largest for-profit health insurers arising from conduct involving issues dating back to 1990. These settlements bring sweeping changes to the health care industry and involve improvements to physician-related business practices and provide for the establishment of an independent foundation dedicated to improving the quality of health care in America.
- In re Baldwin United Annuity Litigation, No. M-21-35 (S.D.N.Y.). Milberg Weiss served as co-lead counsel in this consolidated proceeding on behalf of purchasers of annuities that was settled for over \$160 million.
- In re MicroStrategy, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 00-473-A (E.D. Va.). Milberg Weiss served as co-lead counsel in this action, which alleged securities fraud based on a massive restatement. Settlements with the defendants totaled in excess of \$150 million.
- In re Sunbeam Securities Litigation (No. 98-8258) (S.D. Fla) Milberg Weiss acted as co-lead counsel for the class. Plaintiffs alleged that Sunbeam, its auditor, and its management engaged in a massive accounting fraud which led to a restatement of over three years of previously reported financial results. The Court approved a combined settlement of over \$140 million. The settlement amount included a \$110 million settlement with Arthur Andersen, LLP, Sunbeam's auditor. The Andersen settlement is one of the largest amounts ever paid by a public accounting firm to settle claims brought under the federal securities laws. The settlement with the individuals was achieved on the eve of trial, and ended almost four years of litigation against Andersen and Sunbeam's insiders, including Albert Dunlap, Sunbeam's former Chairman and CEO. The settlement included a personal contribution from Dunlap of \$15 million.
- In re Computer Associates Securities Litigation, Nos. 98-CV-4839, 02-CV-1226 (TCP) (E.D.N.Y.), Milberg Weiss served as co-lead counsel and obtained a pretrial settlement valued at over \$134 million in these securities fraud class actions.

- In In re IKON Office Solutions, Inc. Securities Litigation, MDL 1318, Docket No. 98-4286 (E.D. Pa.), Milberg Weiss served as co-lead counsel and obtained a pretrial settlement of \$111 million in this securities fraud class action.
- In In re W.R. Grace & Co. (Official Committee of Asbestos Personal Injury Claimants v. Sealed Air Corp. and Official Committee of Asbestos Personal Injury Claimants v. Fresenius Medical Care Holdings, Inc.), Nos. 02-2210 and 02-2211 (D. Del.), Milberg Weiss acted as lead counsel for the asbestos personal injury and property damage committees in two separate fraudulent conveyance actions within the W.R. Grace bankruptcy. The actions sought to return the assets of Sealed Air Corporation and Fresenius Medical Care Holdings (each of which had been Grace subsidiaries pre-bankruptcy) to the W.R. Grace bankruptcy estate. Complaints in both cases were filed in mid-March 2002, and agreements in principle in both cases were reached on November 27, 2002, the last business day before trial was set to begin in the Sealed Air matter. The total of the two settlements, which consisted of both cash and stock, was approximately \$1 billion.
- In re Kruman v. Christie's International, PLC, 284 No. 01-7309 (S.D.N.Y.), resulted in the first U.S. Court of Appeals holding that antitrust class actions on behalf of all purchasers injured worldwide can be brought in U.S. courts under U.S. law when an antitrust conspiracy has sufficient effects in the U.S. Decided in March 2002; led to successful settlement in 2003 of claims against Christie's and Sotheby's on behalf of purchasers and sellers at auctions outside the U.S.
- In re Tyco International Ltd., Securities Litigation, MDL Docket No. 02-1335-B (D.N.H.). Milberg Weiss is co-lead counsel in this litigation, which involves claims under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 against Tyco and its former CEO, CFO, general counsel and certain former directors that arise out of Tyco's \$5.8 billion overstatement of income and \$900 million in insider trading, plus hundreds of millions of dollars looted by insiders motivated to commit the fraud. Claims are also made under the 1933 and 1934 Acts against PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP, which is alleged to have published false audit opinions on Tyco's financial statements during the Class Period and to have failed to audit Tyco properly, despite knowledge of the fraud. In October 2004, the Court sustained the vast majority of plaintiffs' claims against Tyco and its former senior officers (Dennis Kozlowski, Mark Swartz, Mark Belnick and Frank Walsh), with the exception of one director, as well as Tyco's auditor, PwC.
- In re Nortel Networks Corp. Securities Litigation, Civ. No. 01-CV-1855-RMB (S.D.N.Y.). This federal securities fraud class action was commenced in February 2001 against Nortel Networks Corp. and certain of its officers and directors. In February 2002, Milberg Weiss was appointed to serve as sole Lead Counsel for the Class and for the Court-appointed Lead Plaintiff, the

