

PortfolioWatch Quarterly Report



Q2 2020

Prepared For

St. Lucie County Fire District
Firefighters' Pension Trust
Funds

Table of Contents

Active Case Update.....	2
Frontier Communications Corporation.....	2
Gains/Losses in Recommended Cases.....	3
Recommended Litigation During the Quarter	4
U.S. Securities Class Action Filings: 2 nd Quarter 2020.....	13
Claims Filing Deadlines.....	15

Active Case Update

FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

This is a securities class action filed on behalf of investors in Frontier Communications Corporation's ("Frontier") common stock purchased between April 25, 2016 and October 31, 2017 (the "Class Period").

The action asserts claims for violations of the federal securities laws against Frontier, a provider of wireline (or landline) telephone, internet, and video-on-demand services to individual and wholesale consumers, as well as certain of Frontier's officers and directors (collectively, "Defendants"). These claims stem from Frontier's April 2016 acquisition of Verizon's landline assets in California, Texas, and Florida (the "CTF Acquisition"). Frontier accomplished this acquisition using a risky technique known as a "flash cut," which irreversibly transfers all of the assets and data to the acquiring company's systems in one day. The flash cut occurred on April 1, 2016, and was complete disaster.

The action alleges that Defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange by making false and misleading statements about the CTF Acquisition, including that only 1% of Frontier's customers suffered problems after the CTF Acquisition. The truth about the CTF Acquisition was revealed through a series of disclosures beginning on November 1, 2016 through the end of the Class Period, resulting in a 93% decline in Frontier's share price from the start of the Class Period.

On March 8, 2019, Judge Bolden issued an order granting Defendants' motion to dismiss in its entirety and provided Lead Plaintiffs the opportunity to move the court for leave to amend the complaint. On March 24, 2020, Judge Bolden issued an order denying Lead Plaintiffs' motion to amend the complaint with prejudice. While Judge Bolden found that Lead Plaintiffs' proposed amended complaint adequately alleged the falsity and scienter of Defendants' statements that only 1% of Frontier's customers suffered service problems after the CTF Acquisition, he ultimately held that Lead Plaintiffs' complaint failed to adequately allege loss causation. We have initiated an appeal of this decision to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. In April 2020, Frontier filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, but our appeal continues in the Second Circuit against Frontier's former CEO.

Gains/Losses in Recommended Cases

Case Name	Estimated Loss
Carnival Corporation (CCL)	No holdings
Grand Canyon Education, Inc. (LOPE)	No holdings
Mylan N.V. (MYL)	No holdings
ProAssurance Corp. (PRA)	No holdings
Ryder System, Inc. (R)	No holdings

Recommended Litigation During the Quarter

Our overriding objective is to pursue only meritorious lawsuits that provide a realistic opportunity for substantial economic recovery and/or meaningful changes in corporate governance. Of the 53 securities cases initiated in the second quarter of 2020, we recommended a few as meritorious cases to our institutional clients. Below is a description of these cases.

CARNIVAL CORPORATION (CCL)

Class Period: September 26, 2019 – May 1, 2020

CUSIP: 143658300

Based in Miami, Florida, Carnival is the world's largest leisure travel company and cruise company, carrying nearly 45% of all global cruise guests. Carnival has operations in North America, Australia, Europe and Asia, operating a portfolio of global, regional and national cruise brands that sell tailored cruise products and services on 104 cruise ships to destinations around the world.

Throughout the Class Period, as news of the COVID-19 pandemic spread, Carnival repeatedly downplayed the potential threat COVID-19 posed to Carnival's business. For example, on January 27, 2020, as COVID-19 spread beyond China, the Company claimed that the risks COVID-19 posed to Carnival's guests, crew, and global business were "very low." In addition, as multiple reports surfaced that passengers on Carnival's cruise ships were contracting COVID-19, Carnival failed to take necessary precautionary measures, and failed to update Carnival's risk warnings to investors. As a result of these misrepresentations, Carnival securities traded at artificially inflated prices throughout the Class Period.

The truth about Carnival was revealed through a series of disclosures. First, on February 3, 2020, Carnival admitted that a Diamond Princess Cruise ship passenger had tested positive for COVID-19 after disembarking in Yokohama, Japan. News of this passenger's infection caused Carnival to sequester passengers and crew while Japanese authorities examined other guests and crew members for the virus. Ultimately, more than 700 cases of COVID-19 (nearly 20% of people aboard the ship)—including at least 14 deaths—were connected to the Diamond Princess outbreak. On this news, Carnival's share price declined \$0.78 per share, or approximately 2%, closing at \$42.75 per share on February 3. News of Carnival's failure to properly handle the COVID-19 pandemic continued to emerge throughout March and April 2020, causing Carnival's share price to continue to decline.

