

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

IN RE WRIGHT & FILIPPIS, LLC
DATA SECURITY BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No: 2:22-cv-12908-SFC

Hon. Sean F. Cox

CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**PLAINTIFFS' UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY
APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**

Plaintiffs Chiquita Braggs, Scott Hamilton, Diane Huff, Shawn Kolka, and Craig Mejia (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, move this Court, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, for an Order granting preliminary approval of the proposed class action Settlement Agreement agreed to by the Parties.¹ This Motion seeks preliminary approval of Plaintiffs’ agreement with W&F to settle all individual and class claims that were made, or that could have been made, in Plaintiffs’ Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint. ECF No. 13.

In support of this motion, Plaintiffs rely upon the accompanying Brief in Support, the Declaration of The Miller Law Firm, P.C., Chair of Settlement Class Counsel, which includes the contents of the Settlement Agreement and its supporting documentation, and the Declaration of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc., all in Support of Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval.

Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court: (1) grant preliminary approval of the Settlement Agreement; (2) provisionally certify the Settlement Class under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) in connection with the settlement process; (3) provisionally appoint Plaintiffs as representatives of the Settlement Class; (4) provisionally appoint The Miller Law Firm, P.C. as Chair of

¹ The Settlement Agreement and its exhibits are included in the accompanying Brief in Support as an exhibit to the Declaration of The Miller Law Firm, P.C.

Settlement Class Counsel and Migliaccio & Rathod LLP, Shub & Johns LLC, and Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC as Settlement Class Counsel; (5) find that the proposed Settlement is sufficiently fair, reasonable, and adequate to allow dissemination of notice of the settlement to the proposed Settlement Class by a settlement administrator; (6) appoint Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. as Settlement Administrator; (7) approve the Notice Plan for the Settlement described in the Settlement Agreement and its Exhibits, as well as the specific Notice of Class Action and Proposed Settlement (the “Proposed Notice”) and direct distribution of the Proposed Notice; (8) establish dates for a hearing on final approval of the proposed Settlement, Plaintiffs’ service awards and Plaintiffs’ Counsel’s request for attorneys’ fees and expenses; and (9) establish a deadline for the filing of objections by Settlement Class Members and for them to exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement Class with respect to the settlement.²

Pursuant to Local Rule 7.1(a)(1), on September 28, 2023, Plaintiffs’ Counsel requested concurrence in the filing of Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement from Defendant Wright & Filippis, LLC. Counsel for Wright & Filippis advised counsel for Plaintiffs that Wright & Filippis does not oppose the relief requested in the filing of the above Motion.

² A Proposed Order is included as an exhibit to Plaintiffs’ accompanying Supporting Brief.

Dated: October 13, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

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CLASS ACTION

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**BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'
UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL
OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**

STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED

1. Does the proposed Settlement Class meet Rule 23's requirements for class certification for settlement purposes under Fed. R. Civ. P 23(b)(2) and (b)(3)?

Plaintiffs' Answer: Yes.

2. Should the Court appoint The Miller Law Firm, P.C. as Chair of Settlement Class Counsel and Migliaccio & Rathod LLP, Shub & Johns LLC, and Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC as Settlement Class Counsel?

Plaintiffs' Answer: Yes.

3. Should Plaintiffs be appointed as Class Representatives for the Settlement Class?

Plaintiffs' Answer: Yes.

4. Based on an initial evaluation, is the proposed Settlement fair, adequate, and reasonable, sufficient to warrant the dissemination of notice to the proposed Settlement Class?

Plaintiffs' Answer: Yes.

5. Should Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. be appointed as Settlement Administrator?

Plaintiffs' Answer: Yes.

6. Does the Notice Plan satisfy the requirements of Rule 23 and Due Process?

Plaintiffs' Answer: Yes.

CONTROLLING AND MOST APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES

- Fed. R. Civ. P. 23
- *Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591 (1997)
- *Amgen Inc. v. Connecticut Retirement Plans and Trust Funds*, 133 S. Ct. 1884 (2013)
- *Int’l Union, United Auto., Aerospace & Agr. Implement Workers of Am. (“UAW”) v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 497 F.3d 615 (6th Cir. 2007)
- *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 564 U.S. 338 (2011)

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I. INTRODUCTION

This case arises from a data breach¹ (the “Data Breach”) experienced by Defendant Wright & Filippis, LLC (“W&F”) on or about January 26–28, 2022 involving the potential unauthorized access of Personally Identifiable Information (“PII”) of certain individuals. *See* Declaration of The Miller Law Firm, P.C. in support of Plaintiffs’ Motion (“Miller Decl.”), ¶ 7 (**Exhibit A**). On or about May 2, 2022, W&F discovered that the data breach resulted in the potential unauthorized access of the PII of roughly 877,584 persons. *See, e.g.*, Consolidated Amended Complaint (“CAC”), ¶ 35–40; *see also* Notice of Data Breach, ECF No. 13-2; § II *infra*.

Shortly after W&F publicly disclosed the breach, eight putative class actions were filed in this Court against W&F.² Plaintiffs’ counsel in these cases have worked collaboratively in prosecuting this matter, joining in the action filed under this case number and filing the operative CAC on February 24, 2023. ECF No. 13.

After the filing of W&F’s motion to dismiss the CAC and Plaintiffs’ Response (ECF Nos. 25 & 29), the Parties agreed to mediate the case to see whether they could

¹ The defined terms have the same definition as set forth in the S.A., dated 8/22/23.

² *Braggs v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-12908; *Mejia v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-12914; *Cullin v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-12917; *Thomason v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-12946; *Hamilton v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-12961; *Kolka v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-12982; *Eckel v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-13023; & *Hayes v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 23-cv-10428 (consolidated 3/3/23) (the “Related Cases”).

reach an early resolution of the matter. To that end, the parties exchanged documents and informal discovery relevant to their claims and defenses.

On August 9, 2023, the Parties participated in a mediation with a neutral, Judge Wayne Andersen (ret.) of JAMS. Miller Decl., ¶ 14. The Parties reached a resolution that – if approved by the Court – will resolve the litigation and provide substantive relief to Settlement Class Members (“SCMs”). The Parties negotiated a Settlement Agreement (“S.A.”), providing for a \$2,900,000 non-revisionary Settlement Fund (“SF”) for the exclusive source of payment to the Settlement Class (“SC”), for Administrative Expenses, Notice, Costs, and any Fee and Service Awards. Miller Decl., ¶ 16; *see also* S.A. § 3.1.

SCMs benefit from the S.A. in many ways, as they may submit a claim for one of the following: (a) up to \$5,000 in Documented Loss Payment (*see* S.A. § 3.2(a)); (b) Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services (“CMIS”) (*id.* § 3.2(b)); or (c) Cash Fund Payment, a pro rata cash payment (*id.* § 3.2(c)); *see also* § IV *infra*. Any residual funds—after payment of all class benefits, settlement administration fees, attorneys’ fees and costs, and service awards—shall be used for a *pro rata* payment to all SCMs who elect to receive a Cash Fund Payment. *See* S.A. § 3.9. The SF is non-revisionary—no funds will revert back to W&F. The S.A. requires W&F to implement measures designed to improve its data security practices. S.A. § 2.1.

The results achieved by the S.A. are outstanding given the litigation risks faced by Plaintiffs and compare favorably with that achieved in other data breach cases, especially given the size of the SC here.³ Accordingly, Plaintiffs respectfully move this Court enter an Order which does as follows: (1) grant preliminary approval of the S.A.; (2) provisionally certify the SC under Rules 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) in relation to the settlement process; (3) provisionally appoint Plaintiffs as representatives of the SC; (4) provisionally appoint The Miller Law Firm, P.C. as Chair of Settlement Class Counsel and Migliaccio & Rathod LLP, Shub & Johns LLC, and Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC as Settlement Class Counsel; (5) find that the proposed S.A. is sufficiently fair, reasonable, and adequate to allow dissemination of notice of the settlement to the proposed SC by a settlement administrator; (6) appoint Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epic”) as Settlement Administrator (“Administrator”); (7) approve the Notice Plan described in the S.A. and its Exhibits, and the Notice of Class Action and Proposed Settlement (“Proposed Notice”) and direct distribution of the Proposed Notice; (8) establish dates for a hearing on final approval of the proposed S.A. and Plaintiffs’ Counsel’s

³ The S.A. produces a class member result of roughly \$3.30 for the 877,584 SCMs. *Cf., e.g., Breneman v. Keystone Health*, No. 1:22-cv-01643 (Pa. Com. Pl. Apr. 11, 2023) (preliminarily approving award of \$3.83 for 235,237 class members).

request for service awards, attorneys' fees, and expenses; and (9) establish a deadline for filing of objections requests for exclusion by SCMs from the proposed SC.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

W&F is a Michigan limited liability company with its principal place of business in Rochester Hills, Michigan. CAC, ¶ 30. Plaintiffs allege that on or about May 2, 2022, W&F observed that its computer network and the sensitive PII of Plaintiffs and the Class had been subject to a cybersecurity attack from January 26–28. *Id.*, ¶ 6. As noted above, the Data Breach involved roughly 877,584 individuals, including W&F patients, customers, current/former employees, and job applicants. *Id.*, ¶¶ 1, 50, 51. The information allegedly compromised in the Data Breach included Class Members' sensitive PII including, but not limited to: Social Security numbers ("SSNs"), first and last names, dates of birth, financial account numbers, health insurance information, and driver's license numbers. *Id.*, ¶ 50–51.

Plaintiffs allege that their PII was compromised due to W&F's negligent acts and omissions and failure to protect the sensitive personal data of SCMs. CAC, *e.g.*, ¶¶ 63, 88, 246. They also contend that W&F unreasonably delayed notifying them after becoming aware of the breach. *Id.* ¶¶ 7, 56, 303. W&F denies these allegations.

Plaintiffs allege that they and the Class have suffered injury as a result of W&F's conduct, including, *e.g.*: (i) identity theft; (ii) theft of their PII; (iii) imminent injury from fraud; (iv) risks of having compromised confidential medical

information; (iv) damages flowing from delayed notification of the Data Breach; (v) loss of privacy; (vi) out-of-pocket expenses and time-value reasonably expended to mitigate the effects of the Data Breach; (vii) improper access to their credit score, accounts, and/or funds; and (viii) increased costs related to reduced credit score, including costs of borrowing and insurance. *See* CAC, ¶ 144 (full list).

III. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff Chiquita Braggs initiated this action against W&F by filing a class action complaint on November 30, 2022. ECF No. 1. Subsequently, seven other Related Cases were filed. After discussion among counsel for the plaintiffs in the Related Cases, on January 9, 2023, the Related Cases Plaintiffs filed a motion to consolidate the cases under this case number. Joint Motion to Consolidate, ECF No. 8. On January 25, 2023, the Court granted this relief. Order Granting Consolidation, ECF No. 9. On February 24, 2023, Plaintiffs filed the CAC. ECF No. 13.

On April 10, 2023, W&F filed a motion to dismiss the CAC; Plaintiffs filed their opposition on May 10. ECF Nos. 25, 29. The Court scheduled oral argument on the motion for July 6, but then vacated the hearing after the parties advised that they had scheduled a mediation with Judge Andersen. *See* ECF Nos. 31, 34.

Prior to the mediation, Plaintiffs served W&F with written questions seeking information relevant to the Data Breach. Miller Decl., ¶ 11. W&F served its own requests for information on each of the Plaintiffs. On August 9, 2023, the Parties

participated in an hours-long mediation with Judge Andersen. *Id.* ¶ 14. The parties were unable to reach a resolution. However, at the conclusion of the mediation, Judge Andersen made a mediator’s proposal that was ultimately accepted by both sides on August 14, 2023. *Id.* ¶ 15. The Parties have since negotiated the details of the S.A. and its exhibits, executing the S.A. on October 13, 2023. *See* S.A. generally.

IV. THE SETTLEMENT TERMS

Proposed Settlement Class. The S.A. will provide substantial relief for the following SC: “all natural persons whose Private Information was compromised in the Data Breach, including all individuals who were sent the Notice of Data Privacy Incident on or around November 18, 2022.” S.A. § 1.43 (exclusions *id.*). The SC contains roughly 877,584 individuals. S.A. (Recitals); CAC, ¶ 1.

The Settlement Fund. W&F has agreed to create a non-reversionary SF in the amount of \$2,900,000, which will be used to make payments to SCMs and to pay the costs of Administration, Costs, and any Fees and Service Awards. S.A. § 3.1. As noted, SCMs may submit a claim for one of the following: (1) *Documented Loss Payment*: SCMs may submit a claim for up to \$5,000 and must attest to the loss and submit supporting documentation (S.A. § 3.2(a)); (2) *Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services (“CMIS”)*: SCMs may elect 3 years of CMIS, and this benefit will provide at a minimum three credit bureau monitoring services and \$1 million in identity theft insurance (S.A. § 3.2(b)); or (3) *Cash Fund Payment*: SCMs may

submit a claim to receive a pro rata Settlement Payment in cash (S.A. § 3.2(c)). Any residual funds after payment of SC benefits, administration and other costs, and any attorneys' and service fees, shall be used to make an equal payment to all SCMs who elected a Cash Fund Payment. *See* S.A. § 3.9 for full conditions.

Remedial Measures and Security Enhancements. W&F has adopted measures to enhance its data security. S.A. § 2.1(1)–(4). These changes will benefit SCMs whose PII remains in W&F's possession as these changes will provide enhanced protection of the Class's PII from unauthorized access.

Class Notice and Settlement Administration. The Parties have selected Epiq as Administrator through a competitive bidding process. Epiq is experienced in administering data breach class claims. S.A. § 1.41; Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. on Settlement Notice Plan and Notices ("Epiq Decl.") (**Exhibit B** here).

Within 14 days after the issuance of the Preliminary Approval Order, W&F will provide to the Administrator a list of any and all names, addresses, telephone numbers, and email addresses of Class Members that it has in its possession, custody, or control. S.A. § 6.4. Notice will begin within thirty-five (35) days after entry of a Preliminary Approval Order. S.A. § 1.28. Using the list provided by W&F, the Administrator will run the postal addresses of SCMs through the USPS Change of Address database to update any change of address on file. Epiq Decl., ¶ 16. The "Short Notice" will then be mailed to SCMs, and if returned to Epiq with a

forwarding address, Epiq will promptly re-mail it. *Id.* ¶¶ 15–17.

The Administrator also will establish and maintain a Settlement Website (“Website”) that will host a traditional “Long Form” notice. S.A. § 6.7; Epiq Decl., ¶ 22. The Notices will refer SCMs to the Website at which SCMs will be able to learn about the S.A. and their rights in relation to it. S.A. § 6.7. The Website shall contain information regarding Claim Form submission (i.e., through the Website) and downloadable documents, including the Long Form Notice, Claim Form, the S.A., the Preliminary Approval Order upon entry by the Court, and the operative CAC, and will notify the SC of the date, time, and place of the Final Approval Hearing. S.A. §§ 6.7, 7.1. The Website shall also provide the number and address to contact the Administrator directly. S.A. § 6.7. The Website shall also allow for submission of Requests of Exclusion through the Website. *Id.*

The Notices will be clear and concise and directly apprise SCMs of claim, objection, and opt-out information. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B). The Administrator shall provide 90 days following the Notice Date for submission of Claim Forms. S.A. § 3.4. To the extent any submitted claims are incomplete or deficient, SCMs shall have 30 days to cure. S.A. § 3.5. And within 90 days after: (i) the Effective Date (the date on which all required conditions of the S.A. are satisfied prior to disbursement, *see* S.A. § 10.1); or (ii) all Claim Forms have been processed subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, whichever date is later, the

Administrator shall cause funds to be distributed to each SCM who is entitled to funds based on the selection made on their given Claim Form. S.A. § 3.6.