Trustees of the Ontario Public Service Employees' Union Pension Plan Trust Fund. In January 2003, the Court sustained the Complaint in its entirety, denying defendants' motion to dismiss and, in September 2003, certified a Class. In certifying the Class, the Court specifically rejected defendants' argument that those who traded in Nortel securities on the Toronto Stock Exchange (and not the New York Stock Exchange) should be excluded from the Class. The Second Circuit denied defendants' attempted appeal.

- In re Xerox Securities Litigation, No. 3:99-CV-2374 (AWT) (D. Conn.) and Carlson v. Xerox Corp., No. 3:00-CV-1621 (AWT) (D. Conn.). Milberg Weiss was appointed co-lead counsel in both of these cases. The first case was brought on behalf of a class of purchasers of Xerox common stock from October 22, 1998 (when Xerox first claimed that it was benefiting from a restructuring) through October 7, 1999 (when Xerox finally disclosed the massive problems with the restructuring that affected its operations and the impact of these problems on its revenues) and alleged misrepresentations regarding Xerox's restructuring. The second case was brought on behalf of a class of purchasers of Xerox common stock from February 17, 1998 through June 28, 2002 and alleged misrepresentations and failure to disclose massive accounting improprieties. As a result of these alleged accounting improprieties, on June 28, 2002 (the last day of the Class Period), Xerox issued a \$6.4 billion restatement of equipment sales revenues booked over a five year period.
- In re The Walt Disney Company Derivative Litigation, C.A. No. 15452 (Del. Ch., New Castle County). Challenge to Employment Agreement which Board of Directors never reviewed or approved and to payment of severance package without Board oversight. This action is currently being tried in the Delaware Chancery Court.
- Milberg Weiss is prosecuting numerous class actions involving a major area of investment abuse: deceptive sales of deferred annuity tax shelters to investors for placement in retirement plans that are already tax-qualified. In Nelson v. Pacific Life Ins. Co., No. CV203-131 (S.D. Ga.) the district court denied defendants' motion to dismiss and discovery is underway. In American United Life Insurance Co. v. Douglas, No. 29A02-0304-CV-350 (Ind. Ct. App.), denial of defendant's summary judgment motion was sustained on interlocutory appeal. The SEC and NASD have begun regulatory programs to address these problems.
- Milberg Weiss is co-lead counsel in In re Vivendi Universal, S.A. Securities Litigation, 02 Civ. 5571 (RJH), a securities fraud class action on behalf of U.S. and foreign investors who purchased Vivendi ordinary shares or American Depositary Shares. Plaintiffs allege that Vivendi embarked on a \$77 billion acquisition spree in order to transform itself into a huge international conglomerate. Throughout the Class Period (October 30, 2000 through August 14, 2002), defendants (and in particular, Vivendi's former CEO and



Chairman, Jean-Marie Messier, and Vivendi's former CFO, Guillaume Hannezo) reported strong revenue and earnings, and portrayed Vivendi as a company that was generating sufficient cash flow to satisfy its debt obligations on approximately \$21 billion in debt that it had amassed in connection with financing its acquisition binge. However, plaintiffs allege that Vivendi's operations and financial condition were much weaker than what their public statements portrayed. Plaintiffs have already defeated defendants' motions to dismiss the complaint, and are in the midst of discovery that will take place in the U.S. and France (where French regulators are conducting their own formal investigations).

