

1 [Counsel on signature page]

2 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
3 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
4 **SAN JOSE DIVISION**

5
6 **CONCORD MUSIC GROUP, INC., ET AL.,**

7 **Plaintiffs,**

8 **v.**

9 **ANTHROPIC PBC,**

10 **Defendant.**

Case Number: 5:24-cv-03811-EKL-SVK

**JOINT DISCOVERY DISPUTE
STATEMENT REGARDING
PUBLISHERS' RENEWED REQUEST
FOR DEPOSITION OF DARIO AMODEI**

Judge Eumi K. Lee
Magistrate Judge Susan van Keulen

1 Pursuant to Section 8 of the Court’s Civil Standing Order, and L.R. 37-1 and 37-2,
2 Plaintiffs (“Publishers”) and Defendant Anthropic PBC (“Anthropic”) respectfully submit this
3 Joint Discovery Dispute Statement. The Parties seek the Court’s intervention in addressing
4 Publishers’ renewed request to take the 30(b)(1) deposition of Anthropic’s founder and Chief
5 Executive Officer, Dario Amodei, and Anthropic’s objection to the deposition. The Parties’ lead
6 counsel met and conferred to try to resolve this dispute via videoconference on Sept. 23 and Dec.
7 2, 2025, and by email. The Parties have been unable to resolve the issues below. Fact discovery
8 closed on Nov. 12, 2025. ECF No. 489. In terms of compromise, Publishers cannot withdraw their
9 request for Dr. Amodei’s deposition given his unique knowledge, but Publishers have offered to
10 accommodate Dr. Amodei’s schedule by taking the deposition during evening or weekend hours
11 if needed. Given Dr. Amodei’s lack of unique knowledge regarding the issues in this case and the
12 heavy burden of an apex deposition, Anthropic does not believe a viable compromise is available.

13 **I. Publishers’ Position: The depositions of Anthropic’s senior leaders confirm**
14 **Dr. Amodei possesses unique knowledge of critical facts requiring his deposition.**

15 Publishers renew their request to depose Anthropic’s founder and CEO Dario Amodei
16 pursuant to Rule 30(b)(1).¹ Depositions of Anthropic’s other senior leaders have made clear that
17 (1) Dr. Amodei possesses “unique first-hand, non-repetitive knowledge of the facts at issue in the
18 case,” and (2) this information is not available by any less intrusive means. *In re Google Litig.*,
19 2011 WL 4985279, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 19, 2011). Thus, Dr. Amodei must be made available.

20 When Publishers previously moved to take the deposition of Dr. Amodei, *see* ECF No. 447
21 at 1–6, the Court found that “Publishers have demonstrated that [Dr.] Amodei has been an active
22 participant in Anthropic’s development of its AI tools,” ECF No. 460 at 2. However, the Court
23 went on to find that “there may well be other founders and members of senior management, whose
24 depositions have been noticed, who can attest to the same facts” as Dr. Amodei. *Id.* The Court
25 subsequently denied Publishers’ request for Dr. Amodei’s deposition “without prejudice to
26 renewal after the completion of the scheduled depositions of other senior managers.” *Id.*

27
28 ¹ While the deadline to file joint discovery dispute statements was Nov. 19, this dispute statement is timely because Publishers could not re-raise this dispute before deposing Anthropic founders Benjamin Mann and Jared Kaplan on Nov. 21. Publishers took these deposition after the close of fact discovery due to the witnesses’ unavoidable conflicts.

1 Publishers have now completed those scheduled depositions of Anthropic’s other founders
2 and senior management, including in particular the depositions of (1) Anthropic founder and
3 President (and Dr. Amodei’s sister) Daniela Amodei, (2) founder and Chief Science Officer Jared
4 Kaplan, and (3) founder Benjamin Mann. These depositions confirmed Dr. Amodei was intimately
5 involved in the design, training, and development of Anthropic’s AI models as well as its core data
6 acquisition and copyright strategies. But, critically, these other Anthropic leaders have been unable
7 (or unwilling) to testify to key information solely within Dr. Amodei’s knowledge. Anthropic
8 cannot continue to evade Dr. Amodei’s obligation to appear for a deposition simply on the basis
9 of his senior position. He is a percipient witness with unique firsthand knowledge of many critical
10 facts relevant to the case. Publishers are entitled to take his full deposition. The severe time limit
11 Anthropic proposes would unfairly prevent Publishers from adequately addressing these key facts.