Attorneys' Fees and Expenses. Plaintiffs will also separately seek an award of attorneys' fees not to exceed one-third (1/3) of the SF (i.e., \$966,666.66), and reimbursement of reasonable costs and litigation expenses, which shall be paid from the SF. S.A. § 9.1. Class Counsel's fee request is reasonable for settlements of this nature and size. *See, e.g., Thomsen v. Morley Companies, Inc.*, 639 F.Supp.3d 758, 768 (E.D. Mich. 2022) (in data breach case resolved through mediation, court preliminarily approved fee request of 33%, finding it to be "adequate"); *Garner Properties & Mgmt. v. City of Inkster*, 2020 WL 4726938, at *10 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 14, 2020) (court found fee request of 1/3 of settlement fund to be reasonable). Plaintiffs' motion for attorneys' fees will be filed in advance of the objection deadline, and uploaded to the Website promptly after filing.

Service Awards to Named Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs in this case support the S.A., have been personally involved, and have been vital in this case. Miller Decl., ¶ 27. Plaintiffs assisted Counsel with their investigation, sat through multiple interviews, and provided supporting documentation and personal information. *Id.* Plaintiffs will separately petition for awards of \$1,500 each, recognizing their time, effort, and expense incurred pursuing claims that benefited all SCMs. S.A. § 8.1.

The amount requested here is reasonable and common in settled class actions.

See, e.g., Thomsen v. Morley, 2023 WL 3437802, at *3 (E.D. Mich. May 12, 2023) (granting final approval of service awards of \$1,500 in similarly situated data breach case); *Garner*, 2020 WL 4726938 at *12 (approving \$1,000 service award); *Strano v. Kiplinger Washington Eds., Inc.*, -- F. Supp. 3d ---, 2023 WL 119647, at *10 (E.D. Mich. Jan. 6, 2023) (preliminarily approving \$1,000 service award).

Release and Dismissal With Prejudice. Plaintiffs and the SC, upon entry of Final Approval Order, will be deemed to have released all claims against W&F related to the Data Breach. S.A. § 4.1; *Id.* § 1.36, Released Claims definition. The parties at that time will request that the Court dismiss the action with prejudice.

V. ARGUMENT

“The question at the preliminary-approval stage is ‘simply whether the settlement is fair enough’ to begin the class-notice process.” *Moeller v. Wk. Publications, Inc.*, 2023 WL 119648, at *2 (E.D. Mich. Jan. 6, 2023) (citing *Garner Properties & Mgmt., LLC v. City of Inkster*, 333 F.R.D. 614, 626 (E.D. Mich. 2020)). And a settlement agreement itself should be preliminarily approved if it (1) “does not disclose grounds to doubt its fairness or other obvious deficiencies, such as unduly preferential treatment to class representatives or of segments of the class, or excessive compensation for attorneys,” and (2) “appears to fall within the range of possible approval.” *Garner*, 333 F.R.D. at 621.⁴ And “it is clear the bar is lower

⁴ Unless otherwise noted, all citations and internal quotations are omitted.

for preliminary approval than it is for final approval.” *Id.*

A. The Court Should Certify the Proposed Settlement Class

Before granting preliminary approval of a proposed settlement, a Court must determine that the proposed settlement class is appropriate for certification. *Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 620 (1997). Class certification is proper if the proposed class satisfies the numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy of representation requirements. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a). Because certification is sought under Rule 23(b)(3), Plaintiffs must demonstrate that common questions of law or fact predominate over individual issues and that a class action is the superior device to adjudicate the claims. *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 615–16. District courts have broad discretion to determine whether certification is appropriate. *See In re Whirlpool Corp. Front-Loading Washer Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 722 F.3d 838, 850 (6th Cir. 2013). As explained below, the SC satisfies Rule 23(a) and 23(b)(3) and should be certified.

1. Rule 23(a) Requirements Are Met for Settlement Purposes

Numerosity and Ascertainability. The first prerequisite is that the “class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.” Rule 23(a)(1). “In most cases, a class in excess of forty members will do.” *Curry v. SBC Commc’ns, Inc.*, 250 F.R.D 301, 310 (E.D. Mich. 2008). The SC includes roughly 877,584 individuals identified by W&F, thus satisfying the numerosity requirement for purposes of settlement. The Class is also ascertainable. *See Kinder v. Nw. Bank*, 278

F.R.D. 176, 182 (W.D. Mich. 2011) (class must be “sufficiently definite so that it is administratively feasible for the court to determine whether a particular individual is a member”). And W&F has already identified the 877,584 SCMs.

Commonality. Rule 23(a)(2) is satisfied when questions of law or fact are common to the class, the resolution of which will bring a class-wide resolution. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). It may be shown when the claims all “depend upon a common contention,” with a single common question sufficing. *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 131 S. Ct. 2541, 2551 (2011). The common contention must be capable of class-wide resolution and the “determination of its truth or falsity will resolve an issue that is central to the validity of each one of the claims in one stroke.” *Id.* Here, Plaintiffs’ claims turn on the adequacy of W&F’s data security in protecting SCMs’ PII. Evidence to resolve that claim does not vary among class members, and so can be fairly resolved, for purposes of settlement, for all SCMs at once.

Typicality. A class representative’s claims must be typical of those of other class members. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). Plaintiffs satisfy the typicality requirement where their “claim arises from the same event or practice or course of conduct that gives rise to the claims of other class members, and if his or her claims are based on the same legal theory.” *Beattie v. CenturyTel, Inc.*, 511 F.3d 554, 561 (6th Cir. 2007). Typicality assesses “whether a sufficient relationship exists between the injury to the named plaintiff and the conduct affecting the class, so that the court may properly

attribute a collective nature to the challenged conduct.” *Sprague v. General Motors Corp.*, 133 F.3d 388, 399 (6th Cir. 1998). The claims need not be identical; rather, they need only “arise from the same course of conduct.” *Bittinger v. Tecumseh Prods. Co.*, 123 F.3d 877, 884 (6th Cir. 1997). The “court must inquire whether the interests of the named plaintiff are aligned with those of the represented group, such that in pursuing his own claims, the named plaintiff will also advance the interests of the class members.” *Garner*, 333 F.R.D. at 623. Plaintiffs allege that each SCM had their PII compromised as a result of the Data Breach, and were thus impacted by the same allegedly inadequate data security that they allege harmed the rest of the SC. Thus, Plaintiffs’ pursuit of their own claims necessarily advances the interests of the SC, satisfying the typicality requirement.

Adequacy. Class representatives must fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). “Class representatives are adequate when it appears that they will vigorously prosecute the interest of the class through qualified counsel . . . which usually will be the case if the representatives are part of the class and possess the same interest and suffer the same injury as the class members.” *UAW v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 497 F.3d 615, 626 (6th Cir. 2007). The proposed Representatives have no conflict, have participated actively, and are represented by attorneys experienced in class actions, including data breach cases. Plaintiffs’ Counsel regularly engage in consumer privacy cases, have the resources

necessary to prosecute this case, and have frequently been appointed lead class counsel in data breach cases and other class actions. *See* Miller Decl. ¶¶ 32–39. Plaintiffs’ Counsel have devoted substantial resources to this action: investigating Plaintiffs’ claims; obtaining and analyzing Plaintiffs’ detailed personal records; analyzing the scope of the W&F Data Breach, its privacy policies, remedial steps, and financial condition; participating in mediation; and, ultimately, negotiating a S.A. that provides meaningful relief for the SC, despite substantial litigation risks. Miller Decl. ¶¶ 25–28. Plaintiffs’ Counsel have vigorously prosecuted this case and will work diligently on behalf of the SC throughout the administration process.

2. Rule 23(b) Requirements Are Met for Purposes of Settlement

After satisfying Rule 23(a), a plaintiff must also satisfy one of the three requirements of Rule 23(b) for a court to certify a class. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b); *Merenda v. VHS of Michigan, Inc.*, 296 F.R.D. 528, 536 (E.D. Mich. 2013).

Plaintiffs seek certification under Rule 23(b)(3), which requires that (i) common questions of law and fact predominate over individualized ones, and that (ii) a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). “A plaintiff must establish that the issues in the class action that are subject to generalized proof, and thus applicable to the class as a whole . . . predominate over those issues that are subject only to individualized proof.” *Beattie*, 511 F.3d at 564. This requirement considers

“the difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of a class action” and issues with individual litigation. *Id.*; see also *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 617 (“[t]he policy at the very core of the class action mechanism is to overcome the problem that small recoveries do not provide the incentive for any individual to bring a solo action[.]”). The proposed SC satisfies the above.

Common Questions of Law and Fact Predominate. Predominance focuses on whether the defendant’s alleged liability is common enough to warrant class-wide adjudication. *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 623. The proposed class must be “sufficiently cohesive to warrant adjudication by representation.” *Id.* Though similar to the commonality requirement of Rule 23(a), Rule 23(b)(3) “contains the more stringent requirement that common issues predominate over individual issues.” *Machesney v. Lar-Bev of Howell, Inc.*, 317 F.R.D. 47, 61 (E.D. Mich. 2016). Predominance is met if a single factual or legal question is “at the heart of the litigation.” See *Powers v. Hamilton Cty. Pub. Def. Comm’n*, 501 F.3d 592, 619 (6th Cir. 2007). Data breach cases present questions of law and fact central to liability and predominate over any individual issues. W&F’s alleged course of conduct was uniform across the SC, so the claims “will prevail or fail in unison.” *Whirlpool*, 722 F.3d at 859. Since class-wide determination of this issue will be the same for all, predominance is satisfied.

A Class Action Is the Superior Method of Adjudication. Certification of this suit as a class action is superior to other methods to fairly, adequately, and efficiently

resolve the claims here. “The superiority requirement of Rule 23(b)(3) is met if the class action is a better way than individual litigation to adjudicate a claim.” *Calloway v. Caraco Pharm. Labs., Ltd.*, 287 F.R.D. 402, 407–08 (E.D. Mich. 2012). Such is especially true in situations which “vindicat[e] the rights of groups of people who individually would be without effective strength to bring their opponents into court at all.” *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 617. Adjudicating individual actions here is impracticable: the amount in dispute per person is too small given the complexity, including costs for document review, technical issues, and experts. Individual damages are insufficient to allow such actions—at least not with the aid of adequate counsel. Such prosecution would delay resolution, and may lead to inconsistent rulings.⁵ Thus, the Court should certify the Class pursuant to Rule 23(b)(3). W&F does not oppose class certification for settlement purposes.

B. The Court Should Appoint Proposed Settlement Class Counsel

The next step when deciding whether to preliminarily approve a settlement is to appoint Class Counsel, “a court that certifies a class must appoint class counsel” who “fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class.” Rule 23(g)(1)(B). Courts generally consider the following: (1) proposed class counsel’s work in investigating potential claims; (2) proposed counsel’s experience in handling class

⁵ The Court need not consider trial manageability. *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 620 (“with a request for settlement-only class certification, a district court need not inquire whether the case, if tried, would present intractable management problems”).

actions or other complex litigation, and the types of claims asserted; (3) proposed counsel's knowledge of the applicable law; and (4) proposed counsel's resources committed to representing the class. Rule 23(g)(1)(A)(i-iv).

The Proposed Chair of Settlement Class Counsel and Settlement Class Counsel have extensive experience prosecuting data breach and other complex cases, and dedicated substantial resources to this case, including negotiating this Settlement. Miller Decl., ¶¶ 26–39. The Court should thus appoint the Proposed Chair of Settlement Class Counsel and Proposed Settlement Class Counsel.

C. The Proposed Settlement Is Fundamentally Fair, Reasonable, and Adequate and Thus Warrants Preliminary Approval

Settlement of class actions is favored. *Newberg on Class Actions* § 11.41 (4th ed. 2002) (“The compromise of complex litigation is encouraged by the courts and favored by public policy.”). The first step is a “preliminary, pre-notification hearing to determine whether the proposed settlement is within the range of possible approval.” *In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, 2010 WL 3070161, at *4 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 2, 2010). A court makes an initial fairness evaluation of this settlement based on written submissions and informal presentations from the settling parties. *Manual for Complex Litigation* § 21.632 (4th ed. 2004). The Court must “ensur[e] that the proposed settlement is not illegal or collusive” based upon the “issues and evidence” and “the arms-length nature of the negotiations prior to the proposed settlement.” *Thacker v. Chesapeake Appalachia, L.L.C.*, 259 F.R.D. 262, 270 (E.D. Ky. 2009).

Rule 23(e)(2) provides factors for the Court to consider to determine if a settlement is “fair, reasonable, and adequate,” examining whether: (A) class representatives and class counsel have adequately represented the class; (B) the proposal was negotiated at arm’s length; (C) the class relief is adequate, reviewing: (i) the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal; (ii) the effectiveness of any proposed method of distributing class relief, including the processing of class-member claims; (iii) the terms of any proposed attorney’s fee, including timing; and (iv) any agreement required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(2); and (D) the proposal treats class members equitable to each other. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2). The Sixth Circuit provides its own factors to consider: (1) risk of fraud or collusion; (2) complexity, expense and likely duration of the litigation; (3) amount of discovery engaged in by the parties; (4) likelihood of success on the merits; (5) opinions of class counsel and class representatives; (6) reaction of absent class members; and (7) public interest. *UAW*, 497 F.3d at 631. The S.A. meets each consideration.

1. The Rule 23(e)(2) Factors Weigh in Favor of Preliminary Approval

First, Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs’ Counsel have adequately represented the Class, securing a per-class member recovery of roughly \$3.30 for the 877,584 SCMs. This is on par with comparable data breach class settlements. *See, e.g., Keystone supra* n.2 (roughly \$3.83 each for 235,237 person class); *In re The Home Depot, Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, No. 1:14-MD-2583, ECF No. 181-2 (N.D. Ga. Mar. 7,

2016) (roughly \$0.51 each for 40 million class members).

Second, the S.A. was negotiated at arm's-length through the use of a neutral as mediator, Judge Andersen, after exchanging information sufficient to assess the strengths and weaknesses of each Party's position. *See supra*.

Third, the relief is adequate. SCMs may elect for one of three avenues of recovery: Documented Loss Payment, CMIS, or Cash Fund Payment, described *supra*. S.A. ¶¶ 3.2(a)–(c). And the structure of proposed attorneys' fees, service awards, and costs are consistent with other data breach settlements. *See supra*.