Finally, on May 1, 2020, after multiple news outlets had exposed the effects of Carnival's actions and inactions to resolve the multiple outbreaks that had occurred on Carnival cruise lines, the U.S. House of Representatives opened an investigation into Carnival's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to a letter issued to Carnival by members of Congress, Carnival's prior history of outbreaks caused Congress to fear that Carnival was "ignoring the public health threat posed by coronavirus to potential future passengers and crew," and that "officials at Carnival were aware of the threats to some of its ships and did not take appropriate actions, which may have led to greater infections and the spread of the disease." On this news, Carnival's share price declined \$1.97 per share, or 12.4%, closing at \$13.93 per share on May 1.

On July 27, 2020, the New England Carpenters Pension and Guaranteed Annuity Funds and the Massachusetts Laborers' Pension and Annuity Funds filed a motion seeking Lead Plaintiff appointment and BLB&G's appointment as Lead Counsel. That motion is currently pending.

GRAND CANYON EDUCATION, INC. (LOPE)

Class Period: January 5, 2018 – January 27, 2020

CUSIP: 38526M106

Grand Canyon is an education services company incorporated in Delaware and headquartered in Phoenix, Arizona. In 2014, prior to the Class Period, Grand Canyon began to explore a restructuring by which it would spin off its educational assets as Grand Canyon University (“GCU”), a free-standing, non-profit institution. In 2016, the school’s regional accreditor, the Higher Learning Commission (“HLC”), rejected Grand Canyon’s proposal to become a non-profit because the proposed structure would outsource too much of the academic services away from the accredited institution, GCU. But, following the HLC’s adoption of new accreditation guidelines, Grand Canyon resumed its pursuit of the spin-off, and on January 5, 2018, the first day of the Class Period, the Company announced that it had applied to the HLC for approval of its spin-off of GCU as a non-profit. On July 1, 2018, Grand Canyon spun off its educational assets in a sale to a non-profit corporation created specifically for the spin-off, which later became known as GCU.

Throughout the Class Period, Defendants inflated Grand Canyon’s financial results by using GCU as an off-balance sheet entity to which Grand Canyon was able to funnel expenses and costs in exchange for a disproportionate amount of revenue. Defendants repeatedly made false and misleading statements to investors, describing GCU as a “non-profit” and “independent” institution. The Company also misstated its role as a third-party provider of education services, assuring investors that GCU was “not a related party.” As a result of these misrepresentations, Grand Canyon common stock traded at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period.

The truth began to be revealed on September 9, 2019, when short-seller firm Citron Research published a report that examined Grand Canyon’s financials and concluded that the Company “is stuffing GCU with expenses to inflate its own profitability.” As a result of these disclosures, the price of Grand Canyon common stock declined approximately 5% intraday on September 9, 2019, to a low of \$104.20 per share, and closed at \$109.62 per share on September 10, 2019.

On November 6, 2019, after the market closed, the Company revealed that it had received a decision letter from the U.S. Department of Education (the “DOE”) denying its application for designation of GCU as a non-profit entity. The DOE’s letter, which became publicly available on or around November 12, 2019, contained extensive findings that GCU is Grand Canyon’s “captive client” whose “primary purpose” is to benefit the Company, violating “the most basic tenet of nonprofit status—that the nonprofit be primarily operated for a tax-exempt purpose and not substantially for the benefit of any other person or entity.” As a result of these disclosures, the price of Grand Canyon common stock declined approximately 4%, to close at \$88.08 per share on November 7, 2019.

Then, on January 28, 2020, Citron Research published a second and more comprehensive report on Grand Canyon, which expanded on the DOE’s findings and cited hundreds of pages of supporting documentation from Grand Canyon that Citron obtained through a Freedom of Information Act request. That report described Grand Canyon as the “educational Enron,” using a “captive non-reporting subsidiary” to “dump expenses and liabilities, while receiving a disproportionate amount of revenue at inflated margins in order to artificially inflate the stock price.” As a result of these disclosures, the price of Grand Canyon common stock declined nearly 8%, to close at \$84.07 per share on January 28, 2020.

On May 12, 2020, the City of Hialeah Employees' Retirement System, represented by BLB&G, filed a securities class action against Grand Canyon and certain of its senior executives in federal court in Delaware. On July 13, 2020, the Fire and Police Pension Association of Colorado, the Oakland County Employees' Retirement System, and the Oakland County Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association Trust filed a motion seeking to be appointed as Lead Plaintiff and to have BLB&G appointed as Lead Counsel. That motion is currently pending.