- Rabi Abdullahi v. Pfizer, Inc., 01 Civ. 8118 (WHP), (S.D.N.Y.). This is a case in which the Firm has brought claims under the Alien Tort Claims act on behalf of Nigerian children and their families who were enrolled in a clinical trial of a drug by Pfizer without their knowledge. Plaintiff alleges that Pfizer's conduct violated the international prohibition on medical experimentation without informed consent when children suffering from meningitis, whose families had brought them to a local hospital for treatment, were secretly enrolled in a clinical trial of the Pfizer drug, Trovan. Plaintiff survived a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim. The action was then dismissed on forum non-conveniens grounds but the Second Circuit vacated that decision. The case is now back before the trial court.
- In In re General Instrument Corp. Securities Litigation, No. 01-3051 (LR) (E.D. Pa.), Milberg Weiss served as co-lead counsel and obtained a pretrial settlement of \$48 million in this securities fraud class action.
- In re Triton Energy Limited Securities Litigation, Civil Action No. 5-98-CV-256 (E.D. Tex. Texarkana Division), settled for \$42 million. Plaintiffs alleged that defendants misrepresented, among other things, the nature, quality, classification and quantity of Triton's Southeast Asia oil and gas reserves during the period March 30, 1998 through July 17, 1998.
- In Andrews v. AT&T, No. CV 191-175 (S.D. Ga.). The Firm represented a class of persons who paid for premium-billed "900-number" calls that involved allegedly deceptive games of chance, starting in 1993. Defendants included major long-distance companies, which approved the call programs and billed for the calls. Defendant MCI settled for \$60 million in benefits; the class against AT&T was decertified on appeal and the Firm prosecuted the individual plaintiffs' claims, obtaining a jury verdict in 2003 for compensatory and punitive damages.

### **PRECEDENT-SETTING DECISIONS**

- Milberg Weiss has consistently been a leader in developing the law for investors and consumers under the federal securities, antitrust and consumer protection laws. The Firm has represented individual and institutional

plaintiffs in hundreds of class action litigations in federal and state courts throughout the country. In most of those cases, Milberg Weiss has served as lead or co-lead counsel for the class. The Firm has also been responsible for establishing many important precedents, including:

- Blackie v. Barrack, 524 F.2d 891 (9th Cir. 1975), cert. denied, 429 U.S. 816 (1976). This is the seminal appellate decision on the use of the “fraud-on-the-market” theory, allowing investors who purchase stock at artificially inflated prices to recover even if they were personally unaware of the false and misleading statements reflected in the stock’s price. The court stated that class actions are necessary to protect the rights of defrauded purchasers of securities.
- Novak v. Kasaks, 216 F.3d 300 (2d Cir. 2000). The Firm was lead counsel in this seminal securities fraud case in which the Second Circuit undertook an extensive analysis of the statutory text and the legislative history of the PSLRA and pre-existing Second Circuit case law. Among other things, the Second Circuit held that the PSLRA’s pleading standard for scienter was largely equivalent to the pre-existing Second Circuit standard and vacated the district court’s dismissal which sought to impose a higher standard for pleading scienter under the PSLRA. The Second Circuit also rejected any general requirement that plaintiffs’ confidential sources must be disclosed to satisfy the PSLRA’s newly-enacted particularity requirements.
- In re Cabletron Systems, Inc., 311 F.3d 11 (1st Cir. 2002). The First Circuit joined the Second Circuit in allowing a complaint to be based on confidential sources. The Court also accepted the argument made by Milberg Weiss that courts should consider the amount of discovery that has taken place in deciding a motion to dismiss and that the lack of discovery will result in a less stringent standard for pleading securities fraud claims with particularity.
- Gebhardt v. ConAgra Foods, Inc., 335 F.3d 824 (8th Cir. 2003). This important decision strongly reaffirmed the principle that whether an undisclosed fact would have been material to investors cannot ordinarily be decided on a motion to dismiss. The Eighth Circuit, stressing that “[t]he question of materiality hinges on the particular circumstances of the company in question,” observed that even relatively small errors in financial statements might be material if they concern areas of particular importance to investors and raise questions about management integrity.
- In re Advanta Corp. Securities Litigation, 180 F.3d 525 (3d Cir. 1999). Here, the Firm successfully argued that, under the PSLRA, the requisite scienter is pled by making an adequate showing that the defendants acted knowingly or with reckless disregard for the consequences of their actions. As urged by this Firm, the Third Circuit specifically adopted the Second Circuit’s scienter pleading standard for pleading fraud under the PSLRA.