Fourth, the S.A. treats SCMs equitably. Each SCM may elect one of the three avenues of recovery (S.A. ¶¶ 3.2(a)–(c)), such as a *pro rata* payment identical those who make that choice. S.A. ¶ 3.2(c). This settlement structure has received preliminary and final approval in other data breach cases. *See, Keystone, supra*.

Finally, the S.A. and its terms are available for review by all SCMs.

2. The Sixth Circuit's *UAW* Factors Support Preliminary Approval

First, the S.A. is the result of informed, non-collusive, arm's length negotiations between the Parties. "Courts presume the absence of fraud or collusion in class action settlements unless there is evidence to the contrary." *Thacker*, 695 F.Supp.2d at 531. Negotiations overseen by a neutral mediator are given extra weight. *See Bert v. AK Steel Corp.*, 2008 WL 4693747, at *2 (S.D. Ohio Oct. 23, 2008) ("participation of an independent mediator in settlement negotiations virtually

insures that the negotiations were conducted at arm's length and without collusion between the parties"). This case was settled through the assistance and oversight of a respected mediator; Judge Andersen has substantial experience mediating complex class cases, including data breach cases, and his active involvement ensured that the negotiations proceeded at arm's length. And the mediation process allowed Plaintiffs' Counsel to confirm the size of the SC. *See* S.A. (class of 877,584 persons).

Second, the complexity, expense and likely duration of the litigation favors S.A. approval. *See In re Delphi Corp. Sec., Derivative & "ERISA" Litig.*, 248 F.R.D. 483, 497 (E.D. Mich. 2008) ("expense and possible duration of litigation are major factors to be considered in evaluating the reasonableness of a settlement"). "For class actions in particular, courts view settlement favorably because it avoids the costs, delays and multitudes of other problems associated." *Id.* Absent early resolution, this case has the capacity to persist for years. Pre-trial litigation would be extensive, with voluminous discovery needed from W&F and third-parties used in an information technology capacity. Experts would be required to testify regarding W&F's data security practices and industry standard practices. Fact-finding would be required into what PII was taken, how, and what impact this had and will have on the SC. Plaintiffs would need to survive dispositive motions and prevail on a motion for class certification. Such motion practice, and appeals, could consume years, during which the law could change and threaten the claims. Given the complexity of the claims

and arguments here, a lengthy trial would follow. Litigation would be extraordinarily complex, and it could take several years for the Class to see any real recovery, if any at all. Rather than pursuing protracted and uncertain litigation, Plaintiffs and their counsel negotiated a S.A. that provides immediate, certain, and meaningful relief. This factor weighs in favor of finding the S.A. fair, reasonable, and adequate.

Third, the Parties engaged in sufficient fact-finding, and Plaintiffs had enough information to “adequately assess their case and the desirability of the proposed settlement[.]” *Kritzer v. Safelite Solutions, LLC*, 2012 WL 1945144, at *7 (S.D. Ohio May 30, 2012). Courts often “defer to the judgment of experienced trial counsel with regard to the evaluation of the strength of the case and the desirability of settlement at this stage of the proceeding.” *Id.* Plaintiffs’ Counsel made an informed decision regarding the appropriateness of settlement. Prior to mediation, Plaintiffs served and received informal discovery pertaining to: cyber-forensic reports, the number and type of persons affected, security measures taken post-Data Breach, internal investigations, the type of PII that was potentially compromised, and the amount of insurance coverage. Miller Decl., ¶ 24; *see also In re Wawa, Inc. Data Sec. Litig.*, 2021 WL 3276148, at *9 n.4 (E.D. Pa. July 30, 2021) (“the [parties] did not engage in ‘formal’ discovery, that is not necessarily an obstacle for preliminary approval of a class action settlement, especially where, as here, the parties have exchanged important informal discovery.”); *Trombley v. Nat’l City Bank*, 759 F. Supp. 2d 20,

26 (D.D.C. 2011) (“Although the Court will consider the timing of the settlement and the amount of discovery conducted at the final approval stage, the Court will not deny preliminary approval due to the absence of significant discovery.”).

Plaintiffs’ Counsel thoroughly evaluated damages and all relevant issues and obtained an excellent settlement for the SC. Miller Decl. at ¶¶ 24–25; *see also UAW*, 2008 WL 2968408, at *26 (E.D. Mich. July 31, 2008) (use of informal discovery an adequate tool for class counsel to make informed decision). Combined with their experience, Plaintiffs’ Counsel had the information needed to “adequately assess the[] case and the desirability of the proposed settlement.” *See Kritzer*, 2012 WL 1945144, at *7. Plaintiffs’ Counsel conducted sufficient fact-finding.

Fourth, weighed against the likelihood of success on the merits, the S.A. provides favorable relief. To “judge fairness” of a proposed settlement, courts “weigh the plaintiff’s likelihood of success on the merits against the amount and form of the relief offered in the settlement.” *UAW*, 497 F.3d at 631. While Plaintiffs are confident, there is risk, as is true in all complex class actions. Data breach cases face substantial hurdles in advancing past the pleading stage. *See, e.g., Hammond v. The Bank of N.Y. Mellon Corp.*, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 71996, at *2–4 (S.D.N.Y. June 25, 2010) (collecting cases). Cases implicating data far more sensitive have been found lacking at the district court level. *In re U.S. Office of Pers. Mgmt. Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, 266 F. Supp. 3d 1, 19 (D.D.C. 2017) (factual allegations found

insufficient to establish standing), *reversed in part*, 928 F.3d 42 (D.C. Cir. June 21, 2019) (holding that plaintiff had standing). As another court recently observed in finally approving a settlement with similar class relief, “[d]ata breach litigation is evolving; there is no guarantee of the ultimate result . . . [they] are particularly risky, expensive, and complex”). *Fox v. Iowa Health Sys.*, 2021 WL 826741, at *5 (W.D. Wis. Mar. 4, 2021). Given this risk, settlement is the more prudent course when a reasonable one can be reached. The damages methodologies, while sound in Plaintiffs’ view, remain untested in a disputed class certification setting and unproven in front of a jury. And as in any data breach case, establishing causation on a class-wide basis is uncertain. *See, e.g., In re Hannaford Bros. Co. Cust. Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, 293 F.R.D. 21 (D. Me. 2013). The \$2,900,000 SF for the 877,584 SCMs, or \$3.30 each, provides ample compensation for individual and the aggregate class-wide claims, and exceeds that of other exemplary data breach settlements. *See, e.g., In re Target Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, No. MDL 14-2522, (D. Minn. Mar. 18, 2015) (\$0.17 each). This underscores the exemplary resolution here.

Fifth, Settlement Class Counsel and Class Representatives support approval. *See Miller Decl.* ¶ 40. “The endorsement of the parties’ counsel is entitled to significant weight, and supports the fairness of the class settlement.” *UAW*, 2008 WL 4104329, at *26. This *UAW* factor, therefore, favors preliminary approval.

Sixth, reaction of absent SCMs is inapplicable prior to notice. SCMs have not had the chance to voice opposition or support. Nonetheless, Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' Counsel strongly support the S.A., which they believe is fair, reasonable, and adequate and in the SC's best interest. *See In re Fed. Skywalk Cases*, 97 F.R.D. 380, 389 (W.D. Mo. 1983) ("While the Court cannot blindly accept the recommendation of class counsel, the Court is entitled to and does place considerable weight on their recommendations."); *Fisher Bros. v. Phelps Dodge Indus., Inc.*, 604 F. Supp. 446, 552 (E.D. Pa. 1985) ("[T]he professional judgment of counsel involved in the litigation is entitled to significant weight."). This factor also favors approval.

Seventh, the S.A. is in the public interest. "[T]here is a strong public interest in encouraging settlement of complex litigation and class action suits because they are notoriously different and unpredictable and settlement conserves judicial resources." *In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig.*, 218 F.R.D. 508, 530 (E.D. Mich. 2003). The settlement of an action affecting roughly 877,584 persons surely does the above, ensuring uniformity. All of the *UAW* factors weigh in favor of approval.

D. The Proposed Notice Plan Is The Best Practicable

"For any class certified under Rule 23(b)(3), the court must direct to class members the best notice practicable under the circumstances" who "can be identified through reasonable effort." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B). "The court must direct notice in a reasonable manner to all class members who would be bound by a proposed

settlement, voluntary dismissal, or compromise.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1). Notice is “adequate if it may be understood by the average class member.” NEWBERG, § 11:53 at 167. As shown by the proposed notices and Epiq’s Declaration, the Notice plan developed by both Parties satisfies the requisite criteria. *See also* § IV above.

VI. CONCLUSION

Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court certify the class, appoint Plaintiffs as Class Representatives, appoint the Proposed Chair of Settlement Class Counsel and Proposed Settlement Class Counsel, grant preliminary Settlement approval, approve the Notice as described, and schedule a Final Fairness hearing.

Dated: October 13, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ E. Powell Miller

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Additional Plaintiffs' Counsel
**Admission Pending*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on October 13, 2023, I electronically filed the foregoing documents using the Court's electronic filing system, which will notify all counsel of record authorized to receive such filings.

/s/ E. Powell Miller

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INDEX OF EXHIBITS

- A- Declaration of E. Powell Miller

- B- Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. on Settlement
Notice Plan and Notices

Exhibit A

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

IN RE WRIGHT & FILIPPIS, LLC
DATA SECURITY BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No: 2:22-cv-12908-SFC

CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**DECLARATION OF E. POWELL MILLER OF THE MILLER LAW FIRM,
P.C. IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**

I, E. Powell Miller of The Miller Law Firm P.C., declare as follows, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. I am an attorney admitted to practice before this Court. I make the foregoing declaration based upon personal knowledge and, if compelled to testify as a witness, would testify competently thereto.

2. My firm, The Miller Law Firm, P.C. is privileged to serve as the Proposed Chair of Settlement Class Counsel on behalf of the Plaintiffs and the putative class ("Class") in this litigation. I am the founder and managing partner of The Miller Law Firm, P.C., and my firm regularly litigates class actions and data breach cases in Michigan and throughout the United States. I submit this Declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement. I have attached the executed Settlement Agreement (or,

“S.A.”) as **Exhibit 1** to this Declaration.

3. This case arises from a data incident (the “Data Incident”) experienced by Defendant Wright & Filippis, LLC (“W&F”).

4. Plaintiff Chiquita Braggs initiated this action against W&F by filing a complaint on behalf of herself and a class of all others similarly situated on November 30, 2022 (initially titled as *Braggs v. Wright & Filippis, Inc.*), the first complaint filed against W&F in relation to the Data Incident. ECF No. 1.

5. Subsequently, beginning on December 1, 2022, additional related complaints were filed against W&F. *See Mejia v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-12914, filed 12/1/22; *Cullin v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-12917, filed 12/1/22; *Thomason v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-12946, filed 12/5/22; *Hamilton v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-12961, filed 12/7/22; *Kolka v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-12982, filed 12/8/22; and *Eckel v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 22-cv-13023, filed 12/14/22.

6. The plaintiffs in the above cases, in the interests of judicial economy, coordinated with each other and with defense counsel, and, on January 9, 2023, the Plaintiffs jointly filed a motion to consolidate all related cases under this case number. *See Joint Motion to Consolidate*, ECF No. 8. On January 25, 2023, the Court granted the relief requested therein, consolidating the related cases and directing consolidation of any subsequently filed related action. Order Granting

Consolidation, ECF No. 9.¹

7. Thereafter, on February 24, 2023, Plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Amended Complaint (“CAC”), on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all others similarly situated.² The Operative CAC alleges that on or about January 26–28, 2022, W&F experienced the potential unauthorized access of Personally Identifiable Information (“PII”) of approximately 877,584 individuals. CAC, ¶¶ 4, 6, 48.

8. On April 10, 2023, W&F filed its motion to dismiss the action, ECF No. 25, and Plaintiffs filed their response on May, 10, 2023. ECF No. 29.

9. Throughout the course of the litigation here, the Parties discussed the possibility of exploring an early resolution via mediation. The Parties ultimately agreed to use the Honorable Wayne Andersen (Ret.) of JAMS as the mediator for this matter.

10. Thereafter, the Parties submitted a stipulation informing the Court of the selection of Judge Andersen as mediator for an August 9, 2023 mediation, and requested a stay pending mediation; on May 26, 2023, the Court entered an Order staying the case pending mediation. ECF No. 34.

¹ On February 21, 2023, an additional related case was filed against W&F, *Hayes v. Wright & Filippis*, No. 23-cv-10428; the Court issued an Order of Consolidation on March 3, 2023, consolidating it with the present case. ECF No. 15.

² The Plaintiffs who joined in filing the Joint Motion to Consolidate (ECF No. 8) are now all added as named Plaintiffs here. *See* CAC, ECF No. 13.

11. Prior to attending mediation, Plaintiffs served W&F with written questions seeking information relevant to the Data Breach and potential resolution. Additionally, the Parties engaged in pre-mediation discovery under Fed. R. Evid. 408, which included the following areas of inquiry: cyber-forensic reports, internal investigations, correspondence with government regulatory agencies, number of persons affected by the Data Incident, security measures taken post-Data Incident, the types of PII compromised during the Data Incident, and the amount of insurance coverage.

12. W&F produced the above information with sufficient time for Plaintiffs' Counsel to thoroughly evaluate and include it in their analysis of damages. Through informal discovery, Plaintiffs uncovered that the Data Incident potentially disclosed the personal information of approximately 877,584 individuals. Through informal discovery, the Parties were able to draft and exchange mediation briefs outlining each Party's respective position.

13. To further assist in reaching a resolution among the Parties, Judge Andersen convened telephone calls with both sides prior to the mediation.

14. On August 9, 2023, the Parties mediated the matter with Judge Andersen.

15. The parties were unable to reach a resolution during the mediation; however, following the conclusion of the mediation, Judge Andersen made a

mediator's proposal that was ultimately accepted by both sides.

16. The Parties agreed to resolve all claims asserted in the Consolidated Amended Complaint. W&F has agreed to provide a non-reversionary Settlement Fund of \$2,900,000.00. The Settlement Fund will be distributed to Settlement Class Members pursuant to the distribution plan (S.A. § 3), from which the Settlement Administrator will provide benefit(s) to Settlement Class Members (less any amounts used to pay for Administrative Expenses, including Notice, Costs, and any Fee and Service awards).

17. Settlement Class Members may elect to receive one of the following: (1) *Documented Loss Payment*- in which Settlement Class Members may submit a claim for up to \$5,000, upon attesting to the loss and submitting supporting documentation (*see* S.A. § 3.2(a)); (2) *Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services ("CMIS")*- in which Settlement Class Members may elect 12 months of monitoring services with \$1 million in identity theft insurance (*see* S.A. § 3.2(b)); or, (3) *Cash Fund Payment*- in which Settlement Class Members may submit a claim to receive a *pro rata* Settlement Payment in cash (*see* S.A. § 3.2(c)).

18. The per-class member recovery equals roughly \$3.30 for the 877,584 Settlement Class Members. The ultimate amount will depend on how many claims are submitted and for which options (credit monitoring, cash payments, or extraordinary expense reimbursement).