12 Publishers’ earlier motion described how Dr. Amodei personally touched almost every
13 issue relevant to this case in unique ways given his background and position, and incorporate those
14 assertions here. ECF No. 447 at 3–5. Since then, Anthropic was ordered to produce documents
15 from Dr. Amodei’s custodial files, further revealing his unique knowledge and involvement in
16 matters going to the heart of this case. Among other things, Dr. Amodei personally authored a
17 series of crucial early planning documents setting Anthropic’s strategy with respect to AI
18 development, commercialization, and licensing decisions. The depositions taken to date have
19 shown that only Dr. Amodei can speak to the meaning and intention of these key documents.

20 For example, Dr. Amodei personally authored an [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED], detailing his plans for the company for that year. Dep. Exs. 177, 236.² Critically, Dr. Amodei
22 described in that document [REDACTED] for
23 Anthropic’s AI models—a plan the company ultimately abandoned in favor of a pursuing a mass
24 campaign of training on *unlicensed* data, in violation of Publishers’ copyrights:

25 [REDACTED]
26 [REDACTED]
27 [REDACTED]

28 ² In light of this Court’s Standing Order, Publishers have not appended deposition exhibits, but believe they provide important and necessary context to the instant dispute. Publishers would be happy to submit them upon request.

1 [REDACTED]
2 [REDACTED]
3 [REDACTED]
4 *Id.* at 5. He also detailed his commercial vision for 2023: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] *Id.* at 13.

5 That Dr. Amodei understood the importance of licensing pretraining data at this early date,
6 but ultimately chose to forego such licensing and train AI models without any such licenses, goes
7 directly to Anthropic’s knowledge and willfulness. His focus on building Anthropic [REDACTED]
8 [REDACTED] reveals his motivation for proceeding this way.

9 Only Dr. Amodei can speak to exactly what he meant in authoring this key document. For
10 example, Daniela Amodei repeatedly disclaimed knowledge of this memo during her deposition—
11 emphasizing that she did not know what her brother Dr. Amodei intended here [REDACTED]
12 [REDACTED]
13 [REDACTED] Ex. 1 (D. Amodei Dep. Tr.) at 213:2–19;
14 215:9–219:17. Likewise, Dr. Kaplan testified in part that he was “[REDACTED]” what Dr. Amodei was
15 saying in the document, while admitting that it was “[REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED]” Ex. 2 (J. Kaplan Dep. Tr.) at 178:19–179:1.

17 Separately, Dr. Amodei personally emphasized in Jan. 2023 in comments relating to this
18 internal planning document that “[REDACTED]
19 [REDACTED]
20 [REDACTED]” Dep. Ex. 235 (emphasis added). That Anthropic’s most
21 senior executive understood at this time that his company could—and should—be licensing
22 training data, but dismissed doing so as a “[REDACTED],” goes directly to
23 willfulness. Publishers are entitled to question Dr. Amodei directly about his statements. By
24 contrast, Dr. Kaplan, when asked what Dr. Amodei meant in these statements, testified “[REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED]” and “[REDACTED]” Ex. 2 at 185:1–20.

26 Additionally, Dr. Amodei personally authored a second internal planning memo titled
27 [REDACTED], explicitly
28 [REDACTED]

1 discussing whether Anthropic could “ [REDACTED] ”
 2 [REDACTED] ” adding [REDACTED]
 3 [REDACTED] ” Dep. Ex. 170 (emphasis added). That
 4 Anthropic’s CEO understood the company’s models had a “ [REDACTED] ” problem and
 5 “ [REDACTED] ” at this early date, but launched Anthropic’s AI models
 6 commercially without addressing those core flaws, bears on knowledge and willfulness. Publishers
 7 must be able to question Dr. Amodei on this document, particularly given that Daniela Amodei
 8 (despite being a custodian of the document) repeatedly disclaimed knowledge of these issues and
 9 deferred to Dr. Amodei as the author. Ex. 1 at 144:1–6; 145:19–146:148:2; 149:3–150:3.