- In re NASDAQ Market-Makers Antitrust Litigation, 169 F.R.D. 493 (S.D.N.Y. 1996). The court certified a class of millions of investors, who were harmed by an industry-wide conspiracy where NASDAQ market-makers set and maintained wide spreads, over defendants' strenuous objections.
- In re Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation, 241 F. Supp. 2d 281 (S.D.N.Y. 2003). The Court sustained, in large part, the plaintiffs' complaints against more than 50 underwriters of high-tech stocks in one of the most comprehensive decisions issued under the securities laws. Milberg Weiss serves as the Chair of Plaintiffs' Executive Committee in this landmark litigation.
- Asher v. Baxter International, Inc., 377 F.3d 727 (7th Cir. 2004). In reversing and remanding the dismissal by the District Court, the Seventh Circuit resolved an important issue involving the PSLRA "safe harbor" for forward-looking statements in plaintiffs' favor. The Court held that whether a cautionary statement is meaningful is an issue of fact, because whether a statement is meaningful or not depends in part on what the defendant knew as well as other issues of fact. Thus, this issue is not appropriately resolved on a motion to dismiss.
- In re Vivendi Universal, S.A. Securities Litigation, 2003 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19431 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 3, 2003), Judge Harold Baer upheld plaintiffs' claims under Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which alleged that Vivendi and two of its former executives (CEO Jean-Marie Messier and CFO Guillaume Hannezo) did not disclose to investors that: (1) Vivendi's corporate acquisition programs had brought Vivendi to the brink of a potentially catastrophic liquidity crisis; (2) although it consolidated the financial results of several majority owned subsidiaries, Vivendi did not have access to the cash flows of these entities; (3) Vivendi failed to write down billions of dollars of impaired goodwill from prior acquisitions; and (4) one of Vivendi's U.S. subsidiaries improperly recognized revenue "up front" on the full value of long term contracts. The case is particularly notable because the court held that because of defendants' activities in New York promoting Vivendi stock, defendants' conduct was more than "merely preparatory" to the alleged fraudulent scheme, and thus the court had jurisdiction not only over purchasers of Vivendi ADRs on the NYSE, but also over the claims of foreign purchasers who purchased Vivendi ordinary shares on foreign exchanges.
- In Hunt v. Alliance North American Government Income Trust, Inc., 159 F.3d 723 (2d Cir. 1998), the Second Circuit reversed the district court's ruling, which denied plaintiffs a cause of action against defendants for failing to disclose that the Trust was unable to utilize proper "hedging" techniques to insure against risk of loss. In the Court's view, taken together and in context, the Trust's representations would have misled a reasonable investor.

- In Shaw v. Digital Equip. Corp., 82 F.3d 1194 (1st Cir. 1996), the First Circuit remanded plaintiffs' action after affirming, in part, Milberg Weiss' position that in association with the filing of a prospectus related to the issuance of securities, a corporate-issuer must disclose intra-quarter, materially adverse changes in its business, if such adverse changes constitute "material changes" the disclosure of which is required pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933.
- In re Salomon, Inc. Shareholders Derivative Litigation, 68 F.3d 554 (2d Cir. 1995). The Second Circuit affirmed the district court's holding that derivative federal securities claims against defendants would not be referred to arbitration pursuant to the arbitration provisions of the Rules of the New York Stock Exchange, but would be tried in district court. Shortly thereafter, the case settled for \$40 million, which is among the largest cash recoveries ever recorded in a derivative action.
- Kamen v. Kemper Financial Services, 500 U.S. 90 (1991). The Supreme Court upheld the right of a stockholder of a mutual fund to bring a derivative suit without first making a pre-suit demand.
- Goldman v. Belden, 754 F.2d 1059 (2d Cir. 1985). The Second Circuit reversed the district court's dismissal of a securities fraud complaint, in an important opinion clarifying the "fraud" pleading requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 9(b).
- Mosesian v. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., 727 F.2d 873 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 932 (1984). The Ninth Circuit upheld an investor's right to pursue a class action against an accounting firm, adopting statute of limitation rules for §10(b) suits that are favorable to investors.
- Hasan v. CleveTrust Realty Investors, 729 F.2d 372 (6th Cir. 1984). The Sixth Circuit very strictly construed, and thus narrowed, the ability of a "special litigation committee" of the board of a public company to terminate a derivative action brought by a shareholder.
- Cowin v. Bresler, 741 F.2d 410 (D.C. Cir. 1984). The Court of Appeals reversed the lower court's dismissal of the complaint. The Firm had sought the extraordinary remedy of the appointment of a receiver over the affairs of a public company due to the highly specific allegations of fraud, dishonesty and gross mismanagement by the corporation's controlling shareholders.
- Fox v. Reich & Tang, Inc., 692 F.2d 250 (2d Cir. 1982), aff'd sub nom, Daily Income Fund, Inc. v. Fox, 464 U.S. 523 (1984). The court held that a derivative action to recover excessive advisory fees may be brought on behalf of an investment company without any prior demand on the board.
- Rifkin v. Crow, 574 F.2d 256 (5th Cir. 1978). The Fifth Circuit reversed an order granting summary judgment for defendants in a §10(b) case, paving the