19. The Parties have selected Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epic”) to be the Settlement Claims Administrator. Within 14 days of Preliminary Approval, the Administrator will be provided with the Class List, which the Settlement Agreement defines as the list of any and all names, mailing addresses, telephone numbers, and email addresses of any and all Settlement Class Members that W&F has in its possession, custody, or control. S.A. § 6.4.

20. Using these lists, Epiq will run the postal addresses of Settlement Class Members through the USPS National Change of Address database to update any change of address on file with the USPS.

21. In the event that a Short Notice is returned to Epiq and the envelope contains a forwarding address, Epiq will promptly re-mail the Short Notice to the forwarding address.

22. In the event that a Short Notice is returned to Epiq and it is at least fourteen (14) days prior to the Opt-Out Date and Objection Date, and there is no new forwarding address, Epiq will use a third-party lookup service to ascertain a better address for mailing, and upon successfully locating better addresses, Postcard Notices will be promptly re-mailed.

23. Epiq is also responsible for establishing and maintaining a Settlement Website that will host a traditional “Long Form” notice. At the Website, Settlement Class Members will be able to learn about the Settlement Agreement,

be advised of key dates and deadlines, and review important settlement documents. Settlement Class Members will also be able to use the Settlement Website to download claim forms for mailing and to submit such claim forms electronically.

24. The global resolution achieved by the Parties in the Settlement Agreement came about through well-informed Parties and their counsel. Plaintiffs' Counsel received and reviewed voluminous documentation produced by W&F. These documents confirmed Plaintiffs' analysis of the legal merits in this case. Based on their experience in numerous prior data breach cases, Plaintiffs' Counsel were confident that the evidence would establish W&F's liability and prove damages on a class-wide basis.

25. While Plaintiffs are confident, there is risk, as is true in all complex class actions. And data breach cases in particular face substantial hurdles in advancing past the pleading stage. The damages methodologies, for example, while sound in Plaintiffs' view, remain untested in a disputed class certification setting and unproven in front of a jury. And as in any data breach case, establishing causation on a class-wide basis is uncertain.

26. In view of the contested issues involved, the risks, uncertainty, and costs of further prosecution of the litigation, the parties agreed to mediate under the guidance of Judge Andersen, who facilitated rigorous negotiations over the course of the mediation session. The mediation was highly contested, with counsel

for each side advancing their respective arguments zealously on behalf of the best interests of their clients while demonstrating their willingness to continue to litigate rather than accept a settlement not in the best interests of their clients. The negotiations were hard-fought throughout and the settlement process was conducted at arm's length and, while conducted in a highly professional and respectful manner, was adversarial. Given the risks, the ultimate resolution, a \$2,900,000.00 non-reversionary Settlement Fund, is an excellent result for Settlement Class Members. And Plaintiffs here support the Settlement Agreement.

27. Throughout this litigation, Plaintiffs' Counsel has kept in close contact with Plaintiffs through numerous emails and personal telephone calls. Plaintiffs actively assisted Plaintiffs' Counsel with their investigation. Plaintiffs sat through multiple interviews and provided supporting documentation and personal information throughout the process. In sum, Plaintiffs' personal involvement in this case has been vital in litigating this matter.

28. As noted, Plaintiffs' Counsel have devoted substantial resources to the prosecution of this action by investigating Plaintiffs' claims and that of the Settlement Class, including: obtaining, reviewing and analyzing Plaintiffs' detailed personal records; analyzing W&F's records, privacy policies, and any remedial steps; analyzing the scope and number of persons impacted by the Data Breach; analyzing W&F's financial condition; participating in mediation; and,

ultimately, negotiating a settlement that provides meaningful relief for the Settlement Class, despite the substantial litigation risks that were present.

29. Plaintiffs' Counsel will request up to a \$1,500 service award to each Named Plaintiff in recognition of the time, effort, and expense they incurred in pursuing claims benefiting the Settlement Class.

30. Plaintiffs collectively request that the Court appoint The Miller Law Firm, P.C. as Chair of Settlement Class Counsel and Migliaccio & Rathod LLP, Shub & Johns LLC, and Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC as Settlement Class Counsel (collectively, "Settlement Class Counsel" or "Class Counsel").

31. A copy of The Miller Law Firm, P.C.'s firm resume, Proposed Chair of Settlement Class, is attached to this Declaration (**Exhibit 2**).

32. My firm, The Miller Law Firm, P.C. ("Miller Law"), has significant experience in litigating class actions of similar size, scope, and complexity to the instant action. Miller Law is the leading class action firm in Michigan with more than \$3 billion in settlements. Personally, I was the first and only class action attorney in Michigan to be elected by the judges of the Eastern District of Michigan to receive the Cook-Friedman Civility Award, which is given to one attorney per year. In 2020 and, just recently, in 2023 as well, I was recognized by Super Lawyers as the number one ranked attorney in Michigan, and have been honored

to have been selected in the Top 10 every year since 2009. (*See* Firm Resume of The Miller Law Firm, P.C., a true and accurate copy of which is attached hereto as **Ex. B**). I have been appointed as class counsel in numerous cases in this District, *see, e.g., In Re: Ford Motor Co. F-150 and Ranger Truck Fuel Economy Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, (E.D. Mich. No. 22, 2019) (No. 2:19-md-02901 PageID.1158) (“The Court concludes that E. Powell Miller with the Miller Law Firm is the applicant best able to represent the interests of the putative class based upon: E. Powell Miller and the Miller Law Firm’s prior experience in handling class actions and other complex litigation, counsel’s knowledge of the applicable law, the work that E. Powell Miller and the Miller Law Firm have done in identifying and investigating the potential claims in this action, and the resources that counsel will commit to representing the putative class. The Court also notes that half of the motions it reviewed explicitly recognized E. Powell Miller’s qualifications and fitness for the position of interim counsel.”). And just recently, Judge Ludington appointed me and my firm as class counsel in a similar case involving protection of person information, finding that “E. Powell Miller of the Miller Law Firm, P.C., could best represent the class. He has invested significant time in the case, has extensive class-action experience, knows the applicable law, and is resourced to represent the class.” *Pratt v. KSE Sportsman Media, Inc.*, 2023 WL 5500832, at *5 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 25, 2023) (Ludington, J.).

33. A copy of Migliaccio & Rathod LLP's firm resume, Proposed Settlement Class Counsel, is attached to this Declaration (**Exhibit 3**).

34. Migliaccio & Rathod LLP is particularly experienced in data breach and privacy class actions. The firm has been appointed or has served in a leadership capacity in a number of data breach and privacy class actions. *See, e.g., In Re LastPass Data Security Incident Litigation*, Case No. 1:22-cv-12047-PBS (D. Mass) (interim co-lead counsel); *Bickham et al. v. Reprosorce Fertility Diagnostics, Inc.*, 1:21-CV-11879-GAO (D. Mass.) (serving as *de facto* interim co-lead counsel); *In re Practice Resources, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation*, Case No. 22-CV-0890 (N.D.N.Y.) (interim co-lead counsel), *McHenry v. Advent Health Partners, Inc.*, Case No. 3:22-cv-00287 (M.D. Tenn.) (executive committee member), *In Re Netgain Technology, LLC, Consumer Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 21-cv-1210 (SRN/LIB) (D. Minn.) (executive committee member), *In re Eskenazi Health Data Incident Litigation*, No. 49D01-2111-PL-038870 (Ind. Sup. Ct.) (executive committee member), and *In Re Rutter's Inc. Data Security Breach Litigation*, Case No. 1:20-cv-382 (M.D. Pa.) (executive committee member). Finally, Migliaccio & Rathod LLP attorneys were interim co-lead counsel for the Sprint subscriber class in *In re National Security Agency Telecommunications Records Litigation*, Case No. 3:06- md-01791 (N.D. Cal.), a privacy suit against telecom companies to enjoin the alleged illegal disclosure of call records to the

National Security Agency.

35. A copy of Shub & Johns LLC's firm resume, Proposed Settlement Class Counsel, is attached to this Declaration (**Exhibit 4**).

36. Shub & Johns LLC regularly engages in consumer privacy cases, have the resources necessary to prosecute this case, and have frequently been appointed lead class counsel in data breach actions as well as other class actions. *See Meyers v. Onix Grp., LLC*, No. CV 23-2288-KSM, 2023 WL 4630674, at *2 (E.D. Pa. July 19, 2023) (“ . . . the Court finds that Mr. Johns . . . possess[es] extensive experience with class actions and the types of claims asserted, as well as considerable knowledge of the applicable law in this case. Mr. Johns . . . has almost 20 years of experience with complex class action cases and has been appointed Lead Counsel in data breach cases over a dozen times in various jurisdictions across the country[.]”) (citations omitted). Shub & Johns LLC is qualified to serve as Settlement Class Counsel in this litigation due to his history of successfully prosecuting complex class action cases (including data breach litigation), and because of his significant involvement in the prosecution of the instant case. He was appointed as one of four co-lead counsel in *In re Wawa, Inc. Data Security Litig.*, Lead Case No. 2:19-cv-06019GEKP (E.D. Pa.). More recently, Mr. Johns was appointed co-lead counsel in the following data breach cases: *Nelson v. Connexin Software Inc. d/b/a Office Practicum*, No. 2:22-cv-04676-JDW (E.D.

Pa.); *In re NCB Management Services, Inc. Data Breach Litig.*, No. 2:23-cv-1236-KNS (E.D. Pa.); *In re CorrectCare Data Breach Litig.*, No. 5:22-319-DCR (E.D. Ky.); and *Nelson v. Webster Bank, N.A.*, No. CV-23-6171285-S (Conn. Super. Ct.). He has previously been appointed to serve as co-lead counsel in other data breach cases across the country. *See* Ex. D; *see also Udeen v. Subaru of Am., Inc.*, No. 18-17334 (RBK) (JS) (D.N.J.) (Mr. Johns was co-lead counsel in this consumer class action involving allegedly defective infotainment systems in certain Subaru automobiles, which resulted in a settlement valued at \$6.25 million. At the hearing granting final approval of the settlement, the district court commented that the plaintiffs’ team “are very skilled and very efficient lawyers... They’ve done a nice job.”); *In re Onix Group, LLC Data Breach Litigation*, No. 23-2288 (E.D. Pa. July 19, 2023).

37. A copy of Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC’s firm resume, Proposed Settlement Class Counsel, is attached to this Declaration **(Exhibit 5)**.

38. Gary Klinger and Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman PLLC are well qualified to serve as Settlement Class Counsel. Milberg Attorneys have served as Lead Counsel, Co-Counsel, or Class Counsel on hundreds of complicated and complex class actions. With respect to privacy cases, Milberg is presently litigating more than fifty (50) cases across the country involving violations of the

Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.*, privacy violations, data breaches and ransomware attacks. Milberg Attorneys have served as Lead Counsel, Co-Counsel or Class Counsel on data breach and privacy litigations, including *In re Blackbaud, Inc. Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation*, MDL 2972, Case No. 3:20-mn-02972 (D.S.C. 2020) (appointed co-lead counsel; case ongoing). Mr. Klinger has settled on a class-wide basis more than forty class actions, the majority of which were privacy cases, as lead or co-lead counsel recovering more than a hundred million dollars for consumers in the process. Some of Mr. Klinger's representative cases include the following: *Carrera Aguallo v. Kemper Corp.*, Case No. 1:21-cv-01883 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 27, 2021) (where Mr. Klinger obtained final approval of a class-wide settlement valued at \$17.6 million for a major class action involving more than six million consumers); *Heath v. Insurance Technologies Corp.*, No. 21-cv-01444 (N.D. Tex.) (where Mr. Klinger obtained approval of a class-wide settlement for \$11 million); *In Re: Procter & Gamble Aerosol Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, 2:22-md-03025-MHW-CMV (N.D. Ohio) (where Mr. Klinger serves as one of the lead attorneys in multi-district litigation against Procter & Gamble and successfully reached a settlement valued over \$10 million); *Smid v. Nutranext, LLC*, Case No. 20L0190 (Cir. Ct. St. Clair, County) (class counsel in consumer class action involving heavy metals in prenatal vitamins; final approval granted to \$7M settlement); *In re: Herff*

Jones Data Breach Litigation, Master File No. 1:21-cv-1329-TWP-DLP (S.D. Ind.) (where Mr. Klinger obtained approval of a class-wide settlement for \$4.35 million); *In re: CaptureRx Data Breach Litigation*, No. 5:21-cv-00523-OLG (W.D. Tex.) (where Mr. Klinger obtained approval of a class-wide settlement for \$4.75 million); and, *In re Arthur J. Gallagher Data Breach Litigation*, No. 1:21-cv-04056 (N.D. Ill.) (where Mr. Klinger serves as appointed co-lead counsel to represent more than 3 million class members in a major class action).

39. The Plaintiffs are also represented in this matter by numerous other attorneys and law firms with a vast amount of class action and data breach litigation experience.

40. In addition to Plaintiffs, Settlement Class Counsel, and all Plaintiffs' Counsel, recommends, for the Court's consideration, preliminary approval of the Settlement Agreement because it is well within the range of possible approval and represents a fair, reasonable, and adequate settlement and is in the best interests of the Settlement Class.

41. A proposed order granting the relief requested in Plaintiffs' Motion is attached hereto as **Exhibit 6**.

I declare pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 and under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 13th day October 2023, in Rochester, Michigan.

/s/ E. Powell Miller
E. Powell Miller (P39487)

EXHIBIT 1

CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND RELEASE

This Class Action Settlement Agreement and Release, dated October 13, 2023, is made and entered into by and among Plaintiffs, for themselves individually and on behalf of the Settlement Class (as defined below), and Defendant Wright & Filippis, LLC (“Wright & Filippis”). This Settlement Agreement fully and finally resolves and settles all of Plaintiffs’ and the Settlement Class’s Released Claims, upon and subject to the terms and conditions hereof, and subject to the Court’s approval.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, between January 26 to January 28, 2022, Wright & Filippis experienced a targeted cybersecurity attack culminating in ransomware, which Wright & Filippis learned may have impacted Personal Information on or around May 2, 2022 (the “Data Breach”).

WHEREAS, during the period of the Data Breach, an unauthorized third party may have gained access to the names, dates of birth, patient numbers, Social Security numbers, driver’s license numbers or state ID financial accounts numbers, and/or medical health insurance information (collectively, “Private Information”) of approximately 877,584 individuals.

WHEREAS, Wright & Filippis began notifying impacted individuals about the Data Breach on or around November 18, 2022.

WHEREAS, the initial complaint arising out of the Data Breach was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan on November 30, 2022.

WHEREAS, after several additional complaints were filed in the ensuing weeks, counsel for Plaintiffs conferred and, on January 9, 2023, submitted a proposed order consolidating the cases and setting a schedule for the filing of a single amended complaint.

WHEREAS, a Consolidated Amended Complaint (U.S. Eastern District of Michigan Case No. 2:22-cv-12908-SFC) was filed on February 24, 2023.

WHEREAS, Wright & Filippis filed a motion to dismiss on April 10, 2023. Plaintiffs filed an opposition on May 10, 2023.

WHEREAS, after considerable meet and confer efforts, the Parties agreed to mediate the case.

WHEREAS, the Court thereafter stayed the case pending mediation.