10 A third internal memo Dr. Amodei personally authored, [REDACTED]
 11 [REDACTED], speaks to key issues, including the CEO’s plans on specific AI training
 12 data (including “The Pile” dataset addressed by Publishers’ Complaint), Claude’s intended use
 13 cases (e.g., [REDACTED]), early commercialization plans, and potentially
 14 making Anthropic’s training data open-source (and Anthropic’s ultimate decision to conceal those
 15 datasets). Dep. Ex. 169. Again, Daniela Amodei was unable to answer questions about this crucial
 16 document or her brother’s intention in writing it, repeatedly disclaiming knowledge (despite
 17 having commented on the document at the time). Ex. 1 at 126:25– 127:8; 130:9–134:4.

18 There are many other examples of key documents showing Dr. Amodei’s personal
 19 involvement in core relevant decisions about which other witnesses are not competent to testify.³

20 What’s more, Anthropic founder Mr. Mann revealed during his deposition that [REDACTED]
 21 [REDACTED]
 22 [REDACTED] Ex. 3 (B. Mann 30(b)(6) Dep. Tr.) at 109:24–110:8. Publishers
 23 must be able to question Dr. Amodei *directly* about his views—not filtered as hearsay through the
 24 mouthpiece of a 30(b)(6) witness. Further, consistent with this documentary record, Mr. Mann
 25

26 ³ See also, e.g., Dep. Ex. 182 at 3 [REDACTED]
 27 [REDACTED]—a risk Dr. Amodei personally minimized
 28 given that “ [REDACTED] ”); Dep. Ex.
 180 [REDACTED] held by senior Anthropic leaders, about which Daniela Amodei disclaimed
 knowledge, Ex. 1 at 255:13–256:23, but which reflect that Dr. Amodei discussed [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]—which Anthropic ultimately did not do).

1 confirmed during his deposition Dr. Amodei's involvement in key areas necessary to explore at
2 Dr. Amodei's deposition. Among other things, Mr. Mann testified that, [REDACTED]
3 [REDACTED]
4 [REDACTED]
5 [REDACTED] Ex. 4 (B. Mann 30(b)(1)
6 Dep. Tr.) at 32:15–22; Ex. 3 at 82:13–83:12.

7 By contrast, Anthropic argues the wrong standard. The question is *not* whether Dr. Amodei
8 was “the key decision-maker with respect to the matters at issue.” It is whether he has “unique
9 first-hand, non-repetitive knowledge of the facts at issue.” *In re Google*, 2011 WL 4985279, at *2.
10 The record is clear Dr. Amodei has unique knowledge on numerous critical issues bearing directly
11 on Anthropic's liability, which is not available by less intrusive means. Against this record,
12 Anthropic cannot meet its “heavy” burden of preventing Dr. Amodei's deposition. *In re*
13 *Transpacific Passenger Air Transp. Antitrust Litig.*, 2014 WL 939287, at *2 (N.D. Cal. March 6,
14 2014). Indeed, “[i]t is very unusual for a court to prohibit the taking of a deposition altogether and
15 absent extraordinary circumstances, such an order would likely be in error.” *Celerity, Inc. v. Ultra*
16 *Clean Holding, Inc.*, 2007 WL 205067, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 25, 2007) (quotation omitted).

17 Anthropic's exhaustion arguments also fail. An apex witness like Dr. Amodei cannot evade
18 a deposition by preparing a 30(b)(6) witness to answer questions about topics uniquely within the
19 apex witness's knowledge. If that were the rule, an apex deposition would never be appropriate.
20 Nor does such a rule make any sense here, given Dr. Amodei's own “unique first-hand, non-
21 repetitive knowledge.” Publishers are entitled to obtain testimony on that unique knowledge
22 directly from Dr. Amodei, with the opportunity for further cross-examination—not filtered,
23 repackaged, and distorted through second-hand testimony by a 30(b)(6) witness. Where a witness
24 has unique first-hand knowledge, a 30(b)(6) deposition is no replacement for a 30(b)(1) deposition.