MYLAN N.V. (MYL)

Class Period: February 16, 2016 – May 7, 2019

CUSIP: N59465109

Mylan is the second largest generic drug manufacturer in the world with roughly 55 manufacturing and R&D facilities globally. Mylan's largest U.S. manufacturing facility is located in Morgantown, West Virginia. At the start of the Class Period, the facility manufactured approximately 17 billion doses of medication every year, comprising 85% of all medicine Mylan sold in the United States in 2016.

On November 7, 2016, after receiving a whistleblower complaint that Mylan employees had been manipulating drug test results to achieve passing quality control results, and deliberately corrupting testing data by, among other techniques, intentionally crashing Mylan testing computers to evade FDA detection, FDA inspectors arrived unannounced at Mylan's Morgantown facility to conduct an 11-day investigation. Upon investigating, the FDA discovered thousands of random files containing what appeared to be forbidden exploratory tests, a tactic some drug-makers have used to prevent quality failures from coming to light, as well as bins full of shredded documents, including quality-control records, in parts of the facility where such documentation is supposed to be preserved.

Throughout the Class Period, Mylan and its executives falsely attributed its strong financial results, in part, to the performance of its Morgantown manufacturing plants, which Mylan claimed to be a "center[] of excellence." In addition, Mylan falsely claimed that its Morgantown facilities were in compliance with FDA regulations at all times throughout the Class Period.

However, on April 3, 2017, Mylan received an official warning letter from the FDA concerning its flagship India plant, detailing nearly identical data corruption issues and other violations that paralleled those described in the FDA's November 2016 citation of Mylan's Morgantown plant. A month later, on May 10, 2017, President Malik claimed that the Company was "dedicated to continually enhancing our systems and processes, with a deliberate and thorough approach to ensure sustainable quality across our entire network of facilities, working closely with FDA to resolve any issues that come our way" and that Mylan "anticipate[s] no material impact to [its] overall business as a result of this warning letter." Approximately one year later, Mylan announced it would be restructuring its Morgantown plant, including by terminating 500 employees, pursuant to the FDA's findings. Nevertheless, Mylan continued to assure investors that the Company was committed to working closely with the FDA, and that its facilities were in good operating condition. As a result of these misrepresentations, Mylan shares traded at artificially inflated prices throughout the Class Period.

The truth began to emerge on June 28, 2018, when Mylan disclosed that the FDA had conducted a four-week investigation into the Morgantown facility in the spring of 2018, which culminated in the FDA's issuance of its second citation in less than two years. The FDA's investigation detailed 13 significant deficiencies in Mylan's operations and found that, among other violations, Mylan's attempts to remedy its previous deficiencies identified during the FDA's November 2016 inspection were "inadequate," and that Mylan exhibited poor quality control oversight, major lapses in equipment cleaning, and ineffective controls. On this news, Mylan's share price declined by \$1.12 per share, or approximately 3%, closing at \$36.33 per share.

News of Mylan's misconduct continued to emerge throughout the second half of 2018 and first quarter of 2019, causing the price of Mylan shares to decline further. Then, on February 26, 2019, Mylan stunned investors when the Company announced an 18% decrease in net sales from the prior year, attributing this shortfall, in part, to

its Morgantown restructuring, which included the discontinuation of almost 250 products. On this news, Mylan's share price declined by \$4.61 per share, or approximately 15%, closing at \$26.01 per share.

Finally, on May 7, 2019, Mylan reported a loss for the first quarter of 2019 due, in part, to additional costs associated with the Morgantown restructuring. Mylan reported that its revenues and earnings-per-share were down year-over-year by 7% and 15%, respectively, as Mylan discontinued manufacturing certain products in the Morgantown facility. Mylan CEO, Heather Bresch, attributed the cash flow swing to, among other factors, "the Morgantown remediation" and disclosed an additional \$70 million in expenses tied to the facility's restructuring. On this news, Mylan's share price declined by \$6.73 per share, or approximately 24%, closing at \$21.53 per share.

On June 26, 2020, the Public Employees' Retirement System of Mississippi, represented by BLB&G, filed a securities class action against Mylan and certain of its senior executives in federal court in Pennsylvania. The deadline to seek Lead Plaintiff appointment in this action is August 25, 2020.