WHEREAS, in preparation for the scheduled mediation, the Parties exchanged certain information related to the Action. The Parties also prepared for mediation by laying out their respective positions on the litigation, including with respect to the merits, class certification and settlement, to each other and the mediator.

WHEREAS, in the weeks prior to the mediation, the Parties maintained an open dialogue concerning the contours of a potential agreement to begin settlement negotiations.

WHEREAS, on August 9, 2023, the Parties engaged in a mediation session before the Honorable Wayne Anderson (ret.). The mediation assisted the parties in resolving their outstanding differences and resulted in an agreement to settle this matter in principle. In the time that followed that mediation session, the Parties were able to finalize all the terms of this Settlement Agreement.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the terms set forth below, this Agreement resolves all actual and potential claims, actions, and proceedings as set forth in the release contained herein, by and on behalf of members of the Settlement Class defined herein, but excludes the claims of all Class Members who opt out from the Settlement Class pursuant to the terms and conditions herein.

WHEREAS, Proposed Settlement Class Counsel (“Class Counsel”), on behalf of Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class, have thoroughly examined the law and facts relating to the matters at issue in the Action, Plaintiffs’ claims, and Wright & Filippis’s potential defenses, including conducting independent investigation and confirmatory discovery, conferring with defense counsel through the settlement negotiation process, as well as conducting an assessment of the merits of expected arguments and defenses throughout the litigation, including on a motion for class certification. Based on a thorough analysis of the facts and the law applicable to Plaintiffs’ claims in the Action, and taking into account the burden, expense, and delay of continued litigation, including the risks and uncertainties associated with litigating class certification and other defenses Wright & Filippis may assert, a protracted trial and appeal(s), as well as the opportunity for a fair, cost-effective, and assured method of resolving the claims of the Settlement Class, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel believe that resolution is an appropriate and reasonable means of ensuring that the Class is afforded important benefits expediently. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel have also taken into account the uncertain outcome and the risk of continued litigation, as well as the difficulties and delays inherent in such litigation.

WHEREAS, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel believe that the terms set forth in this Settlement Agreement confer substantial benefits upon the Settlement Class and have determined that they are fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class.

WHEREAS, Wright & Filippis has similarly concluded that this Agreement is desirable in order to avoid the time, risk, and expense of defending protracted litigation, and to resolve finally and completely the claims of Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class.

WHEREAS, this Agreement, whether or not consummated, and any actions or proceedings taken pursuant to this Agreement, are for settlement purposes only, and Wright & Filippis specifically denies any and all wrongdoing. The existence of, terms in, and any action taken under or in connection with this Agreement shall not constitute, be construed as, or be admissible in evidence as, any admission by Wright & Filippis of (i) the validity of any claim, defense, or fact asserted in the Action or any other pending or future action, or (ii) any wrongdoing, fault, violation of law, or liability of any kind on the part of the Parties.

WHEREAS, the foregoing Recitals are true and correct and are hereby fully incorporated in, and made a part of, this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises, covenants, and agreements herein described and for other good and valuable consideration acknowledged by each of them to be

satisfactory and adequate, and intending to be legally bound, the Parties do hereby mutually agree, as follows:

1. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Agreement, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

- 1.1 “Action” means the class action captioned *In re Wright & Filippis, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation*, No. 22-cv-12908, filed on February 24, 2023 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.
- 1.2 “Administrative Expenses” means all charges and expenses incurred by the Settlement Administrator in the administration of this Settlement, including, without limitation, all expenses and costs associated with claims administration, the Notice Plan and providing Notice to the Settlement Class. Administrative Expenses also include all reasonable third-party fees and expenses incurred by the Settlement Administrator in administering the terms of this Agreement.
- 1.3 “Agreement” or “Settlement Agreement” means this Class Action Settlement Agreement and Release. The terms of the Settlement Agreement are set forth herein including the exhibits hereto.
- 1.4 “Approved Claim(s)” means a claim as evidenced by a Claim Form submitted by a Class Member that (a) is timely and submitted in accordance with the directions on the Claim Form and the terms of this Agreement; (b) is physically signed or electronically verified by the Class Member; (c) satisfies the conditions of eligibility for a Settlement Benefit as set forth herein; and (d) has been approved by the Settlement Administrator.
- 1.5 “Business Days” means Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, excluding holidays observed by the federal government.
- 1.6 “CAFA Notice” means the notice to be disseminated to appropriate federal and state officials pursuant to the requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b) and in accordance with Section 5.2 of this Agreement.
- 1.7 “Claimant” means a Class Member who submits a Claim Form for a Settlement Payment.
- 1.8 “Claim Form” means the form attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, as approved by the Court. The Claim Form must be submitted physically (via U.S. Mail) or electronically (via the Settlement Website) by Class Members who wish to file a claim for their given share of the Settlement Benefits pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Agreement. The Claim Form shall be available for download from the Settlement Website. The Settlement Administrator shall mail a Claim Form, in hardcopy form, to any Class Member who so requests.

- 1.9 “Claims Deadline” means the date by which all Claim Forms must be received to be considered timely and shall be set as the date ninety (90) days after the Notice Date. The Claims Deadline shall be clearly set forth in the Long Form Notice, the Summary Notice, the Claim Form, and the Court’s order granting Preliminary Approval.
- 1.10 “Claims Period” means the period of time during which Class Members may submit Claim Forms to receive their given share of the Settlement Benefits and shall commence on the Notice Date and shall end on the date ninety (90) days thereafter.
- 1.11 “Class Counsel” means The Miller Law Firm as Chair of Settlement Class Counsel and Migliaccio & Rathod LLP, Shub & Johns LLP, and Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman PLLC as Settlement Class Counsel (collectively “Class Counsel” or “Settlement Class Counsel”)
- 1.12 “Class Member” means a member of the Settlement Class.
- 1.13 “Class Representatives” and “Plaintiffs” means Chiquita Braggs, Scott Hamilton, Diane Huff, Shawn Kolka, and Craig Mejia.
- 1.14 “Court” means the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.
- 1.15 “Data Breach” refers to the unauthorized access that is the subject of the Action and which Wright & Filippis learned may have impacted Personal Information on or around May 2, 2022, and disclosed publicly on or around November 18, 2022.
- 1.16 “Documented Loss” refers to monetary losses incurred by a Class Member and supported by Reasonable Documentation for attempting to remedy or remedying issues that are more likely than not a result of Data Breach, as further described in Section 3.2(a) below. Documented Loss must be supported by Reasonable Documentation that a Class Member actually incurred unreimbursed losses and consequential expenses that are more likely than not traceable to the Data Breach and incurred on or after January 26, 2022.
- 1.17 “Effective Date” means the date upon which the Settlement contemplated by this Agreement shall become effective as set forth in Section 10.1 below.
- 1.18 “Entity” means any person, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, association, trust, agency, or other organization of any type.
- 1.19 “Fee Award and Costs” means the amount of attorneys’ fees and reimbursement of reasonable litigation costs and expenses awarded by the Court to Class Counsel, to be paid from the Settlement Fund.
- 1.20 “Final Approval Order” means the order to be entered by the Court after the Final Approval Hearing, which approves the Settlement Agreement. The Final Approval Order must be substantially similar to the form attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

- 1.21 “Final Approval Hearing” means the hearing to be conducted by the Court to determine the fairness, adequacy, and reasonableness of the Settlement pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and whether to issue the Final Approval Order and Judgment.
- 1.22 “Wright & Filippis’s Counsel” or references to counsel for Wright & Filippis means attorney Allan S. Rubin and other attorneys at the law firm Jackson Lewis P.C.
- 1.23 “Wright & Filippis” or “Defendant” means Defendant Wright & Filippis, LLC and its current and former affiliates, parents, subsidiaries, and successors.
- 1.24 “Judgment” means the judgment to be entered by the Court, to be substantially similar to the form of **Exhibit C**.
- 1.25 “Long Form Notice” means the long form notice of settlement substantially in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit D**.
- 1.26 “Net Settlement Fund” means the amount of funds that remain in the Settlement Fund after funds are paid from or allocated for payment from the Settlement Fund for the following: (i) reasonable Administrative Expenses incurred pursuant to this Settlement Agreement, (ii) Service Awards approved by the Court, (iii) any amounts approved by the Court for the Fee Award and Costs, and (iv) applicable taxes, if any.
- 1.27 “Notice” means notice of the proposed class action settlement to be provided to Class Members pursuant to the Notice Plan approved by the Court in connection with preliminary approval of the Settlement. The Notice shall consist of the Summary Notice, the Long Form Notice, and the Settlement Website and toll-free telephone line.
- 1.28 “Notice Date” means the date upon which Settlement Class Notice is initially disseminated to the Settlement Class by the Settlement Administrator, which shall be no later than thirty-five (35) days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order.
- 1.29 “Notice Plan” means the settlement notice program, as approved by the Court, developed by the Settlement Administrator and described in this Agreement for disseminating Notice to the Class Members of the terms of this Agreement and the Final Approval Hearing.
- 1.30 “Objection Deadline” means the date by which Class Members must file and postmark required copies of any written objections, pursuant to the terms and conditions herein, to this Settlement Agreement and to any application and motion for (i) the Fee Award and Costs, and (ii) the Service Awards, which shall be sixty (60) days following the Notice Date.
- 1.31 “Opt-Out Period” means the period in which a Class Member may submit a Request for Exclusion, pursuant to the terms and conditions herein, which shall expire sixty

(60) days following the Notice Date. The deadline for filing a Request for Exclusion will be clearly set forth in the Settlement Class Notice.

- 1.32 “Parties” means the Plaintiffs and Defendant Wright & Filippis.
- 1.33 “Personal Information” means information compromised in the Data Breach, including names, dates of birth, patient number, Social Security numbers, driver’s license number or state ID financial account number, and/or medical health insurance information.
- 1.34 “Preliminary Approval Order” means an order by the Court that preliminarily approves the Settlement (including, but not limited to, the forms and procedure for providing Notice to the Settlement Class), permits Notice to the proposed Settlement Class, establishes a procedure for Class Members to object to or opt out of the Settlement, and sets a date for the Final Approval Hearing, without material change to the Parties’ agreed-upon proposed preliminary approval order attached hereto as **Exhibit E**.
- 1.35 “Reasonable Documentation” means documentation supporting a claim for Documented Loss including, but not limited to, credit card statements, bank statements, invoices, telephone records, and receipts. Documented Loss costs cannot be documented solely by a personal certification, declaration, or affidavit from the Claimant; a Class Member must provide supporting documentation.
- 1.36 “Released Claims” means any claim, liability, right, demand, suit, obligation, damage, including consequential damage, loss or cost, punitive damage, attorneys’ fees, costs, and expenses, action or cause of action, of every kind or description—whether known or Unknown (as the term “Unknown Claims” is defined herein), suspected or unsuspected, asserted or unasserted, liquidated or unliquidated, legal, statutory, or equitable—that was or could have been asserted on behalf of the Settlement Class in the Action related to or arising from the Data Breach regardless of whether the claims or causes of action are based on federal, state, or local law, statute, ordinance, regulation, contract, common law, or any other source, and regardless of whether they are foreseen or unforeseen, suspected or unsuspected, or fixed or contingent, arising out of, or related or connected in any way with the claims or causes of action of every kind and description that were brought, alleged, argued, raised or asserted in any pleading or court filing in the Action. “Released Claims” do not include any claims against any entity other than Released Parties and are subject to Section 4 below.
- 1.37 “Released Parties” means Defendant and its respective predecessors, successors, assigns, parents, subsidiaries, divisions, affiliates, departments, and any and all of its past, present, and future officers, directors, employees, equity holders, stockholders, partners, servants, agents, successors, attorneys, representatives, insurers, reinsurers, subrogees and assigns of any of the foregoing. Each of the Released Parties may be referred to individually as a “Released Party.”

- 1.38 “Request for Exclusion” is the written communication by a Class Member in which he or she requests to be excluded from the Settlement Class pursuant to the terms of the Agreement.
- 1.39 “Service Awards” means the amount awarded by the Court and paid to the Class Representatives in recognition of their role in this litigation, as set forth in Section 8 below.
- 1.40 “Settlement” means this settlement of the Action by and between the Parties, and the terms thereof as stated in this Settlement Agreement.
- 1.41 “Settlement Administrator” means Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”), the third-party class action settlement administrator to selected by the Parties subject to the approval of the Court. Under the supervision of Class Counsel, the Settlement Administrator shall oversee and implement the Notice Plan and receive any requests for exclusion from the Class. Class Counsel and Wright & Filippis may, by agreement, substitute a different Settlement Administrator, subject to Court approval.
- 1.42 “Settlement Benefit(s)” means any Settlement Payment, the Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services, the Documented Loss Payments, the Cash Fund Payments, the Prospective Relief set forth in Sections 2 and 3 herein, and any other benefits Class Members receive pursuant to this Agreement, including non-monetary benefits and relief, the Fee Award and Costs, and Administrative Expenses.
- 1.43 “Settlement Class” and “Class” means all natural persons whose Private Information was compromised in the Data Breach, including all individuals who were sent the Notice of Data Privacy Incident on or around November 18, 2022. Excluded from the Settlement Class are: (1) the Judges presiding over the Action and members of their immediate families and their staff; (2) Wright & Filippis, its subsidiaries, parent companies, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which Wright & Filippis or its parents, have a controlling interest, and its current or former officers and directors; (3) natural persons who properly execute and submit a Request for Exclusion prior to the expiration of the Opt-Out Period; and (4) the successors or assigns of any such excluded natural person.
- 1.44 “Settlement Fund” means the sum of Two Million, Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$2,900,000.00), to be paid by Wright & Filippis, as specified in Section 3.1 of this Agreement.
- 1.45 “Settlement Payment” means any payment to be made to any Class Member on Approved Claims pursuant to Section 3.2 herein.
- 1.46 “Settlement Website” means the Internet website to be created, launched, and maintained by the Settlement Administrator, and which allows for the electronic submission of Claim Forms and Requests for Exclusion, and provides access to relevant case documents including the Settlement Class Notice, information about

the submission of Claim Forms, and other relevant documents, including downloadable Claim Forms.