25 Dr. Amodei must appear for a deposition here, just as he was recently ordered to do in a
26 like copyright infringement case against OpenAI. Am. Minute Entry (Mar. 4, 2025), *In re Motion*
27 *to Compel Compliance with Non-Party Subpoenas*, 3:25-mc-80017-AMO (N.D. Cal.), ECF No.
28 28. In *Bartz v. Anthropic*, Anthropic conceded Dr. Amodei's unique firsthand knowledge of key

1 issues by disclosing him as a Rule 26(a)(1) witness, and he was scheduled to be deposed in that
2 copyright action before Anthropic settled the case for \$1.5 billion a few days before his deposition.
3 Other courts in this Circuit have ordered depositions of high-ranking executives similarly involved
4 in details and decision-making pertaining to relevant issues. *See, e.g., Kadrey v. Meta Platforms,*
5 *Inc.*, 2024 WL 4293910, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 24, 2024) (requiring CEO Mark Zuckerberg to sit
6 for deposition as he had “specific involvement in [Meta’s] AI initiatives”).

7 **II. Anthropic’s Position**

8 Publishers fail to meet the apex doctrine’s threshold requirements to justify their request to
9 depose Anthropic’s CEO, Dr. Dario Amodei. *See Affinity Labs of Texas v. Apple, Inc.*, 2011 WL
10 1753982, at *15 (N.D. Cal. May 9, 2011). Publishers’ renewed request identifies no new evidence
11 of Dr. Amodei’s unique knowledge, invoking the same documents as their earlier, failed request.
12 *See* ECF 444 at 3-4. And now, the extensive discovery in this case confirms that Dr. Amodei
13 should not sit for deposition. Publishers have identified *zero* business decisions relevant to this
14 case that Dr. Amodei alone made and *zero* Rule 30(b)(6) topics that Dr. Amodei alone could
15 address—indeed, multiple witnesses testified that Dr. Amodei is not involved in day-to-day
16 decision-making regarding the issues in this case. The only new argument Publishers muster is a
17 highly misleading deposition record purporting to show uniqueness and exhaustion of less
18 intrusive means. But Publishers blatantly *manufactured* that record by selectively asking the least
19 appropriate witnesses to address these topics and avoiding the most appropriate witness. Ben
20 Mann, Anthropic’s primary 30(b)(6) witness, testified that he spoke to Dr. Amodei to educate
21 himself on the company’s knowledge on the very topics and documents on which Publishers now
22 claim to need Dr. Amodei’s testimony. But Publishers purposefully chose not to ask Mr. Mann a
23 *single question* about those issues. It is clear from their questioning of Mr. Mann and others that
24 Publishers’ goal all along was to press for Dr. Amodei’s deposition, not to seek relevant discovery.
25 That is not exhaustion of less intrusive means—it is strategic avoidance of such means.

26 **A. Dr. Amodei Does Not Possess Unique Knowledge Relevant To This Case**

27 In their first attempt to depose Dr. Amodei—which this Court denied—Publishers claimed
28 an urgent need for Dr. Amodei’s testimony because only he could purportedly testify about “key

1 decisions” and “active[] involv[ment]” in Anthropic’s model development, web-scraping, and data
2 acquisition strategies. ECF 447 at 3-4. Those assertions are now conspicuously absent. After
3 deposing several of Anthropic’s co-founders, including its President Daniela Amodei and Chief
4 Science Officer Jared Kaplan, along with several other senior employees and subject matter
5 experts, Publishers cannot identify a *single* relevant corporate decision about which Dr. Amodei
6 possesses unique knowledge. Indeed, Publishers noticed a sweeping 30(b)(6) deposition spanning
7 **64 topics** including the exact topics about which they now purport to need Dr. Amodei’s testimony:
8 model design and training (Topic 4), dataset composition and acquisition (Topic 5), and guardrails
9 (Topic 32). *See* ECF 447 at 9-10. Publishers have taken those depositions and did not move for
10 further testimony on a single topic. Nor have they identified a single instance where a witness
11 testified that Dr. Amodei had unique knowledge about a relevant issue in this case.

