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I, Larnyce Tabron, in my capacity as a Principal Clerk of the Publisher of The New York Times, a daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the City, County, and State of New York, hereby certify that the advertisement annexed hereto was published in the editions of The New York Times on the following date or dates, to wit on.

2/21/2024, NY & NATL, pg B4

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Larnyce Tabron

JOHN MCGILL
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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

In re: INVITAE CORPORATION, *et al.*, Debtors.[1]	Chapter 11 Case No. 24-11362 (MBK) (Jointly Administered)

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF AN ORDER ESTABLISHING A RECORD DATE FOR POTENTIAL NOTICE AND SELL-DOWN PROCEDURES FOR TRADING IN CERTAIN CLAIMS AGAINST THE DEBTORS' ESTATES

TO: ALL ENTITIES (AS DEFINED BY SECTION 101(15) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE) THAT HOLD CLAIMS AGAINST THE DEBTORS:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on February 13, 2024 (the "Petition Date"), the above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors") filed a petition with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey (the "Court") under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"). Subject to certain exceptions, section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code operates as a stay of any act to obtain possession of property of or from the Debtors' estates or to exercise control over property of or from the Debtors' estates.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that on the Petition Date, the Debtors filed the *Debtors' Motion for Entry of an Order Establishing a Record Date for Potential Notice and Sell-Down Procedures for Trading in Certain Claims Against the Debtors' Estates* [Docket No. 13] (the "Motion").[2]

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that on February 16, 2024, the Court entered the *Order Establishing a Record Date for Potential Notice and Sell-Down Procedures for Trading in Certain Claims Against the Debtors' Estates* [Docket No. 56] (the "Record Date Order"), establishing an effective date for potential notice and the Sell-Down Procedures for trading in certain claims against the Debtors' estates. The "Record Date" is the date that the Record Date Order was entered (*i.e.*, February 16, 2024).

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that pursuant to the Record Date Order, claimholders and potential purchasers of claims against the Debtors are hereby notified that claimholders that acquire claims after the Record Date in an amount that would entitle them to receive more than 4.5 percent of the stock of the reorganized Debtors under the Debtors' plan of reorganization may be subject to a required sell-down of any claims purchased after the Record Date.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that all persons or entities that acquired debt claims against the Debtors after the Record Date and currently hold or come to hold such claims in such an amount that the persons or entities holding such claims would be entitled to receive more than 4.5 percent of the equity of the reorganized Debtors under the Debtors' plan of reorganization shall be required to identify themselves to the Debtors after the Court's approval of a corresponding motion.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that upon the request of any person or entity, the Debtors' proposed claims and noticing agent, Kurtzman Carson Consultants LLC, will provide a copy of the Record Date Order in a reasonable amount of time. Complete copies of the Motion and Record Date Order (including the exhibits attached thereto), are available via PACER on the Court's website at https://www.njb.uscourts.gov for a fee, or free of charge by accessing the Debtors' restructuring website at https://www.kccllc.net/invitae.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the entry of the Record Date Order shall in no way prejudice the rights of any party to oppose the entry of a Sell-Down Order, on any grounds, and that all parties' rights are expressly preserved hereby.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the requirements set forth in this notice are in addition to the re
not excuse compliance therewith.

[1] The last four digits of Debtor In
number are 1898. A complete list
cases and each such Debtor's tax ide
on the website of the Debtors' propo
www.kccllc.net/invitae. The Debtors' service address in th
cases is 1400 16th Street, San Francisco, California 94103.

[2] Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein have the meanings ascribed to them in the Motion or Record Date Order, as applicable.

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As Costs Skyrocket, Homeowners Are ‘Underinsuring’ to Fit the Bill

FROM FIRST BUSINESS PAGE

cover the cost of rebuilding because of steep increases in the cost of materials once disaster has already struck.

Colorado’s insurance commissioner, Michael Conway, discovered the extent of the underinsurance problem after a wildfire near Boulder destroyed close to a thousand homes in 2021. After getting calls from homeowners distressed that their policies wouldn’t fully cover the cost of rebuilding, the state’s Division of Insurance investigated and found that only 8 percent of policies in the areas affected by the fire pledged to cover rebuilding costs no matter how high they got. It also found that between one-third and two-thirds of all homes affected by the fire had been underinsured for rebuilding costs within a typical range.

To try to fix the problem, Mr. Conway and his team convened meetings late last year with insurance companies, builders and other groups to brainstorm ideas for making things easier for homeowners, but no plans have emerged so far.