PROASSURANCE CORP. (PRA)

Class Period: April 26, 2019 — May 7, 2020

CUSIP: 74267C106

Headquartered in Birmingham, Alabama, ProAssurance is one of the nation's largest medical liability insurance providers. The Company's most important division is its Specialty Property and Casualty segment, which has accounted for at least 60% of the Company's gross premiums written since 2015. This segment includes a healthcare professional liability business line, which offers liability insurance primarily to healthcare providers, including individual doctors, large physician groups, clinics, and hospitals.

Throughout the Class Period, Defendants assured investors that the Company's "disciplined approach" to underwriting allowed ProAssurance "to avoid any unexpected increases of severity in our paid losses." ProAssurance also touted its "underwriting discipline" and "high quality risk selection" as among the cornerstones of its underwriting strategy and represented that its loss reserves were "adequate" and "appropriate," reflecting the Company's "conservative view" in establishing those reserves. In reality, the Company lacked adequate underwriting standards and failed to sufficiently reserve for losses. As a result, ProAssurance materially overstated its reported earnings during the Class Period—because properly increasing reserves would have offset earnings under relevant accounting rules—and the Company faced a far greater risk of losses than it represented to investors. These misrepresentations caused shares of ProAssurance common stock to trade at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period.

The truth emerged through a series of disclosures beginning on January 22, 2020, when ProAssurance pre-announced an estimated \$37 million adverse development in its Specialty Property and Casualty loss reserves for the fourth quarter of 2019. The Company attributed the adverse development to deteriorating loss experience related to a large healthcare account underwritten in 2016. ProAssurance also admitted that since mid-2019 it had been executing a "comprehensive underwriting strategy in response to emerging loss trends and changing conditions in healthcare professional liability." As a result of these disclosures, the price of ProAssurance's common stock declined \$4.18 per share, or 11%, closing at \$33.40 per share on January 23, 2020.

On February 20, 2020, the Company reported its financial results for the fourth quarter and full-year 2019 and revealed that its previously disclosed adverse development had ballooned to \$44.5 million for the fourth quarter 2019, bringing the total adverse development in the Company's loss reserves related to losses experienced by the same large national healthcare account to \$51.5 million for the year. Accordingly, the Company revealed that its financial results were "negatively affected by the underwriting results" on this large account. The Company also stated that "[i]n the span of twelve months, we restructured the majority of our executive team [and] consolidated our Specialty Property & Casualty operations" under new leadership.

Then, on May 7, 2020, ProAssurance disclosed that it would incur an additional net loss of up to \$50 million in the likely event that this large healthcare client did not renew its policy on the terms offered and instead exercised its option to purchase an extended reporting endorsement, which provides protection for future claims after the policy expires. In addition, the Company slashed its quarterly dividend from \$0.31 per share to \$0.05 per share—a reduction of nearly 85%. As a result of these disclosures, the price of ProAssurance's common stock declined \$4.38 per share, or 22%, closing at \$15.95 per share on May 8, 2020.

On June 16, 2020, a securities class action was filed against ProAssurance and certain of its executive officers in federal court in Alabama. The deadline to seek appointment as Lead Plaintiff in that action is August 17, 2020.

RYDER SYSTEM, INC. (R)**Class Period: July 23, 2015 – February 13, 2020****CUSIP: 783549108**

Based in Miami, Florida, Ryder is a global provider of transportation and supply chain management solutions, including leasing trucks to end users. As part of Ryder's truck-leasing model, Ryder assigns residual values to its trucks for depreciation purposes and then sells those vehicles at the end of their useful lives. The Company calculates its depreciation expense by subtracting the residual value from the present value of its trucks and dividing that number by the number of years in the trucks' useful lives. An increase in the residual value of Ryder's trucks enables it to decrease the incremental depreciation expense recorded on those assets. Thus, the higher the residual value that Ryder assigns to its fleet, the less depreciation expense the Company must record, which has the effect of increasing Ryder's pre-tax earnings on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Throughout the Class Period, Defendants inflated Ryder's financial results by systematically overstating the residual value of its trucking fleet. While Ryder repeatedly increased the expected residual values of its trucks, the actual amount Ryder was receiving from sales of its used trucks had started to decline beginning in 2015. Nevertheless, Ryder assured investors that it had been "conservative" in establishing the residual values of its trucks and "[w]e don't have a situation where we've got a bunch of vehicles that are at high residual values [and] have to be written down." These misrepresentations caused shares of Ryder common stock to trade at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period.

The truth emerged through a series of disclosures beginning on July 30, 2019, when Ryder drastically reduced its full-year 2019 earnings-per-share guidance, which management attributed primarily to declining valuations of its trucks. In response to these disclosures, Ryder's stock price declined 10%, from \$59.32 per share to \$53.38 per share.