way for future acceptance of the “fraud-on-the-market” rationale in the Fifth Circuit.

- Bershad v. McDonough, 300 F. Supp. 1051 (N.D. Ill. 1969), *aff’d*, 428 F.2d 693 (7th Cir. 1970). The plaintiff obtained summary judgment for a violation of §16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act in which the transaction was structured by the defendants to look like a lawful option. The decision has been cited frequently in discussions as to the scope and purpose of §16(b).
- Heit v. Weitzen, 402 F.2d 909 (2d Cir. 1968), *rev’g*, 260 F. Supp. 598 (S.D.N.Y. 1966). The court held that liability under §10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act extends to defendants who were not in privity with the named plaintiffs or the class represented by the named plaintiffs.
- In re Cox v. Microsoft, No. 03-2922 (App. Div. 1st Dep’t, June 2004). First appellate ruling in New York state courts that class actions may be pursued in the New York state courts for some antitrust violations on behalf of indirect purchasers under New York deceptive practices laws as well as common law claims for unjust enrichment. May open the door to class action recovery of damages on behalf of New York purchasers of Microsoft software comparable to settlements reached in various other states such as California, where Microsoft settled for approximately \$1 billion.
- In re JLM Industries, Inc. v. Stolt-Nielsen SA, No. 3:03CV348 (D. Conn. June 24, 2003). Milberg Weiss succeeded in establishing that arbitration of horizontal conspiracy claims, arising under Section 1 of the Sherman Act, cannot be compelled on grounds that such claims do not “arise from” the injured person’s purchase contract. (Currently on appeal and awaiting decision from the Second Circuit.)
- In Puckett v. Sony Music Entertainment, No. 108802/98 (New York Co. 2002), Milberg Weiss achieved a precedent-setting decision in which a class action was certified against Sony Music Entertainment on behalf of a class of recording artists who were parties to standard Sony recording or production agreements entered into at any time during the period of January 1, 1965 to the date of the filing of the complaint in 1998. The complaint alleged that Sony had a policy of treating the value added tax on foreign sales of recordings improperly thereby impermissibly reducing the royalties paid or credited to the class members. Justice DeGrasse of the New York State Supreme Court determined that class certification was appropriate and that Gary Puckett (of Gary Puckett & the Union Gap) and jazz musician and composer Robert Watson were appropriate class representatives to represent the class of artists and producers to whom Sony accounts for foreign record royalties.

Additionally, in the context of shareholder derivative actions, Milberg Weiss has been at the forefront of protecting shareholders’ investments by causing important changes in corporate

governance as part of the global settlement of such cases. Cases in which such changes were made include:

- In re Marketspan Corporate Shareholder Litigation, CV No. 98-15884 (N.Y. Sup. Ct.) (settlement agreement required modifications of corporate governance structure, changes to the audit committee and changes in compensation awards and the nominating committee);
- Abramsky v. Computer Sciences Corp., CV No. 98-00306-JBR (RLH) (D. Nev. 1998) (significant changes to the company's by-laws and governance procedures to enhance shareholder voting rights and the role of outside directors).

**MILBERG WEISS BERSHAD & SCHULMAN LLP**  
**THE FIRM'S PARTNERS WHO WERE PRINCIPALLY INVOLVED IN**  
**IN RE SONY BMG CD TECHNOLOGIES LITIGATION**

**SANFORD P. DUMAIN** attended Columbia University where he received his B.A. degree in 1978. He graduated *cum laude* from Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law of Yeshiva University in 1981. Mr. Dumain represents plaintiffs in cases involving securities fraud, consumer fraud, insurance fraud and violations of the antitrust laws.