12 To the contrary, Publishers’ attempts to manufacture a record that Dr. Amodei was the key
13 decision-maker with respect to the matters at issue in this case resoundingly failed. The deposition
14 of Ms. Amodei is illustrative. [REDACTED]

15 [REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED] Amodei Tr. 95:20-96:7 [REDACTED]
17 [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED]

19 [REDACTED] *Id.* at 218:4-11, 219:9-13, 297:1-10. [REDACTED]
20 [REDACTED]

21 [REDACTED] *Id.* at 303:21-304:5. [REDACTED]
22 [REDACTED] *Id.* at 224:13-21. [REDACTED]
23 [REDACTED] *Id.* at 99:4-16; Rao 30(b)(1) Tr. 20:3-

24 21:10. For no topic was Dr. Amodei ever identified by Ms. Amodei *or any another witness* as the
25 key decision-maker or sole knowledgeable witness.

26 And so, Publishers point to testimony that [REDACTED]
27 [REDACTED]. *Supra* p.5. That is entirely insufficient. All CEOs are
28 “involved” in a wide range of company discussions, and that alone cannot establish that the CEO

1 possesses unique knowledge of specific topics at issue. Any other reading would render the apex
2 standard meaningless. *See, e.g., Apple Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 282 F.R.D. 259, 266 (N.D. Cal.
3 2012) (general directions by business executive do not establish “unique” knowledge); *BAE Sys.*
4 *San Diego Ship Repair Inc. v. United States*, 670 F. Supp. 3d 1064, 1070 (S.D. Cal. 2023)
5 (“deposition is improper” if apex “official is removed from the daily subjects of the litigation”).

6 **B. Publishers Intentionally Failed to Exhaust Less Intrusive Means Of Discovery**

7 Nor can Publishers justify their request using a handful of statements from Dr. Amodei in
8 documents circulated to others internally, especially where Publishers strategically avoided asking
9 Anthropic’s relevant 30(b)(6) witness and others about these documents or statements. *Supra* pp.2-
10 5. Publishers attempt to frame their argument around cherry-picked quotes from various witnesses
11 who did not have familiarity with the documents, but the test is not whether every single witness
12 could testify knowledgeably, but whether the *relevant* witness could. On that front, it is striking
13 that the witness Publishers chose to ask about these documents at length was Ms. Amodei, who
14 was not a 30(b)(6) deponent and—critically—

15 [REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED] *See*
17 Amodei Tr. 118:13, 179:2-3, 181:7-182:1, 221:6-11, 222:17-20, 224:8-21, 225:20-23, 268:7-9.

18 Meanwhile, Publishers intentionally chose *not* to ask Mr. Mann *a single question* about
19 any document they highlight here, even though Mr. Mann was Anthropic’s 30(b)(6) deponent with
20 respect to the topics related to Dr. Amodei’s statements, and even though Mr. Mann testified
21 [REDACTED] Specifically, early during his
22 deposition (which spanned two days), Mr. Mann testified [REDACTED]

23 [REDACTED] Mann Tr. 16:3-13, [REDACTED]
24 [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED]
26 [REDACTED]
27 [REDACTED] *Id.* at 109:24-25. [REDACTED]

28 [REDACTED]. If Publishers genuinely wanted to understand the documents they

1 identified, they had every opportunity to explore them with Anthropic’s corporate designee.

2 Publishers also misrepresent Dr. Kaplan’s testimony about the “Plan for Anthropic for
3 2023” document. *Supra* p.3. When Publishers’ counsel asked, “[REDACTED]
4 [REDACTED],” Dr. Kaplan responded, “[REDACTED]
5 [REDACTED]
6 [REDACTED].” Kaplan Tr. 178:16-
7 23. Thus, far from disclaiming knowledge about the document as Publishers suggest, Dr. Kaplan’s
8 testimony conveyed *disagreement* with Publishers’ characterization of its importance and context.
9 And critically, this very document is one on which Mr. Mann educated himself for his 30(b)(6)
10 testimony by speaking with Dr. Amodei. Publishers would have known that—and could have
11 asked Mr. Mann about Dr. Amodei’s statements—if they had bothered to explore these topics
12 during Mr. Mann’s 30(b)(6) deposition. Instead they chose not to.⁴

13 Parties cannot claim to have exhausted less intrusive means when they opted not to seek
14 the desired testimony from witnesses who could provide it. Otherwise, litigants would do what
15 Publishers have done here: make calculated decisions about which questions to ask of which
16 witnesses to craft a record to support an apex deposition rather than make genuine attempts to seek
17 discovery. Permitting that sort of abuse would fundamentally undermine the important protection
18 of the apex doctrine. *See Celerity, Inc. v. Ultra Clean Holding, Inc.*, 2007 WL 205067, at *3 (N.D.
19 Cal. Jan. 25, 2007) (apex depositions “create[] tremendous potential for abuse or harassment”).