On October 29, 2019, Ryder revealed that "management concluded that our residual value estimates likely exceeded the expected future values that would be realized upon the sale of power vehicles in our fleet." As a result, Ryder significantly lowered the residual value of its fleet and incurred \$177 million in additional depreciation expense in the third quarter of 2019. In response to these disclosures, Ryder's stock price declined more than 12% over two trading days, from \$55.12 per share to \$48.44 per share.

Then, on February 13, 2020, Ryder reported that, based on the significant reductions to the residual value of its fleet, it had incurred a total of \$357 million in depreciation expense for 2019, as well as a loss of \$58 million on the sale of used vehicles. The Company also announced that, for 2020, it expected to incur an additional \$275 million in depreciation expense on its fleet, and an additional \$20 million estimated loss on used vehicle sales. In response to these disclosures, Ryder's stock price declined 20% over two trading days, from \$50.19 per share to \$40.12 per share.

On May 20, 2020, Key West Police & Fire Pension Fund, represented by BLB&G, filed a securities class action against Ryder and certain of its current and former senior executives in federal court in Florida. On July 20, 2020, the State of Alaska, Alaska Permanent Fund, the City of Fort Lauderdale General Employees' Retirement System, and the City of Plantation Police Officers Pension Fund filed a motion seeking Lead Plaintiff appointment and BLB&G's appointment as Lead Counsel. That motion is currently pending.

U.S. Securities Class Action Filings: 2nd Quarter 2020

Case Name	Period Start	Period End	Filing Date	LP Deadline
Golden Star Resources Ltd. (GSS)	2/20/2019	7/30/2019	4/1/2020	6/1/2020
Mesa Air Group, Inc (MESA)	8/9/2018	4/2/2020	4/1/2020	6/1/2020
Luckin Coffee, Inc. (LK)	5/17/2019	4/2/2020	4/2/2020	6/1/2020
Gossamer Bio, Inc (GOSS)	2/8/2019	12/13/2019	4/3/2020	6/2/2020
Liberty Oilfield Services, Inc (LBRT)	1/17/2018	3/26/2020	4/3/2020	6/2/2020
Tufin Software Technologies Ltd. (TUFN)	4/10/2019	4/6/2020	4/6/2020	6/5/2020
CVR Refining, LP (CVRR)	7/30/2018	1/28/2019	4/6/2020	6/5/2020
Fifth Third Bancorp (FITB)	2/26/2016	3/6/2020	4/7/2020	6/8/2020
Intelsat S.A. (INTEQ)	11/5/2019	11/18/2019	4/7/2020	6/8/2020
Zoom Video Communications, Inc (ZM)	4/18/2019	4/6/2020	4/7/2020	6/8/2020
eHealth, Inc. (EHTH)	3/19/2018	4/7/2020	4/8/2020	6/8/2020
E-House (China) Enterprise Holdings Ltd (EJ)	4/15/2016	8/31/2016	4/9/2020	6/8/2020
ServiceMaster Global Holdings (SERV)	2/26/2019	11/4/2019	4/10/2020	6/9/2020
Bed Bath & Beyond, Inc. (BBBY)	10/2/2019	2/11/2020	4/14/2020	6/15/2020
iAnthus Capital Holdings Inc. (ITHUF)	5/14/2018	4/6/2020	4/15/2020	6/15/2020
iQIYI, Inc. (IQ)	3/29/2018	4/7/2020	4/16/2020	6/15/2020
GSX Techedu Inc.(GSX)	6/6/2019	4/13/2020	4/17/2020	6/16/2020
Baidu, Inc. ADR (BIDU)	3/16/2019	4/7/2020	4/21/2020	6/22/2020
Akazoo S.A. (SONG)	9/11/2019	4/20/2020	4/24/2020	6/23/2020
Phoenix Tree Holdings Ltd (DNK)	1/22/2020	4/24/2020	4/24/2020	6/23/2020
Groupon, Inc (GRPN)	11/4/2019	2/18/2020	4/28/2020	6/29/2020
SCWorx Corp (WORX)	4/13/2020	4/17/2020	4/29/2020	6/29/2020
Hallmark Financial Services, Inc. (HALL)	3/5/2019	3/17/2020	5/5/2020	7/6/2020
Grand Canyon Education, Inc. (LOPE)	1/5/2018	1/27/2020	5/12/2020	7/13/2020
Conn's, Inc. (CONN)	9/3/2019	12/9/2019	5/15/2020	7/14/2020
Elanco Animal Health Inc. (ELAN)	1/10/2020	5/6/2020	5/20/2020	7/20/2020
Ryder System, Inc. (R)	7/23/2015	2/13/2020	5/20/2020	7/20/2020
CytomX Therapeutics, Inc. (CTMX)	5/17/2018	5/13/2020	5/21/2020	7/20/2020
Hamilton Beach Brands Holding Co. Cl A (HBB)	2/27/2020	5/8/2020	5/22/2020	7/21/2020
Colony Capital, Inc. (CLNY)	8/9/2019	5/7/2020	5/26/2020	7/27/2020
Sorrento Therapeutics, Inc. (SRNE)	5/15/2020	5/22/2020	5/26/2020	7/27/2020
Carnival Corporation (CCL)	1/28/2020	5/1/2020	5/27/2020	7/27/2020