“We’re very concerned about what those homeowners are experiencing with the affordability issues, and we’re absolutely sympathetic to the pressure that they’re feeling to find a way to afford their insurance coverage,” Mr. Conway said.

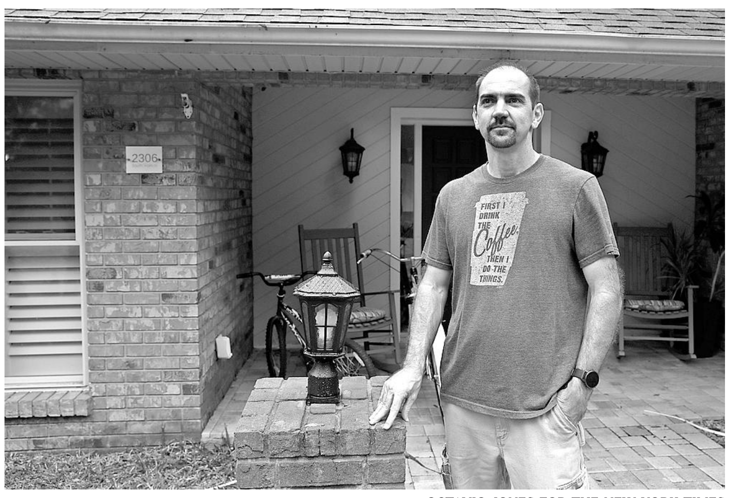
Julie Coffey did not realize she was underinsured until she ran out of money while trying to rebuild her house near San Francisco after it burned to the ground in August 2020 in one of several large wildfires that swept across parts of California that summer.

It took months before Ms. Coffey even knew what she would get from her insurer. By the time she began rebuilding her house in 2021, inflation was speeding up and building supplies were scarce. Her new home is missing key features she couldn’t afford, like a water softener and fencing.

“Within one month of living here, my sink is showing signs of rust,” Ms. Coffey said. “It’s crazy all the things you need to do to try and get close to where you were without worry or thought.”

Mark Friedlander, a spokesman for the Insurance Information Institute, a trade group, said home insurance premiums had cumulatively risen 32 percent from 2019 to 2023, while rebuilding and replacement costs had gone up 55 percent. Analysts for the group estimated that in 2023, home insurers experienced their biggest underwriting loss — the difference between collected premiums and paid-out claims — since 2011. Behind the loss were huge storms that caused more than $50 billion in damage that insurers had to pay for.

MARC PISCOTTY/GETTY IMAGES



OCTAVIO JONES FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Robert Shiver of Valrico, Fla., reduced his home’s insurance coverage when the bill more than doubled. Shrinking the coverage meant he would be able to make his monthly payment. At the same time, his policy may not cover rebuilding after a catastrophic loss, like from a wildfire in Colorado, above.

A survey last year by the institute and researchers for Munich Re, a reinsurer, found that 88 percent of U.S. homeowners had property insurance, down from 95 percent in 2019. Only 4 percent had flood insurance, even though 90 percent of the country’s natural disasters involve flooding.

Once insurers raise premiums, many homeowners are discovering that their lenders are willing to explore ways to make their payments more affordable. Banks that collect mortgage payments must ensure that borrowers’ coverage meets requirements set by the government-backed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac housing agencies, but are open to owners tweaking it within those requirements, said Pete Mills, the chief economist at the Mortgage Bankers Association, the trade group for the mortgage industry.

Amy Bach, the executive director of United Policyholders, a nonprofit advocacy group that helps insurance consumers navigate tricky claims processes, said she found herself recommending a multitude of strategies these days to keep policies affordable.

“For most consumers, what they’re facing now is: What is the least worst option for me, given the pricing?” she said. She advises lowering the coverage on the contents of a house or cutting coverage for outbuildings like garages, sheds, pools or retaining walls.

“We had been saying, ‘Raise your deductible,’ but now, what does that mean?” Ms. Bach said. “My parents’ home on Long Island has a $33,000 wind deductible,” meaning they would have to pay that much out of pocket — a huge share of the cost of a new roof — before getting any help from their insurer.

Not everyone thinks letting borrowers shave off parts of their coverage is a good thing. Brian Marino, an insurance agent in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., said he worried that if homeowners carried only enough coverage to satisfy their lenders, the lenders could recoup what they needed after a disaster while borrowers were left unable to afford a complete rebuild.

“The bank is satisfied,” Mr. Marino said, “but they’re out on the street.”