Mr. Dumain began his career as a law clerk to Judge Warren W. Eginton, U.S. District Court, District of Connecticut 1981-1982. During the early years of his practice, he also served as an Adjunct Instructor in Legal Writing and Moot Court at Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law.

Mr. Dumain has lectured for ALI-ABA concerning accountants' liability and has prosecuted several actions against accounting firms.

During 1990, Mr. Dumain served on the trial team for a six-month trial in which the firm represented the City of San Jose, California, that resulted in a verdict for the city against defendants totaling over \$18 million plus pre-judgment interest. The city's claims against two of the defendants were settled for \$12 million while appeals to the Ninth Circuit were pending. Previously, settlements with eleven other defendants totaled over \$12 million.

Judge Janet C. Hall of the District of Connecticut made the following comment in *In re: Fine Host Securities Litigation*, (Docket No. 3:97-CV-2619 (JCH)): "The court also finds that the plaintiff class received excellent counseling, particularly from the Chair of the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee, Attorney Dumain."

Mr. Dumain is admitted to practice to the State Bar of New York, U.S. District Court for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York and District of Connecticut, and U.S. Courts of Appeals for the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Circuits.

**PETER SAFIRSTEIN** graduated from The George Washington University in 1978 with a B.A. degree. He received an M.A. degree in government (concentration in international relations) from Georgetown University in 1980. In 1985, he earned his J.D. degree from Brooklyn Law School where he was a member of the *Brooklyn Law Review* and the Moot Court Honors Society. Prior to joining Milberg Weiss, Mr. Safirstein was in private practice. In addition, Mr. Safirstein served as a staff attorney in the Enforcement Division for the U.S.

Securities and Exchange Commission from 1985-1990. In 1988-89, Mr. Safirstein was designated as a special assistant United States attorney in the Southern District of New York where he was part of the trial team which prosecuted *United States v. Regan*, (the "Princeton/Newport" case) and *United States v. Lisa Jones*. Mr. Safirstein later served as an assistant United States attorney in the Southern District of Florida.

Mr. Safirstein is a member of the American Bar Association and the Association of the bar of the City of New York. Mr. Safirstein is a member of the Bars of the State of New York and the State of New Jersey and is also admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, the United States Courts of Appeals for the Second and Third Circuits, the District Court of the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York and the District Court of New Jersey.

**EXHIBIT B**



**MILBERG WEISS BERSHAD & SCHULMAN LLP**  
**In re Sony BMG CD Technologies Litigation**  
**Fee and Expense Report**

	<b>Total Hours</b>	<b>Hourly Rate</b>	<b>Lodestar to Date</b>
<b><i>Partners</i></b>			
Dumain, Sanford P.	18.00	\$675.00	\$12,150.00
Miller, Kim E.	1.50	\$425.00	\$637.50
Saffirstein, Peter	17.75	\$590.00	\$10,472.50
<b><i>Associates</i></b>			
Czeisler, Jennifer S.	60.25	\$370.00	\$22,292.50
Quinn, MJ	7.75	\$275.00	\$2,131.25
<b><i>Paralegal</i></b>			
Sclafani, David	9.00	\$225.00	\$2,025.00
Turner, Jeremy B.	1.00	\$240.00	\$240.00
<b><i>Document Clerks</i></b>			
Michaud, Frantz	2.75	\$240.00	\$660.00
Ortiz, Jessica	1.00	\$240.00	\$240.00
Velazques, Ray	9.00	\$230.00	\$2,070.00
<b><i>Word Processing</i></b>			
Legnetti, Mary	0.25	\$60.00	\$15.00
<b>Totals</b>	<b>128.25</b>		<b>\$52,933.75</b>

**EXHIBIT C**

**MILBERG WEISS BERSHAD & SCHULMAN LLP**  
**In re Sony BMG CD Technologies Litigation**  
**Fee and Expense Report**

**EXPENSES**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Postage, Messengers	\$53.55
Reproduction	\$620.50
Long Distance Telephone	\$26.63
On-Line Research	\$92.43
Meals	\$133.72
Filing Fees	\$632.91
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,559.74</b>