Case Name	Period Start	Period End	Filing Date	LP Deadline
Occidental Petroleum Corp. (OXY)	8/8/2019	6/1/2020	6/1/2020	7/31/2020
Wells Fargo & Co. (WFC)	4/5/2020	5/5/2020	6/4/2020	8/3/2020
Hebron Technology Co. Ltd (HEBT)	4/21/2020	6/3/2020	6/9/2020	8/10/2020
Forescout Technologies, Inc. (FSCT)	2/6/2020	5/15/2020	6/10/2020	8/10/2020
Kandi Technologies Group (KNDI)	6/10/2015	3/13/2017	6/10/2020	8/10/2020
Wells Fargo & Co. (WFC)	2/2/2018	3/10/2020	6/11/2020	8/14/2020
Co-Diagnostics Inc. (CODX)	2/25/2020	5/15/2020	6/15/2020	8/14/2020
ProAssurance Corp. (PRA)	4/26/2019	5/7/2020	6/16/2020	8/17/2020
Enphase Energy, Inc. (ENPH)	2/26/2019	6/17/2020	6/17/2020	8/17/2020
Chembio Diagnostics Inc. (CEMI)	4/1/2020	6/16/2020	6/18/2020	8/17/2020
Casper Sleep, Inc. (CSPR)	2/7/2020	5/27/2020	6/19/2020	8/18/2020
United States Oil Fund LP (USO)	3/19/2020	4/28/2020	6/19/2020	8/18/2020
Endo International PLC (ENDP)	8/8/2017	6/10/2020	6/19/2020	8/18/2020
PlayAGS, Inc.(AGS)	8/2/2018	8/7/2019	6/25/2020	8/24/2020
Cheetah Mobile Inc. ADR (CMCM)	3/25/2019	2/20/2020	6/25/2020	8/24/2020
Brookdale Senior Living Inc. (BKD)	8/10/2016	4/29/2020	6/25/2020	8/24/2020
Mylan N.V. (MYL)	2/6/2016	5/7/2019	6/26/2020	8/25/2020
Ideanomics, Inc. (IDEX)	3/20/2020	6/25/2020	6/28/2020	8/27/2020
Kirkland Lake Gold Ltd. (KL)	1/8/2018	11/25/2019	6/29/2020	8/28/2020
Kingold Jewelry Inc. (KGJI)	3/15/2018	6/28/2020	6/30/2020	8/31/2020

Claims Filing Deadlines

In an effort to ensure that the Fund is aware of all currently pending securities class action settlements and claim filing deadlines, we have attached a list of all such cases and deadlines below.

Settlements

Case Name	Claim Deadline	Class period	Total Settlement	CUSIP/ISIN/SEDOL
Ubiquiti Networks Inc.	04/03/20	05/09/13 - 02/19/18	\$15,000,000	90347A100, 90353W103, B76VD62, BK9Z6V8, US90347A1007, US90353W1036
Constant Contact, Inc.	04/13/20	07/25/14 - 07/23/15	\$13,000,000	210313102, B2871D6, US2103131023
SITO Mobile Ltd.	04/16/20	08/15/16 - 01/02/17	\$1,250,000	82988R203, BYX05B0, US82988R2031
BioAmber Inc.	04/22/20	07/15/14 - 08/03/17	\$2,250,000	09072Q106, 09072Q114, B9JHFW1, US09072Q1067
Allegiant Travel Company	04/23/20	06/08/15 - 05/09/18	\$4,000,000	01748X102, B15M2C3, US01748X1028
Fenix Parts, Inc.	04/24/20	05/11/15 - 06/27/17	\$3,300,000	31446L100, BWW7FB8, US31446L1008
Illumina Inc.	04/27/20	07/26/16 - 10/10/16	\$13,850,000	2613990, 452327109, US4523271090
LJM Funds Management, Ltd.	04/30/20	02/28/15 - 02/07/18	\$1,225,000	90213U503, 90213U602, 90213U701, B835GP4, US90213U5039, US90213U6029, US90213U7019
Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc.	05/06/20	01/04/13 - 03/15/16	\$1,210,000,000	91831AAA9, 91831AAB7, 91831AAC5, 91911K102, 91911KAD4, 91911KAE2, 92912EAA1, 92912EAC7, CA91911K1021, US91831AAA97, US91831AAB70, US91831AAC53, US91911KAD46, US91911KAE29, US92912EAA10, US92912EAC75, USC94143AD31, USC94143AE14, USC96715AA29, USC96715AC84, USC96729AA31, USC96729AB14, USC96729AC96
FleetCor Technologies, Inc.	05/13/20	02/05/16 - 05/03/17	\$50,000,000	339041105, B4R28B3, US3390411052
MGT Capital Investments, Inc.	05/20/20	10/09/15 - 09/07/18	\$750,000	55302P202, B7NM2X8, US55302P2020
NantHealth, Inc.	05/22/20	05/29/16 - 05/01/17	\$16,500,000	630104107, BDCPKV4, US6301041074