Mr. Friedlander, the trade group’s spokesman, said bundling home and auto policies and making “deductible adjustments” were common ways to cut insurance costs, adding that the institute recommended working with an agent “to reduce the cost of your policy without reducing the levels of coverage.”

Homeowners aren’t the only ones slashing their coverage under pressure. The Peachtree Group, an Atlanta-based real estate investment company that invests in hotels, rental homes, office spaces and other properties around the country, expects deductibles on some of its properties to increase this year in response to rising insurance costs, said Charles Talbert, the company’s spokesman. That would leave it paying for more rebuilding costs.

Sue Savio, an insurance agent in Honolulu, said underinsurance had recently become widespread on Oahu. “We have many condominiums whose premiums would have doubled or tripled,” Ms. Savio said. But instead of paying those higher premiums, owners got rid of coverage for damage from hurricanes, since such storms don’t frequently hit Hawaii.

“Our last hurricane was 32 years ago,” Ms. Savio said.

Those who own their homes or other properties outright have much more leeway to decide whether or not to insure their properties. Some wealthy homeowners are willing to take the risk of being underinsured because they can afford to repair their properties themselves.

“I’ve talked to people that own their home outright and they’re choosing to forgo the wind damage. They’re keeping flood,” said Brian Gray, a managing director at UBS whose wealth management group serves some of Tampa’s wealthiest residents.

One of Mr. Gray’s clients agreed to a deductible of $1 million.

Inside a Funding Frenzy at Anthropic, One of the Hottest Start-Ups in A.I.

FROM FIRST BUSINESS PAGE

of the hottest developers.

Few companies better illustrate that shift than Anthropic, which makes a chatbot called Claude and sells various forms of its A.I. technology. Over the last year, the start-up’s valuation has tripled to $15 billion, three people with knowledge of its finances said. It hit roughly $8 million in monthly revenue last year and expects that to grow by around eightfold this year, two of the people said.

Other A.I. start-ups, including OpenAI, Character.AI and Cohere, have struck similar kinds of investment deals as they race to collect the most money, form the most lucrative partnerships, hire the best talent and get access to the most computer chips. OpenAI recently completed a deal that values it at $80 billion or more.

Investors cannot afford to lose out on the action because “if you miss the winner in the space, you’re kind of out of the game,” said Ilya Strebulaev, a finance professor at Stanford.

Some investments in A.I. start-ups by the tech giants have recently attracted regulatory attention. Last month, the Federal Trade Commission said it had opened an inquiry into Amazon’s and Google’s investments in Anthropic for potential antitrust violations.

A spokeswoman for Anthropic said it planned to cooperate with the F.T.C. The company declined to comment further. Anthropic’s funding from Menlo Ventures was reported earlier by The Information.

Since founding Anthropic in 2021, Dario Amodei, the chief executive, and his sister, Daniela Amodei, the president, have positioned it as a start-up that would build A.I. with guardrails. In a podcast interview last year, Dario Amodei said there was a 10 to 25 percent chance that A.I. technology could destroy humanity.

But if that doesn’t happen, he said, “it’ll go not just fine, it’ll go really, really great.”

From the start, Anthropic’s funding has been unconventional. In 2021, it raised $124 million from investors including Jaan Tallinn, an entrepreneur known for focusing on the existential risks of technology, as well as the Center for Emerging Risk Research, a Swiss nonprofit that aims to “build a future guided by wisdom and compassion for all sentient beings.” (The group has changed its name to Polaris Ventures.)

In 2022, Anthropic raised $580 million for research on building powerful A.I. technologies and working to ensure that they did not cause harm. Most of that sum — which dwarfed what venture capitalists had invested in other A.I. start-ups — came from Sam Bankman-Fried, the founder of the FTX cryptocurrency exchange, and his colleagues. They belonged to a community known as effective altruists, which has long viewed A.I. as an existential risk.

When FTX filed for bankruptcy in November 2022 and control of its assets was handed to new management, Anthropic was left with an uncertain future. Its prospects reversed days later when OpenAI released the A.I.-powered chatbot ChatGPT. The technology that underpinned ChatGPT was developed largely by Dario Amodei and others who had worked at OpenAI before leaving to create Anthropic.

That brought attention to Anthropic, and Google made its first investment. Anthropic also agreed to buy computing power through Google’s cloud computing service, which it uses to train and serve its technologies.

In September, Amazon inked a similar deal with Anthropic, investing up to $4 billion. Anthropic’s Claude chatbot was the most popular A.I. service offered on Amazon’s cloud computing system, Amazon Web Services, a person with knowledge of the matter said.