- 1.47 “Summary Notice” means the summary notice of the proposed Settlement herein, substantially in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit F**.
- 1.48 “Taxes” means all federal, state, or local taxes of any kind on any income earned by the Settlement Fund and the expenses and costs incurred in connection with the taxation of the Settlement Fund (including, without limitation, interest, penalties and the reasonable expenses of tax attorneys and accountants). All (i) Taxes (including any estimated Taxes, interest or penalties) arising with respect to the income earned by the Settlement Fund, including any Taxes or tax detriments that may be imposed upon the Released Parties or their counsel with respect to any income earned by the Settlement Fund for any period during which the Settlement Fund does not qualify as a “qualified settlement fund” for federal or state income tax purposes, and (ii) expenses and costs incurred in connection with the operation and implementation of this Agreement (including, without limitation, expenses of tax attorneys and/or accountants and mailing and distribution costs and expenses relating to filing (or failing to file) the returns described in this Agreement (“Tax Expenses”), shall be paid out of the Settlement Fund. Further, Taxes and Tax Expenses shall be treated as, and considered to be, an Administration Expense and shall be timely paid by the Settlement Administrator, out of the Settlement Fund, without prior order from the Court and the Settlement Administrator shall be authorized (notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary) to withhold from distribution to Class Members with Approved Claims any funds necessary to pay such amounts, including the establishment of adequate reserves for any Taxes and Tax Expenses (as well as any amounts that may be required to be withheld under Treasury Regulation § 1.468B-2(l)(2)). The Parties hereto agree to cooperate with the Settlement Administrator, each other, and their tax attorneys and accountants to the extent reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this Agreement. For the purpose of Section 468B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, the Settlement Administrator shall be the “administrator.” The Settlement Administrator shall timely and properly file or cause to be filed all informational and other tax returns necessary or advisable with respect to the Settlement Fund and the escrow account (including, without limitation, the returns described in Treasury Regulation § 1.468B-2(k)). Such returns (as well as the election described in this Agreement) shall be consistent with this Section and in all events shall reflect that all Taxes (including any estimated Taxes, interest or penalties) on the income earned by the Settlement Fund shall be paid out of the Settlement Fund as provided in this Agreement.
- 1.49 “Unknown Claims” means any and all Released Claims that Wright & Filippis or any Class Representative or Class Member does not know or suspect to exist in his, her, or its favor as of the Effective Date and which, if known by him, her, or it, might have materially affected his, her, or its decision(s) with respect to the Settlement. Class Representatives and Class Counsel acknowledge, and each Class Member by operation of law shall be deemed to have acknowledged, that the

inclusion of “Unknown Claims” in the definition of Released Claims was separately bargained for and was a key element of the Settlement Agreement.

2. SECURITY COMMITMENTS; PROSPECTIVE RELIEF

- 2.1 Wright & Filippis agrees to adopt, continue, and/or implement the following (or substantially similar) data and information security measures, at its expense, which are designed to strengthen Wright & Filippis’s data and information security. The parties have agreed that Wright & Filippis will implement the measures for at least two years from the Effective Date of this Agreement:
1. External vulnerability scanning
 2. Internal vulnerability management system
 3. Biannual penetration testing
 4. 24/7 SOC monitoring
- 2.2 Upon request, Wright & Filippis will provide Class Counsel with sufficient information to confirm that each of these measures has been or will be implemented, including through a confirmatory interview conducted with one of Wright & Filippis’s IT professionals who can attest to the measures that Wright & Filippis has or will take in accordance with this Agreement. Wright & Filippis further agrees to provide Class Counsel with ongoing status reports as needed at their request.

3. SETTLEMENT FUND / MONETARY PAYMENT / BENEFITS DETAILS

- 3.1 Wright & Filippis agrees to make or cause to be made a payment of Two Million, Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$2,900,000.00). Wright & Filippis agrees to create the Settlement Fund within ten (10) days after the later of (a) entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, which shall include an order establishing the Settlement Fund pursuant to Treasury Regulation § 1.468B-1(c)(1), or (b) receipt from the Settlement Administrator of detailed wire instructions and a completed W-9 form, by making or causing to be made a deposit of Six Hundred Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$600,000.00), to be deposited in an interest-bearing bank escrow account established and administered by the Settlement Administrator (the “Escrow Account”) to defray the actual expenses of notice of claims administration. Wright & Filippis agrees to make or cause to be made a payment of Two Million, Three Hundred Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$2,300,000.00) to be deposited in the Escrow Account within thirty (30) days following the Effective Date. The Escrow Account shall be held in a Qualified Settlement Fund (defined below) in interest-bearing bank account deposits with commercial banks with excess capital exceeding One Billion United States Dollars and Zero Cents (\$1,000,000,000.00), with a rating of “A” or higher by S&P and in an account that is fully insured by the United States Government or the FDIC. The Settlement Fund will be used to pay Approved Claims, Administrative Expenses (to be agreed upon by both parties),

the Fee Award and Costs, and Service Awards. For the avoidance of doubt, and for purposes of this Settlement Agreement only, Wright & Filippis's liability shall not exceed Two Million, Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$2,900,000.00).

- (a) All interest on the funds in the Escrow Account shall accrue to the benefit of the Settlement Class. Any interest shall not be subject to withholding and shall, if required, be reported appropriately to the Internal Revenue Service by the Settlement Administrator. The Administrator is responsible for the payment of all Taxes.
- (b) The funds in the Escrow Account shall be deemed a "qualified settlement fund" within the meaning of Treasury Regulation § 1.468B-1 at all times after the creation of the Escrow Account. All Taxes shall be paid out of the Escrow Account. Defendant, Defendant's Counsel, Plaintiffs, and Class Counsel shall have no liability or responsibility for any of the Taxes. The Escrow Account shall indemnify and hold Defendant, Defendant's Counsel, Plaintiffs, and Class Counsel harmless for all Taxes (including, without limitation, Taxes payable by reason of any such indemnification). For the purpose of the Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury regulations thereunder, the Settlement Administrator shall be designated as the "administrator" of the Settlement Fund. The Settlement Administrator shall timely and properly file all informational and other tax returns necessary or advisable with respect to the Settlement Fund (including, without limitation, the returns described in Treasury Regulation § 1.468B-2(k)). Such returns (as well as the election described in the previous paragraph) shall be consistent with this paragraph and in all events shall reflect that all taxes (including the Taxes, any estimated Taxes, interest, or penalties) on the income earned by the Settlement Fund shall be paid out of the Settlement Fund as provided herein. The Settlement Administrator shall maintain control over the Settlement Fund and shall be responsible for all disbursements. The Settlement Administrator shall not disburse any portion of the Settlement Fund except as provided in this Agreement and with the written agreement of Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel or by order of the Court. All funds held by the Settlement Administrator shall be deemed and considered to be *in custodia legis* of the Court, and shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, until such time as such funds shall be distributed pursuant to this Agreement or further order of the Court.

3.2 Settlement Payments: Each Class Member may qualify and submit a claim for one of the following:

- (a) Documented Loss Payment. Class Members may submit a claim for a Settlement Payment of up to \$5,000 (Five Thousand Dollars) for reimbursement in the form of a Documented Loss Payment. To receive a Documented Loss Payment, a Class Member must choose to do so on their Claim Form and submit to the Settlement Administrator the following: (i) a

valid Claim Form electing to receive the Documented Loss Payment benefit; (ii) an attestation regarding any actual and unreimbursed Documented Loss made under penalty of perjury; and (iii) Reasonable Documentation that demonstrates the Documented Loss to be reimbursed pursuant to the terms of the Settlement. If a Class Member does not submit Reasonable Documentation supporting a Documented Loss Payment claim, or if a Class Member's claim for a Documented Loss Payment is rejected by the Settlement Administrator for any reason, and the Class Member fails to cure his or her claim, the claim will be rejected and the Class Member's claim will instead be automatically placed into the Cash Fund Payment category below.

- (b) Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services ("CMIS"). In the alternative to the Documented Loss Payment or the Cash Fund Payment, class members may elect to claim three years of CMIS to be provided by a vendor agreed upon by the parties. The CMIS benefit will provide at a minimum three credit bureau monitoring services and \$1 million in identity theft insurance. Said CMIS benefits will be available to class members irrespective of whether they took advantage of any previous offering of credit monitoring from Wright & Filippis. Individuals who elected to utilize a previous offering of CMIS from Wright & Filippis, or who obtained CMIS services from another provider as a result of the Data Breach, will be permitted to postpone activation of their CMIS settlement benefit for up to 12 months.
- (c) Cash Fund Payment. In the alternative to the Documented Loss Payment or the CMIS benefit, Class Members may submit a claim to receive a pro rata Settlement Payment in cash ("Cash Fund Payment"). The amount of the Cash Fund Payment will be calculated in accordance with Section 3.7 below. Class Members who submit a Claim for a Cash Fund Payment will not be entitled to select any of the other Settlement Benefits provided for under Section 3.2(a)-(b).

- 3.3 Settlement Payment Methods. Class Members will be provided the option to receive any Settlement Payment due to them pursuant to the terms of this Agreement via various digital methods. In the event that Class Members do not exercise this option with the Settlement Administrator, they will receive their Settlement Payment via a physical check sent to them by U.S. Mail.
- 3.4 Deadline to File Claims. Claim Forms must be received postmarked or electronically within ninety (90) days after the Notice Date.
- 3.5 The Settlement Administrator. The Settlement Administrator shall have the authority to determine whether a Claim Form is valid, timely, and complete. To the extent the Settlement Administrator determines a claim is deficient for a reason other than late posting, within a reasonable amount of time, the Settlement Administrator shall notify the Claimant (with a copy to Class Counsel) of the deficiencies and notify the Claimant that he or she shall have thirty (30) days to

cure the deficiencies and re-submit the claim. No notification is required for late-posted claims. The Settlement Administrator shall exercise reasonable discretion to determine whether the Claimant has cured the deficient claim. If the Claimant fails to cure the deficiency, the claim shall stand as denied, and the Class Member shall be so notified if practicable.

- 3.6 Timing of Settlement Benefits. Within ninety (90) days after: (i) the Effective Date; or (ii) all Claim Forms have been processed subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, whichever date is later, the Settlement Administrator shall cause funds to be distributed to each Class Member who is entitled to funds based on the selection made on their given Claim Form.
- 3.7 Distribution of Settlement Payments: The Settlement is designed to exhaust the Settlement Fund. The Settlement Fund shall be used to make payments for the following: (i) Administrative Expenses, (ii) Fee Award and Costs, (iii) Service Award, and (iv) taxes. The remaining amount is the Net Settlement Fund. The Settlement Administrator will first apply the Net Settlement Fund to pay for CMIS claimed by Class Members. If Net Settlement Funds remain after paying for the CMIS, the Settlement Administrator will next use it to pay valid claims for Documented Loss Payments. The amount of the Net Settlement Fund remaining after all Documented Loss Payments are applied and the payments for the CMIS are made shall be referred to as the “Post CM/DL Net Settlement Fund.” The Settlement Administrator shall then utilize the Post CM/DL Net Settlement Fund to make all Cash Fund Payments pursuant to Section 3.2(c) herein. The amount of each Cash Fund Payment shall be calculated by dividing the Post CM/DL Net Settlement Fund by the number of valid claims submitted for Cash Fund Payments.

In the event the Net Settlement Fund is insufficient to cover the payment for the CMIS claimed by Class Members, the duration of the CMIS coverage will be reduced to exhaust the fund. In such an event, no Net Settlement Funds will be distributed to Claimants for Approved Claims for Documented Loss Payments or for Cash Fund Payments. In the event that the aggregate amount of all Documented Loss Payments and payments for the CMIS exceeds the total amount of the Net Settlement Fund, then the value of the Documented Loss Payment to be paid to each Class Member shall be reduced, on a pro rata basis, such that the aggregate value of all Documented Loss Payments and payments due for CMIS does not exceed the Net Settlement Fund. In such an event, no Net Settlement Funds will be distributed to Claimants with Approved Claims for Cash Fund Payments. All such determinations shall be performed by the Settlement Administrator.

- 3.8 Deadline to Deposit or Cash Physical Checks. Class Members with Approved Claims who receive a Documented Loss Payment or a Cash Fund Payment, by physical check, shall have sixty (60) days following distribution to deposit or cash their benefit check.
- 3.9 Residual Funds. The Settlement is designed to exhaust the Settlement Fund. To the extent any monies remain in the Net Settlement Fund more than 120 days after the

distribution of all Settlement Payments to the class members, a subsequent Settlement Payment will be evenly made to all Class Members with approved claims for Cash Fund Payments who cashed or deposited the initial payment they received, provided that the average check amount is equal to or greater than Three Dollars and No Cents (\$3.00). The distribution of this remaining Net Settlement Fund shall continue until the average check or digital payment in a distribution is less than three dollars (\$3.00), whereupon the amount remaining in the Net Settlement Fund, if any, shall be distributed by mutual agreement of the Parties to a Court-approved non-profit recipient. Should it become necessary to distribute any remaining amount of the Net Settlement Fund to a Court-approved non-profit recipient, the Parties shall petition the Court for permission to do so, providing the Court with details of the proposed non-profit recipient.

- 3.10 Returned Payments. For any Settlement Payment returned to the Settlement Administrator as undeliverable (including, but not limited to, when the intended recipient is no longer located at the address), the Settlement Administrator shall make one additional effort to make any digital payments and engage in a reasonable efforts to find a valid address (in the case of physical checks) and resend the Settlement Payment within thirty (30) days after the physical check is returned to the Settlement Administrator as undeliverable. The Settlement Administrator shall make one attempt to repay or resend a Settlement Payment.
- 3.11 Residue of Settlement Fund. No portion of the Settlement Fund shall ever revert or be repaid to Wright & Filippis after the Effective Date.
- 3.12 Custody of Settlement Fund. The Settlement Fund shall be deposited into the Escrow Account but shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Court until such time as the entirety of the Settlement Fund is distributed pursuant to this Settlement Agreement or returned to those who paid the Settlement Fund in the event this Settlement Agreement is voided, terminated, or cancelled. In the event this Settlement Agreement is voided, terminated, or cancelled due to lack of approval from the Court or any other reason, any amounts remaining in the Settlement Fund after payment of all Administrative Expenses incurred in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement, including all interest earned on the Settlement Fund net of any Taxes, shall be returned to Wright & Filippis and/or its insurer, and no other person or entity shall have any further claim whatsoever to such amounts.
- 3.13 Non-Reversionary. This is a non-reversionary settlement. As of the Effective Date, all rights of Wright & Filippis and/or its insurer in or to the Settlement Fund shall be extinguished, except in the event this Settlement Agreement is voided, cancelled, or terminated, as set forth herein. In the event the Effective Date occurs, no portion of the Settlement Fund shall be returned to Wright & Filippis and/or its insurers.
- 3.14 Use of the Settlement Fund. As further described in this Agreement, the Settlement Fund shall be used by the Settlement Administrator to pay for: (i) all Administrative Expenses; (ii) any Taxes; (iii) any Service Awards; (iv) any Fee Award and Costs;

and (v) the Settlement Payments and/or Settlement Benefits, pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

- 3.15 Payment / Withdrawal Authorization. No amounts from the Settlement Fund may be withdrawn unless (i) expressly authorized by the Settlement Agreement or (ii) approved by the Court. The Parties, by agreement, may authorize the periodic payment of actual reasonable Administrative Expenses from the Settlement Fund as such expenses are invoiced without further order of the Court. The Settlement Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and Wright & Filippis with notice of any withdrawal or other payment the Settlement Administrator proposes to make from the Settlement Fund before the Effective Date at least seven (7) Business Days prior to making such withdrawal or payment.
- 3.16 Payments to Class Members. The Settlement Administrator, subject to such supervision and direction of the Court and/or Class Counsel as may be necessary or as circumstances may require, shall administer and/or oversee distribution of the Settlement Fund to Class Members pursuant to this Agreement.
- 3.17 Taxes. All Taxes relating to the Settlement Fund shall be paid out of the Settlement Fund, shall be considered an Administrative Expense, and shall be timely paid by the Settlement Administrator without prior order of the Court. Further, the Settlement Fund shall indemnify and hold harmless the Parties and their counsel for Taxes (including, without limitation, taxes payable by reason of any such indemnification payments). The Parties and their respective counsel have made no representation or warranty with respect to the tax treatment by any Class Representative or any Class Member of any payment or transfer made pursuant to this Agreement or derived from or made pursuant to the Settlement Fund. Taxes do not include any federal, state, and local tax owed by any Claimant, Class Representative, or Class Member as a result of any benefit or payment received as a result of the Settlement. Each Claimant, Class Representative, and Class Member shall be solely responsible for the federal, state, and local tax consequences to him, her, or it of the receipt of funds from the Settlement Fund pursuant to this Agreement.
- 3.18 Limitation of Liability.
- (a) Wright & Filippis and its Counsel shall not have any responsibility for or liability whatsoever with respect to (i) any act, omission or determination of Class Counsel, the Settlement Administrator, or any of their respective designees or agents, in connection with the administration of the Settlement or otherwise; (ii) the management, investment or distribution of the Settlement Fund; (iii) the formulation, design, or terms of the disbursement of the Settlement Fund; (iv) the determination, administration, calculation, or payment of any claims asserted against the Settlement Fund; (v) any losses suffered by, or fluctuations in the value of the Settlement Fund; or (vi) the payment or withholding of any Taxes, expenses, and/or costs

incurred in connection with the taxation of the Settlement Fund or the filing of any returns.