Case Name	Claim Deadline	Class period	Total Settlement	CUSIP/ISIN/SEDOL
The Advisory Board Company	05/26/20	05/06/15 - 02/23/16	\$7,500,000	00762W107, 2794657, US00762W1071
Parametric Sound Corporation (Nevada District Court)	06/03/20	01/15/14 - 01/15/14	\$9,650,000	699172201, 900450107, 900450206, B6T8H38, B767BS8, BF5HDT0, BN33VT2, BN3KYD8, BYVR1P9, BYZNNWZ0, US6991722017, US9004501071, US9004502061
Adeptus Health, Inc.	06/08/20	06/22/14 - 03/01/17	\$44,000,000	006855100, BNBPLY5, US0068551003
Spectrum Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	06/08/20	01/31/13 - 09/16/16	\$2,995,000	2982924, 84763A108, US84763A1088
Deutsche Bank AG (7.35% and 7.60% Preferred Securities)	06/10/20	11/03/07 - 02/16/18	\$18,500,000	25154A108, 25154D102, US25154A1088, US25154D1028
Southern China Livestock Inc.	06/10/20	03/29/10 - 12/23/10	\$3,085,110	842551103, US8425511032
Silver Wheaton Corp.	06/13/20	03/30/11 - 07/06/15	\$41,500,000	962879102, BDG1S92, CA9628791027
Everquote, Inc.	06/25/20	06/25/18 - 02/15/19	\$4,750,000	30041R108, BG88WS9, BKP9JC6, US30041R1086
Community Health Systems, Inc.	06/27/20	07/27/06 - 04/08/11	\$53,000,000	203668108, 2600248, 5993729, US2036681086
GT Advanced Technologies Inc.	06/29/20	11/05/13 - 10/06/14	\$3,500,000	36191U106, 36191UAB2, B6TB704, BH58W67, US36191U1060, US36191UAB26
Endochoice Holdings, Inc.	06/30/20	06/02/15 - 08/03/16	\$8,500,000	29272U103, BYLY8D7, US29272U1034
First Solar, Inc.	07/01/20	04/30/08 - 02/28/12	\$350,000,000	336433107, B1HLVM1, B39P170, US3364331070
Forterra, Inc.	07/10/20	10/16/16 - 08/14/17	\$5,500,000	34960W106, BYT4SV7, US34960W1062
Vale S.A.	07/14/20	05/08/14 - 11/27/15	\$25,000,000	2857334, 2933900, 91912E105, 91912E204, US91912E1055, US91912E2046
LifeLock, Inc.	07/16/20	07/31/14 - 07/21/15	\$20,000,000	53224V100, B84VW19, US53224V1008
SeaWorld Entertainment, Inc.	07/16/20	08/29/13 - 08/12/14	\$65,000,000	81282V100, B84KWJ4, US81282V1008
Collins & Aikman Corporation	07/17/20	02/21/02 - 05/17/05	\$2,800,000	194828109, 194830105, 194830204, 2951258, NA2209586, US1948302047
Namaste Technologies Inc. (Canada)	07/17/20	11/29/17 - 02/03/19	\$2,150,000	62987D108, BYYQ313, BYYVDB8, BZ57VV8, CA62987D1087
HD Supply Holdings, Inc.	07/18/20	11/09/16 - 06/05/17	\$50,000,000	40416M105, BBL5981, US40416M1053