As part of the pact, Anthropic agreed to build its A.I. using specialized computer chips designed by Amazon. If Anthropic is a success, Amazon’s shares in the start-up could pay off handsomely. In the meantime, the cloud computing deal will lift Amazon’s bottom line.

The deal was structured as convertible notes, or debt that becomes equity when Anthropic hits certain milestones, two people familiar with the structure said.

Amazon’s funding of Anthropic mirrored the way OpenAI raised money. In 2019, OpenAI garnered $1 billion from Microsoft and spent most of the money buying computing power through Microsoft’s Azure cloud service. Microsoft has since poured an additional $12 billion into the company, and OpenAI has spent most of the money on Microsoft’s cloud services.

(The Times has sued OpenAI and Microsoft, alleging copyright infringement.)

Some investors have questioned such deals because companies like Google and Amazon are investing money that ends up bolstering their own revenues. The companies said the arrangements were kosher.

Google’s investment in Anthropic is separate from the start-up’s agreement to use its cloud services, said Daniel Gabis, a Google spokesman. They have “always been separate,” he said.

Amazon appropriately accounts for all revenue and expenses, said Casey McGee, an Amazon spokesman. “Suggesting otherwise, or that AWS’s agreement with Anthropic is anything but a normal business agreement, is entirely false,” he said.

Even after raising billions from Amazon and Google, Anthropic knew it would eventually need more money. Generative A.I. start-ups are constantly updating, refining and expanding their technology to make their product accurate, up-to-date and more powerful, and that requires enormous amounts of expensive computational power.

Finding new investors was easy for Anthropic. But many of those who were interested wanted to invest $10 million to $25 million, while the company aimed for a much larger sum.

In November, Neerav Kingsland, Anthropic’s head of business development, spoke at a conference hosted by Menlo Ventures, which had previously invested. Menlo proposed leading Anthropic’s next round of funding, with a twist: What if the firm rolled all of the small investors into one special purpose vehicle?

The arrangement would save Anthropic time and simplify the process. Mr. Kingsland and Anthropic’s founders agreed, a person with knowledge of the talks said.

Anthropic told investors that $15 billion was the lowest valuation it would accept, two people familiar with the situation said.

After collecting the $750 million this month, Anthropic is no longer running a formal process to raise money, a person familiar with the situation said. But investors may soon get another opportunity.

As part of FTX’s bankruptcy proceedings this month, the crypto firm asked the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Delaware for permission to sell its 8 percent stake in Anthropic. FTX’s lawyers said they sought to move quickly to sell the shares alongside upcoming rounds of Anthropic funding.

It was FTX’s understanding “that Anthropic will continue to seek additional rounds of equity financing,” the lawyers wrote.

MASSIMO BERRUTI FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Dario Amodei, a co-founder and the chief executive of Anthropic, has positioned it as a start-up that would build A.I. with guardrails.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT, DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

In re: INVITAE CORPORATION, *et al.*, Debtors.[1]	Chapter 11 Case No. 24-11362 (MBK) (Jointly Administered)

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PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the requirements set forth in this notice are in addition to the requirements of applicable law and do not excuse compliance therewith.

1 The last four digits of Debtor Invitae Corporation’s tax identification number are 1898. A complete list of the Debtors in these chapter 11 cases and each such Debtor’s tax identification number may be obtained on the website of the Debtors’ proposed claims and noticing agent at www.kccllc.net/invitae. The Debtors’ service address in these chapter 11 cases is 1400 16th Street, San Francisco, California 94103.

2 Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein have the meanings ascribed to them in the Motion or Record Date Order, as applicable.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

In re: INVITAE CORPORATION, *et al.*, Debtors.[1]	Chapter 11 Case No. 24-11362 (MBK) (Jointly Administered)

NOTICE OF SALE BY AUCTION AND SALE HEARING

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on February 16, 2024, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey (the “Court”) entered the *Order (I) Approving Bidding Procedures and Bid Protections, (II) Scheduling Certain Dates and Deadlines with Respect Thereto, (III) Approving the Form and Manner of Notice Thereof, (IV) Establishing Notice and Procedures for the Assumption and Assignment of Contracts and Leases, (V) Authorizing the Assumption and Assignment of Assumed Contracts, and (VI) Authorizing the Sale of Assets* [Docket No. 57] (the “Bidding Procedures Order”)[2] in the chapter 11 cases of the above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the “Debtors”).

