Webinar: Impact of Meritless Claims on Multidistrict Litigation

Hanzo and Duane Morris, LLP will present a **joint webinar**, "The Impact of Meritless Claims on Multidistrict Litigation And How Social Media Investigations Can Help," on May 16, 2019 at 1 pm ET. The event will include a discussion about multidistrict litigation, the challenge of meritless claims, and strategic insights about how social media investigations can help.

Multidistrict litigation (MDL), came into being in 1968 with the intent to make it more efficient for parties to litigate complex cases where there is a common question of fact that are pending in different districts. Since then, MDLs have surged to more than 50 percent of all federal civil cases, of which product liability cases now comprise the vast majority of MDLs. Aside from being great for plaintiff's counsel, however, it's questionable whether they are good for anyone else, Hanzo says in a news release.

"Unfortunately, what was originally intended to streamline processes has turned into a magnet for meritless claims, where around a third of the MDL claims turn out to be unsupportable. Adding to the injury, these are often discovered at the settlement stage," according to Hanzo.

In this webinar, industry leaders Sean Burke, partner, and Ryan O'Neil, both of Duane Morris, and Evan Gumz of Hanzo will discuss the problem meritless claims pose to the multidistrict litigation process and explore proactive solutions to help identify frivolous claims early in the process.

The discussion will include:

– The prevalence of meritless claims and their impact on the

MDLs

– The problem with discovering meritless claims at the settlement stage

– Legal reform and possible solutions proposed by the subcommittee of the Advisory Committee on Civil Rules

– Bellwether trials

– How social media investigations can help

Speakers

– Sean Burke, Partner, Duane Morris, LLP

– Ryan O'Neil, Associate, Duane Morris, LLP

– Evan Gumz, Senior Account Executive, EDiscovery, Hanzo

Register for the webinar.