- (b) Class Representatives and Class Counsel shall not have any liability whatsoever with respect to (i) any act, omission, or determination of the Settlement Administrator, or any of their respective designees or agents, in connection with the administration of the Settlement or otherwise; (ii) the management, investment, or distribution of the Settlement Fund; (iii) the formulation, design, or terms of the disbursement of the Settlement Fund; (iv) the determination, administration, calculation, or payment of any claims asserted against the Settlement Fund; (v) any losses suffered by or fluctuations in the value of the Settlement Fund; or (vi) the payment or withholding of any Taxes, expenses, and/or costs incurred in connection with the taxation of the Settlement Fund or the filing of any returns.
- (c) The Settlement Administrator shall indemnify and hold Class Counsel, the Settlement Class, Class Representatives, and Wright & Filippis, and Wright & Filippis's Counsel harmless for (i) any act or omission or determination of the Settlement Administrator, or any of Settlement Administrator's designees or agents, in connection with the Notice Plan and the administration of the Settlement; (ii) the management, investment, or distribution of the Settlement Fund; (iii) the formulation, design, or terms of the disbursement of the Settlement Fund; (iv) the determination, administration, calculation, or payment of any claims asserted against the Settlement Fund; (v) any losses suffered by, or fluctuations in the value of the Settlement Fund; or (vi) the payment or withholding of any Taxes, expenses, and/or costs incurred in connection with the taxation of the Settlement Fund or the filing of any returns.

4. RELEASE

- 4.1 Upon the Effective Date, and in consideration of the Settlement Benefits described herein, the Class Representatives and all Class Members identified in the settlement class list in accordance with Section 6.4, on behalf of themselves, their heirs, assigns, executors, administrators, predecessors, and successors, and any other person purporting to claim on their behalf, release and discharge all Released Claims, including Unknown Claims, against each of the Released Parties and agree to refrain from instituting, directing or maintaining any lawsuit, contested matter, adversary proceeding, or miscellaneous proceeding against each of the Released Parties that relates to the Data Breach or otherwise arises out of the same facts and circumstances set forth in the class action complaint in this Action. This Settlement releases claims against only the Released Parties. This Settlement does not release, and it is not the intention of the Parties to this Settlement to release, any claims against any third party. Nor does this Release apply to any Class Member who timely excludes himself or herself from the Settlement.

- 4.2 The Parties understand that if the facts upon which this Agreement is based are found hereafter to be different from the facts now believed to be true, each Party expressly assumes that risk of such possible difference in facts and agrees that this Agreement shall remain effective notwithstanding such difference in facts. The Parties agree that in entering this Agreement, it is understood and agreed that each Party relies wholly upon its own judgment, belief, and knowledge and that each Party does not rely on inducements, promises, or representations made by anyone other than those embodied herein.

5. REQUIRED EVENTS AND COOPERATION BY PARTIES

- 5.1 Preliminary Approval. Class Counsel shall submit this Agreement to the Court and shall promptly move the Court to enter the Preliminary Approval Order, in the form attached as **Exhibit E**.
- 5.2 CAFA Notice. Within ten (10) days after Plaintiffs file the motion for preliminary approval of the Settlement, Defendant shall provide CAFA Notice to the appropriate officials of the United States, the State of Michigan, the other forty-nine states, and U.S. territories. Defendant shall bear the costs of such notice. When Defendant provides CAFA Notice in accordance with Section 11(a) of this Agreement, they shall provide copies of the CAFA Notice to Plaintiffs.
- 5.3 Cooperation. The Parties shall, in good faith, cooperate, assist, and undertake all reasonable actions and steps in order to accomplish all requirements of this Agreement on the schedule set by the Court, subject to the terms of this Agreement. If, for any reason, the Parties determine that the schedule set by the Court is no longer feasible, the Parties shall use their best judgment to amend the schedule to accomplish the goals of this Agreement.
- 5.4 Certification of the Settlement Class. For purposes of this Settlement only, Plaintiffs and Wright & Filippis stipulate to the certification of the Settlement Class, which is contingent upon the Court entering the Final Approval Order and Judgment of this Settlement and the occurrence of the Effective Date. Should: (1) the Settlement not receive final approval from the Court, or (2) the Effective Date not occur, the certification of the Settlement Class shall be void. Wright & Filippis reserves the right to contest class certification for all other purposes. Plaintiffs and Wright & Filippis further stipulate to designate the Class Representatives as the representatives for the Settlement Class.
- 5.5 Final Approval. The Parties shall request that the Court schedule the Final Approval Hearing for a date that is no earlier than one hundred twenty (120) days after the entry of the Preliminary Approval Order. The Parties may file a Motion for Final Approval no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the Final Approval Hearing, and a Response to any objections to the Settlement or a Supplement to the Motion for Final Approval no later than seven (7) days prior to the Final Approval Hearing.

6. CLASS NOTICE, OPT-OUTS, AND OBJECTIONS

- 6.1 Notice shall be disseminated pursuant to the Court's Preliminary Approval Order.
- 6.2 The Settlement Administrator shall oversee and implement the Notice Plan approved by the Court. All costs associated with the Notice Plan shall be paid from the Settlement Fund.
- 6.3 Direct Notice. No later than the Notice Date, or such other time as may be ordered by the Court, the Settlement Administrator shall disseminate Notice to the Class Members via direct mail.
- 6.4 Settlement Class List. Within five (5) days after the issuance of the Preliminary Approval Order, and contingent upon the Settlement Administrator executing a Data Protection Agreement that is acceptable to Wright & Filippis, Wright & Filippis will provide to the Settlement Administrator a list of any and all names, mailing addresses, telephone numbers, and email addresses of any and all Class Members that it has in its possession, custody, or control.
- 6.5 Confidentiality. Any information relating to Class Members provided to the Settlement Administrator pursuant to this Agreement shall be provided solely for the purpose of providing Notice to the Class Members (as set forth herein) and allowing them to recover under this Agreement; shall be kept in strict confidence by the Parties, their counsel, and the Settlement Administrator; shall not be disclosed to any third party; shall be destroyed after all distributions to Class Members have been made; and shall not be used for any other purpose. Moreover, because the Class Member list and information contained therein will be provided to the Settlement Administrator solely for purposes of providing the Class Notice and Settlement Benefits and processing opt-out requests, the Settlement Administrator will execute a confidentiality and non-disclosure agreement and Data Protection Agreement with Class Counsel and Wright & Filippis's Counsel, and will ensure that any information provided to it by Class Members, Class Counsel, Wright & Filippis, or Wright & Filippis's Counsel, will be secure and used solely for the purpose of effecting this Settlement. The Data Protection Agreement will, at minimum, require the Settlement Administrator to: implement reasonable safeguards to secure the Settlement Class List and related data; require the Settlement Administrator to notify Wright & Filippis within 48 hours of a data security incident involving Wright & Filippis' data; and indemnify Wright & Filippis for any costs associated with a data security incident involving the Settlement Administrator or its vendors, including but not limited to all costs associated with investigating the data security incident and the cost of providing notice to affected individuals.
- 6.6 Fraud Prevention. The Settlement Administrator shall use reasonable and customary fraud-prevention mechanisms to prevent (i) submission of Claim Forms by persons other than potential Class Members, (ii) submission of more than one Claim Form per person, and (iii) submission of Claim Forms seeking amounts to

which the claimant is not entitled. In the event a Claim Form is submitted without a unique Class Member identifier, the Settlement Administrator shall employ reasonable efforts to ensure that the Claim is valid.

- 6.7 Settlement Website. Prior to any dissemination of the Summary Notice and prior to the Notice Date, the Settlement Administrator shall cause the Settlement Website to be launched on the Internet in accordance with this Agreement. The Settlement Administrator shall create the Settlement Website. The Settlement Website shall contain information regarding how to submit Claim Forms (including submitting Claims Forms electronically through the Settlement Website) and relevant documents, including, but not limited to, the Long Form Notice, the Claim Form, this Agreement, the Preliminary Approval Order entered by the Court, and the operative Consolidated Class Action Complaint in the Action, and will (on its URL landing page) notify the Settlement Class of the date, time, and place of the Final Approval Hearing. The Settlement Website shall also provide the toll-free telephone number and mailing address through which Class Members may contact the Settlement Administrator directly.
- 6.8 Opt-Out/Request for Exclusion. The Notice shall explain that the procedure for Class Members to opt out and exclude themselves from the Settlement Class is by notifying the Settlement Administrator in writing, postmarked no later than sixty (60) days after the Notice Date. Any Class Member may submit a Request for Exclusion from the Settlement at any time during the Opt-Out Period. To be valid, the Request for Exclusion must be postmarked or received by the Settlement Administrator on or before the end of the Opt-Out Period. In the event a Class Member submits a Request for Exclusion to the Settlement Administrator via US Mail, such Request for Exclusion must be in writing and must identify the case name “*In re Wright & Filippis, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation*”; state the name, address, telephone number and unique identifier of the Class Member seeking exclusion; identify any lawyer representing the Class Member seeking to opt out; be physically signed by the person(s) seeking exclusion; and must also contain a statement to the effect that “I hereby request to be excluded from the proposed Settlement Class in ‘*In re Wright & Filippis, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation*.’” Any person who elects to request exclusion from the Settlement Class shall not (i) be bound by any orders or Judgment entered in the Action, (ii) be entitled to relief under this Agreement, (iii) gain any rights by virtue of this Agreement, or (iv) be entitled to object to any aspect of this Agreement. Requests for Exclusion may only be done on an individual basis, and no person may request to be excluded from the Settlement Class through “mass” or “class” opt-outs.

In the event that within ten (10) days after the Opt-Out Date as approved by the Court, there have been more than 150 timely and valid individual opt-outs (exclusions) submitted, Wright & Filippis may, by notifying Class Counsel and the Court in writing, void this Agreement. If Wright & Filippis terminates the Agreement under this section, Wright & Filippis shall be obligated to pay the Administrative Expenses incurred by the Settlement Administrator to that date for work performed in connection with the Agreement.

6.9 Objections. The Notice shall explain that the procedure for Class Members to object to the Settlement is by submitting written objections to the Court no later than sixty (60) days after the Notice Date (the “Objection Deadline”). Any Class Member may enter an appearance in the Action, at their own expense, individually or through counsel of their own choice. Any Class Member who wishes to object to the Settlement, the Settlement Benefits, Service Awards, and/or the Fee Award and Costs, or to appear at the Final Approval Hearing and show cause, if any, for why the Settlement should not be approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate to the Class, why a final judgment should not be entered thereon, why the Settlement Benefits should not be approved, or why the Service Awards and/or the Fee Award and Costs should not be granted, may do so, but must proceed as set forth in this paragraph. No Class Member or other person will be heard on such matters unless they have filed in this Action the objection, together with any briefs, papers, statements, or other materials the Class Member or other person wishes the Court to consider, within sixty (60) days following the Notice Date. All written objections and supporting papers must clearly (a) identify the case name and number; (b) state the Class Member’s full name, current mailing address, and telephone number; (c) contain a statement by the Class Member that he or she believes themselves to be a member of the Settlement Class; (d) include proof that the Class Member is a member of the Settlement Class (e.g., copy of the settlement notice, copy of the original notice of the Data Breach); (e) identify the specific factual and legal grounds for the objection; (f) identify whether the Objection is an objection to the Settlement in part or in whole; (g) state whether the objection applies only to the objector, a subset of the Settlement Class, or the entire Settlement Class; (h) identify all counsel representing the Class Member, if any; (i) include a list, including case name, court, and docket number, of all other cases in which the objector and/or the objector’s counsel has filed an objection to any proposed class action settlement in the past five (5) years; (j) include all documents or writings that the Class Member desires the Court to consider; (k) contain a statement regarding whether the Class Member (or counsel of his or her choosing) intends to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; and (l) contain the signature of the Class Member or the Class Member’s duly authorized attorney or representative. All objections must be submitted to the Settlement Administrator, Class Counsel identified below, and to the Court either by mailing them to: Clerk, Eastern District of Michigan, Theodore Levin U.S. Courthouse, 231 W. Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Michigan 48226, or by filing them in person at the Courthouse. All objections must be filed or postmarked on or before the Objection Deadline, as set forth above. Any Class Member who does not make their objections in the manner and by the date set forth in this paragraph shall be deemed to have waived any objections and shall be forever barred from raising such objections in this or any other action or proceeding, absent further order of the Court. Without limiting the foregoing, any challenge to the Settlement Agreement, the Order Granting Preliminary Approval of the Class Action Settlement Agreement, and the Final Approval Order and Judgment shall be pursuant to appeal under the applicable rules of appellate procedure and not through a collateral attack.

7. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

7.1 Submission of Claims.

- (a) Submission of Electronic and Hard Copy Claims. Class Members may submit electronically verified Claim Forms to the Settlement Administrator through the Settlement Website or may download Claim Forms to be filled out, signed, and submitted physically by mail to the Settlement Administrator. Claim Forms must be submitted electronically or postmarked during the Claims Period and on or before the Claims Deadline. The Settlement Administrator shall reject any Claim Forms that are incomplete, inaccurate, or not timely received and will provide Claimants notice and the ability to cure defective claims, unless otherwise noted in this Agreement.
- (b) Review of Claim Forms. The Settlement Administrator will review Claim Forms submitted by Class Members to determine whether they are eligible for a Settlement Payment.