Case Name	Claim Deadline	Class period	Total Settlement	CUSIP/ISIN/SEDOL
Sequans Communications S.A.	07/20/20	04/29/16 - 07/31/17	\$2,750,000	817323108, B5VWY74, US8173231080, UV3122966
Equifax Inc.	07/22/20	02/25/16 - 09/15/17	\$149,000,000	2319146, 294429105, US2944291051
SCANA Corporation	07/25/20	10/27/15 - 12/20/17	\$192,500,000	2545844, 80589M102, US80589M1027
Liberator Medical Holdings, Inc.	07/28/20	01/20/16 - 01/20/16	\$3,000,000	53012L108, B0L4M93, US53012L1089
Camping World Holdings, Inc.	07/30/20	10/03/16 - 08/07/18	\$12,500,000	13462K109, BDCBXH9, US13462K1097
Revolution Lighting Technologies, Inc.	07/30/20	03/14/14 - 11/14/18	\$2,083,333	76155G206, BZ3CMH8, US76155G2066
Aspen Group Resources Corp. Endeavor Resources Inc. (Canada)	07/31/20	11/23/01 - 11/23/01	\$2,322,643	2322315, 29786L102, CA29786L1022
B Communications Ltd.	08/17/20	03/18/15 - 09/06/17	\$1,200,000	B28YFD5, IL0011076630, M15629104
Catalyst Hedged Futures Fund	08/17/20	11/01/14 - 06/30/17	\$3,325,000	62827M797, 62827M813, 62827M821, 62827P238, 62827P246, BDD2FJ7, BDD2FK8), BDD2FL9, US62827M7974, US62827M8139, US62827M8212, US62827P2204, US62827P2386, US62827P2469
Menlo Therapeutics Inc.	08/17/20	01/25/18 - 07/24/18	\$9,500,000	586858102, BYVWMX9, US5868581027
Signet Jewelers Limited	08/28/20	08/29/13 - 05/25/17	\$240,000,000	B3CTNK6, BMG812761002, G81276100
Henry Schein, Inc.	09/02/20	03/07/13 - 02/12/18	\$35,000,000	2416962, 806407102, US8064071025
Desarrolladora Homex S.A.B. de C.V.	09/09/20	04/30/12 - 05/05/16	\$350,000	25030W209, BYSRQ4, US25030W2098
USA Technologies, Inc.	09/10/20	08/22/17 - 02/06/19	\$15,300,000	90328S500, B0Z7XX9, US90328S5001
Insys Therapeutics Incorporated	09/12/20	03/03/15 - 01/25/16	\$2,000,000	45824V209, B4QRG71, US45824V2097
General Electric Capital Company (Series A, B and C Fixed to Floating Preferred Stock)	09/14/20	12/01/15 - 12/01/15	\$5,000,000	369604BM4, 369604BN2, 369604BP7
Regulus Therapeutics Inc.	09/14/20	02/17/16 - 06/11/17	\$900,000	75915K101, B7XB9Q7, US75915K1016
Dr. Reddys Laboratories Limited	09/22/20	11/27/14 - 09/15/17	\$9,000,000	256135203, 2748881, US2561352038
Spectrum Brands Holdings, Inc.	10/02/20	07/16/18 - 04/09/19	\$9,000,000	84790A105, BDRYFB1, US84790A1051

Case Name	Claim Deadline	Class period	Total Settlement	CUSIP/ISIN/SEDOL
BRF S.A.	10/03/20	04/04/13 - 03/05/18	\$40,000,000	10552T107, 2605210, US10552T1079
Lexmark International, Inc.	10/05/20	08/01/14 - 07/20/15	\$12,000,000	2511908, 529771107, US5297711070
Centene Corporation	10/13/20	05/24/16 - 07/25/16	\$7,500,000	15135B101, 2807061, US15135B1017
Zimmer Biomet Holdings, Inc.	10/19/20	06/07/16 - 11/07/16	\$50,000,000	2783815, 98956P102, US98956P1021
Allied Nevada Gold Corporation	11/07/20	01/18/13 - 08/05/13	\$14,000,000	019344100, B1VPN45, B1XF7Z2, US0193441005

Multiple sources, including ISS. Data as of June 30, 2020.



Bernstein Litowitz
Berger & Grossmann LLP

NEW YORK

1251 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020
212-554-1400

CALIFORNIA

2121 Avenue of the Stars
Suite 2575
Los Angeles, CA 90067
310-819-3470

LOUISIANA

2727 Prytania Street
Suite 14
New Orleans, LA 70130
504-899-2339

ILLINOIS

875 North Michigan Avenue
Suite 3100
Chicago, IL 60611
312-373-3880

DELAWARE

500 Delaware Avenue
Suite 901
Wilmington, DE 19801
302-364-3600