20 **C. Publishers’ Cases Highlight The Impropriety Of Dr. Amodei’s Deposition**

21 The cases upon which Publishers rely only serve to highlight that Dr. Amodei’s testimony
22 is not proper here. *First*, that Anthropic had agreed to make Dr. Amodei available for a deposition
23 in *Bartz* has no bearing on whether his deposition is proper here. The apex inquiry is both case and
24 context specific. *See Affinity Labs*, 2011 WL 1753982, at *15. As this Court has repeatedly
25 recognized, this case’s claims and allegations significantly differ from those in *Bartz*. *See* ECF
26 239; ECF 473 at 26; ECF 484-4 at 34-35, ECF 468; ECF 473.

27
28 ⁴ Publishers cite no authority for their obviously incorrect claim that duplicative apex testimony is proper even if a 30(b)(6) witness can testify regarding the same facts on the company’s behalf.

1 **Second**, Dr. Amodei’s non-party deposition in a case involving his former employer,
2 OpenAI, does not bear on the propriety of his deposition as an apex party witness in this case. Dr.
3 Amodei was found to have relevant, personal knowledge of the specific matters at issue in the
4 OpenAI litigation. *See In re Motion to Compel Compliance with Non-Party Subpoenas*, 3:25-mc-
5 80017-AMO (N.D. Cal.), ECF No. 17 at 2. And importantly, Dr. Amodei was a non-party in that
6 case. Here, one of the animating principles of the doctrine—the concern that litigants may use
7 depositions to harass an opposing party—is acute. 2007 WL 205067, at *3.

8 **Third**, Meta CEO Mark Zuckerberg’s deposition in *Kadrey* also highlights the impropriety
9 of Dr. Amodei’s deposition. Mr. Zuckerberg’s deposition was permitted *only* after the plaintiff
10 made an “evidentiary showing” that he was “the principal decision maker” and had “direct[ly]
11 supervis[ed]” the issues relevant to that case. 2024 WL 4293910, at *1. Publishers have not pointed
12 to *any* evidence demonstrating that Dr. Amodei even approaches being the principal decision
13 maker or direct supervisor of any work relevant to the issues in this case. Rather, the sworn
14 testimony consistently demonstrates the exact opposite: Mr. Mann testified that [REDACTED]
15 [REDACTED] Mann Tr. 90:15-20. Mr. Turvey similarly
16 explained that [REDACTED]
17 [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED] Turvey Tr. 31:6-32:11.

19 In sum, the Court should deny this request. Dr. Amodei lacks any unique knowledge
20 relevant to this litigation and Publishers have not established otherwise, nor have they pursued
21 available less burdensome means of obtaining the information they claim to seek. But if the Court
22 is inclined to require Dr. Amodei to sit for a deposition in this case, it should limit the deposition
23 to no more than two hours on the record. *See Apple Inc.*, 282 F.R.D. at 265 (limiting deposition to
24 two hours because “unrestricted deposition time and subject matter” was inappropriate for “apex”
25 witness). A limitation is critical here: Dr. Amodei has a round-the-clock schedule filled with
26 pressing issues, and Publishers have spent significant time in other depositions asking witnesses
27 extensive questions about irrelevant details of their prior employment, personal finances, and other
28 personal subjects, or about documents and subjects the witness testified they knew nothing about.

1 Dated: December 12, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

2 By: */s/ Nicholas C. Hailey*

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SIGNATURE ATTESTATION

Pursuant to Civil L.R. 5-1(i)(3), I hereby attest that concurrence in the filing of this document was obtained from all other signatories of this document. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: December 12, 2025

/s/ Michelle Gomez-Reichman

Michelle Gomez-Reichman

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