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Debtors are soliciting offers for the purchase of substantially all or a portion of the Assets consistent with the bidding procedures (the “Bidding Procedures”) approved by the Court pursuant to the Bidding Procedures Order. **All interested bidders should carefully read the Bidding Procedures and Bidding Procedures Order**. To the extent that there are any inconsistencies between this notice and the Bidding Procedures or Bidding Procedures Order, the Bidding Procedures or Bidding Procedures Order, as applicable, shall govern in all respects.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, if the Debtors receive qualified competing bids within the requirements and time frame specified by the Bidding Procedures, the Debtors will conduct an auction, if any (the “Auction”), of the Assets **on Wednesday, April 17, 2024, at 10:00 a.m., prevailing Eastern Time**, at the offices of the proposed co-counsel to the Debtors: Kirkland & Ellis LLP, 601 Lexington Ave., New York, NY 10022.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that only the Debtors, Qualified Bidders, the U.S. Trustee, any official committee of unsecured creditors appointed in these chapter 11 cases, and any other parties as the Debtors may determine to include in their reasonable discretion, in each case, along with their representatives and advisors, shall be entitled to attend the Auction, and only Qualified Bidders will be entitled to make Overbids at the Auction. **All interested or potentially affected parties should carefully read the Bidding Procedures and the Bidding Procedures Order**.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the Debtors will seek approval of the Sale Transaction(s) at a hearing scheduled to commence on or before **May 6, 2024, at 10:00 a.m., prevailing Eastern Time,** (the “Sale Hearing”) before the Honorable Chief Judge Kaplan, at the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey, Trenton, New Jersey, 08608, or conducted consistent with the procedures established pursuant to the Court’s standing orders.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, except as otherwise set forth in the Bidding Procedures Order, objections to consummation or approval of the Sale Transaction(s) and any objections to proposed cure payments or the assumption and assignment of Executory Contracts or Unexpired Leases, must (a) be in writing; (b) conform to the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Rules and the Local Rules; (c) state with particularity the legal and factual bases for the objection and the specific grounds therefor; and (d) be filed with the Court and served so as to be ***actually received* on or before April 29, 2024, at 4:00 p.m., prevailing Eastern Time**, by the following parties: (i) the Debtors, Invitae Corporation, 1400 16th Street, San Francisco, California 94103, Attn: Tom Brida (tom.brida@invitae.com); (ii) proposed co-counsel to the Debtors, Kirkland & Ellis LLP, 601 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10022, Attn.: Nicole L. Greenblatt, P.C. (nicole.greenblatt@kirkland.com); Francis Petrie (francis.petrie@kirkland.com); and Nikki Gavey (nikki.gavey@kirkland.com) and Kirkland & Ellis LLP, 300 North LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois 60654, Attn.: Spencer A. Winters, P.C. (spencer.winters@kirkland.com); (iii) proposed co-counsel to the Debtors, Cole Schotz P.C., Court Plaza North, 25 Main Street, Hackensack, New Jersey 07601, Attn.: Michael D. Sirota (msirota@coleschotz.com); Warren A. Usatine (wusatine@coleschotz.com); Felice R. Yudkin (fyudkin@coleschotz.com); and Daniel J. Harris (dharris@coleschotz.com); (iv) the Office of the United States Trustee for the District of New Jersey, 1085 Raymond Boulevard, Suite 2100, Newark, NJ 07102, Attn: Jeffrey Sponder (jeffrey.m.sponder@usdoj.gov); and Lauren Bielskie (lauren.bielskie@usdoj.gov); (v) counsel to any official committee of unsecured creditors appointed in these chapter 11 cases; and (vi) counsel to any Stalking Horse Bidder.

CONSEQUENCES OF FAILING TO TIMELY MAKE AN OBJECTION

ANY PARTY OR ENTITY WHO FAILS TO TIMELY MAKE AN OBJECTION TO THE SALE OR A SALE TRANSACTION, AS APPLICABLE, ON OR BEFORE THE SALE OBJECTION DEADLINE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BIDDING PROCEDURES ORDER SHALL BE FOREVER BARRED FROM ASSERTING ANY OBJECTION TO THE SALE, INCLUDING WITH RESPECT TO THE TRANSFER OF THE APPLICABLE DEBTORS’ ASSETS FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL LIENS, CLAIMS, ENCUMBRANCES, AND OTHER INTERESTS, EXCEPT AS MAY BE SET FORTH IN THE APPLICABLE PURCHASE AGREEMENT OR THE PLAN, AS APPLICABLE.

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