7.2 Settlement Administrator's Duties.

- (a) Cost Effective Claims Processing. The Settlement Administrator shall, under the supervision of the Court, administer the relief provided by this Agreement by processing Claim Forms in a rational, responsive, cost effective, and timely manner, and calculate Settlement Payments in accordance with this Agreement.
- (b) Dissemination of Notices. The Settlement Administrator shall disseminate the Notice Plan as provided for in this Agreement.
- (c) Maintenance of Records. The Settlement Administrator shall maintain reasonably detailed records of its activities under this Agreement. The Settlement Administrator shall maintain all such records as required by applicable law in accordance with its business practices and such records will be made available to Class Counsel and Wright & Filippis's Counsel upon request. The Settlement Administrator shall also provide reports and other information to the Court as the Court may require. Upon request, the Settlement Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and Wright & Filippis's Counsel with information concerning Notice, administration, and implementation of the Settlement. Without limiting the foregoing, the Settlement Administrator also shall:
 - (i) Receive Requests for Exclusion from Class Members and provide Class Counsel and Wright & Filippis's Counsel a copy thereof no later than five (5) days following the deadline for submission of the same. If the Settlement Administrator receives any Requests for Exclusion or other requests from Class Members after expiration of the Opt-Out Period, the Settlement Administrator shall promptly

provide copies thereof to Class Counsel and Wright & Filippis's Counsel;

- (ii) Provide weekly reports to Class Counsel and Wright & Filippis's Counsel that include, without limitation, reports regarding the number of Claim Forms received, the number of Claim Forms approved by the Settlement Administrator, the amount of Claims Forms received (including a breakdown of what types of claims were received and approved), and the categorization and description of Claim Forms rejected by the Settlement Administrator. The Settlement Administrator shall also, as requested by Class Counsel or Wright & Filippis's Counsel and from time to time, provide the amounts remaining in the Net Settlement Fund;
- (iii) Make available for inspection by Class Counsel and Wright & Filippis's Counsel the Claim Forms and any supporting documentation received by the Settlement Administrator at any time upon reasonable notice;
- (iv) Cooperate with any audit by Class Counsel or Wright & Filippis's Counsel, who shall have the right but not the obligation to review, audit, and evaluate all Claim Forms for accuracy, veracity, completeness, and compliance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

7.3 Requests For Additional Information: In the exercise of its duties outlined in this Agreement, the Settlement Administrator shall have the right to reasonably request additional information from the Parties or any Class Member who submits a Claim Form.

8. SERVICE AWARDS

- 8.1 Class Representatives and Class Counsel may seek Service Awards to the Class Representatives of up to \$1,500 (One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars) per Class Representative. Class Counsel may file a motion seeking Service Awards for the Class Representatives on or before fourteen (14) days prior to the Objection Deadline.
- 8.2 The Settlement Administrator shall pay the Service Awards approved by the Court to the Class Representatives from the Settlement Fund. Such Service Awards shall be paid by the Settlement Administrator, in the amount approved by the Court, within five (5) Business Days after the Effective Date.
- 8.3 In the event the Court declines to approve, in whole or in part, the payment of the Service Award in the amounts requested, the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect. No decision by the Court, or modification or reversal or appeal of any decision by the Court, concerning the

amount of the Service Award shall constitute grounds for cancellation or termination of this Agreement.

- 8.4 The Parties did not discuss or agree upon the amount of the maximum amount of Service Awards for which Class Representatives can apply for, until after the substantive terms of the Settlement had been agreed upon.

9. ATTORNEYS' FEES, COSTS, AND EXPENSES

- 9.1 Class Counsel may file a motion seeking an award of attorneys' fees of up to (33 1/3%) (thirty-three and one-third percent) of the Settlement Fund, and, separately, reasonably incurred litigation expenses and costs (i.e., Fee Award and Costs), no later than fourteen (14) days prior to the Objection Deadline. The motion for a Fee Award and Cost shall be posted on the Settlement Website. The Settlement Administrator shall pay any attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses awarded by the Court to Class Counsel in the amount approved by the Court, from the Settlement Fund, within five (5) Business Days after the Effective Date.

- 9.2 Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, Class Counsel shall have the sole and absolute discretion to allocate any approved Fee Award and Costs amongst themselves.

- 9.3 The Settlement is not conditioned upon the Court's approval of an award of Class Counsel's Fee Award and Costs or Service Awards.

10. EFFECTIVE DATE, MODIFICATION, AND TERMINATION

- 10.1 The Effective Date of the Settlement shall be the first day after all of the following conditions have occurred:

- (a) Wright & Filippis and Class Counsel execute this Agreement;
- (b) The Court enters the Preliminary Approval Order attached hereto as **Exhibit E**, without material change;
- (c) Notice is provided to the Settlement Class consistent with the Preliminary Approval Order;
- (d) The Court enters the Final Approval Order and Judgment attached hereto as **Exhibit B** and **Exhibit C**, respectively, without material change; and
- (e) The Final Approval Order and Judgment have become "Final" because: (i) the time for appeal, petition, rehearing or other review has expired; or (ii) if any appeal, petition, request for rehearing or other review has been filed, the Final Approval Order and Judgment is affirmed without material change or the appeal is dismissed or otherwise disposed of, no other appeal, petition, rehearing or other review is pending, and the time for further appeals, petitions, requests for rehearing or other review has expired.

- 10.2 In the event that the Court declines to enter the Preliminary Approval Order, declines to enter the Final Approval Order and Judgment, or the Final Approval Order and Judgment does not become Final (as described in Paragraph 10.1(e) of this Agreement), Wright & Filippis may at its sole discretion terminate this Agreement on five (5) Business Days written notice from Wright & Filippis's Counsel to Class Counsel.
- 10.3 In the event the terms or conditions of this Settlement Agreement are materially modified by any court, any Party in its sole discretion to be exercised within fourteen (14) days after such modification may declare this Settlement Agreement null and void. In the event of a material modification by any court, and in the event the Parties do not exercise their unilateral options to withdraw from this Settlement Agreement pursuant to this Paragraph, the Parties shall meet and confer within seven (7) days of such ruling to attempt to reach an agreement as to how best to effectuate the court-ordered modification. For the avoidance of doubt, a "material modification" shall not include any reduction by the Court of the Fee Award and Costs and/or Service Awards.
- 10.4 Except as otherwise provided herein, in the event the Settlement is terminated, the Parties to this Agreement, including Class Members, shall be deemed to have reverted to their respective status in the Action immediately prior to the execution of this Agreement, and, except as otherwise expressly provided, the Parties shall proceed in all respects as if this Agreement and any related orders had not been entered. In addition, the Parties agree that in the event the Settlement is terminated, any orders entered pursuant to the Agreement shall be deemed null and void and vacated and shall not be used in or cited by any person or entity in support of claims or defenses.
- 10.5 In the event this Agreement is terminated pursuant to any provision herein, then the Settlement proposed herein shall become null and void (with the exception of 10.5, and 10.6 herein) and shall have no legal effect, and the Parties will return to their respective positions existing immediately before the execution of this Agreement.
- 10.6 Notwithstanding any provision of this Agreement, in the event this Agreement is not approved by any court, or terminated for any reason, or the Settlement set forth in this Agreement is declared null and void, or in the event that the Effective Date does not occur (collectively, a "Termination Event"), Class Members, Plaintiffs, and Class Counsel shall not in any way be responsible or liable for any of the Administrative Expenses, or any expenses, including costs of notice and administration associated with this Settlement or this Agreement, except that each Party shall bear its own attorneys' fees and costs. In the event of a Termination Event, then (a) this Settlement Agreement shall be null and void and of no force and effect; (b) the Settlement Fund and any and all interest earned thereon, less monies expended toward settlement administration, will be returned to Defendant within 10 days after the date the Settlement Agreement becomes null and void; and (c) any release shall be of no force or effect. In such event, unless the Parties can negotiate a modified settlement agreement, the Action will revert to the status that existed before the Settlement Agreement's execution date; the Parties will each be returned to their respective procedural postures in the litigation, and neither the Settlement Agreement nor any facts

concerning its negotiation, discussion or terms will be admissible in evidence for any purpose in the Action (or in any other litigation).

11. NO ADMISSION OF WRONGDOING OR LIABILITY

11.1 This Agreement, whether or not consummated, any communications and negotiations relating to this Agreement or the Settlement, and any proceedings taken pursuant to the Agreement:

- (a) shall not be offered or received against Wright & Filippis as evidence of or construed as or deemed to be evidence of any presumption, concession, or admission by Wright & Filippis with respect to the truth of any fact alleged by any Plaintiffs or the validity of any claim that has been or could have been asserted in the Action or in any litigation, or the deficiency of any defense that has been or could have been asserted in the Action or in any litigation, or of any liability, negligence, fault, breach of duty, or wrongdoing of Wright & Filippis;
- (b) shall not be offered or received against Wright & Filippis as evidence of a presumption, concession or admission of any fault, misrepresentation or omission with respect to any statement or written document approved or made by Wright & Filippis;
- (c) shall not be offered or received against Wright & Filippis as evidence of a presumption, concession or admission with respect to any liability, negligence, fault, breach of duty, or wrongdoing, or in any way referred to for any other reason as against Wright & Filippis, in any other civil, criminal, or administrative action or proceeding, other than such proceedings as may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of this Agreement; provided, however, that if this Agreement is approved by the Court, the Parties may refer to it to effectuate the liability protection granted them hereunder;
- (d) shall not be construed against Wright & Filippis as an admission or concession that the consideration to be given hereunder represents the relief that could be or would have been awarded after trial; and
- (e) shall not be construed as or received in evidence as an admission, concession or presumption against the Class Representatives or any Class Member that any of their claims are without merit, or that any defenses asserted by Wright & Filippis have any merit.

12. REPRESENTATIONS

12.1 Each Party represents that: (i) such Party has full legal right, power, and authority to enter into and perform this Agreement, subject to Court approval; (ii) the execution and delivery of this Agreement by such Party and the consummation by such Party of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement have been duly

authorized by such Party; (iii) this Agreement constitutes a valid, binding, and enforceable agreement; and (iv) no consent or approval of any person or entity is necessary for such Party to enter into this Agreement.

13. NOTICE

- 13.1 All notices to Class Counsel provided for in this Agreement shall be sent by email (to all email addresses set forth below) and by First-Class mail to all of the following:

THE MILLER LAW FIRM

E. Powell Miller
950 W. University Drive, Suite 300
Rochester, MI 48307
epm@millerlawpc.com

Chair of Settlement Class Counsel

MIGLIACCIO & RATHOD LLP

Nicholas A. Migliaccio
412 H. St. NE, Suite 302
Washington, DC 20002
T: (202) 470-3520
nmigliaccio@classlawdc.com

Settlement Class Counsel

SHUB & JOHNS LLC

Benjamin F. Johns
Four Tower Bridge,
200 Barr Harbor Drive, Ste 400
Conshohocken, PA 19428
bjohns@shublawyers.com

Settlement Class Counsel

MILBERG COLEMAN BRYSON PHILLIPS GROSSMAN PLLC

Gary M. Klinger
227 W. Monroe Street, Suite 2100
Chicago, IL 60606
T: (866) 252-0878
gklinger@milberg.com

Settlement Class Counsel

- 13.2 All notices to Wright & Filippis or Wright & Filippis's Counsel provided for in this Agreement shall be sent by email and First Class mail to the following:

Allan S. Rubin
JACKSON LEWIS P.C.
2000 Town Center
Suite 1650
Southfield, MI 48075
Allan.rubin@jacksonlewis.com

- 13.3 All notices to the Settlement Administrator provided for in this Agreement shall be sent by email and First Class mail to the following address:

Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc.
P.O. Box: *To Be Determined*
Address: *To Be Determined*
Email: *To Be Determined*

- 13.4 The notice recipients and addresses designated in this Section may be changed by written notice.

14. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 14.1 Representation by Counsel. The Class Representatives and Wright & Filippis represent and warrant that they have been represented by, and have consulted with, the counsel of their choice regarding the provisions, obligations, rights, risks, and legal effects of this Agreement and have been given the opportunity to review independently this Agreement with such legal counsel and agree to the particular language of the provisions herein.
- 14.2 Best Efforts. The Parties agree that they will make all reasonable efforts needed to reach the Effective Date and fulfill their obligations under this Agreement.
- 14.3 Contractual Agreement. The Parties understand and agree that all terms of this Agreement, including the Exhibits thereto, are contractual and are not a mere recital, and each signatory warrants that he, she, or it is competent and possesses the full and complete authority to execute and covenant to this Agreement on behalf of the Party that they or it represents.
- 14.4 Integration. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement among the Parties and no representations, warranties or inducements have been made to any Party concerning this Agreement other than the representations, warranties and covenants contained and memorialized herein.
- 14.5 Drafting. The Parties agree that no single Party shall be deemed to have drafted this Agreement, or any portion thereof, for purpose of the invocation of the doctrine of *contra proferentum*. This Settlement Agreement is a collaborative effort of the Parties and their attorneys that was negotiated on an arm's-length basis between parties of equal bargaining power. Accordingly, this Agreement shall be neutral, and no ambiguity shall be construed in favor of or against any of the Parties. The

Parties expressly waive any otherwise applicable presumption(s) that uncertainties in a contract are interpreted against the party who caused the uncertainty to exist.

- 14.6 Modification or Amendment. This Agreement may not be modified or amended, nor may any of its provisions be waived, except by a writing signed by the persons who executed this Agreement or their successors-in-interest.
- 14.7 Waiver. The failure of a Party hereto to insist upon strict performance of any provision of this Agreement shall not be deemed a waiver of such Party's rights or remedies or a waiver by such Party of any default by another Party in the performance or compliance of any of the terms of this Agreement. In addition, the waiver by one Party of any breach of this Agreement by any other Party shall not be deemed a waiver of any other prior or subsequent breach of this Agreement.
- 14.8 Severability. Should any part, term, or provision of this Agreement be declared or determined by any court or tribunal to be illegal or invalid, the Parties agree that the Court may modify such provision to the extent necessary to make it valid, legal, and enforceable. In any event, such provision shall be separable and shall not limit or affect the validity, legality or enforceability of any other provision hereunder.
- 14.9 Successors. This Settlement Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the heirs, successors and assigns of the Parties thereto.
- 14.10 Survival. The Parties agree that the terms set forth in this Agreement shall survive the signing of this Agreement.
- 14.11 Governing Law. All terms and conditions of this Agreement shall be governed by and interpreted according to the laws of the State of Michigan, without reference to its conflict of law provisions, except to the extent the federal law of the United States requires that federal law governs.
- 14.12 Interpretation.
- (a) Definitions apply to the singular and plural forms of each term defined.
 - (b) Definitions apply to the masculine, feminine, and neuter genders of each term defined.
 - (c) Whenever the words "include," "includes" or "including" are used in this Agreement, they shall not be limiting but rather shall be deemed to be followed by the words "without limitation."
- 14.13 No Precedential Value. The Parties agree and acknowledge that this Agreement carries no precedential value.
- 14.14 Fair and Reasonable. The Parties and their counsel believe this Agreement is a fair and reasonable compromise of the disputed claims, in the best interest of the Parties,

and have arrived at this Agreement as a result of arm's-length negotiations with the assistance of an experienced mediator.

- 14.15 Retention of Jurisdiction. The administration and consummation of the Settlement as embodied in this Agreement shall be under the authority of the Court, and the Court shall retain jurisdiction over the Settlement and the Parties for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Agreement.
- 14.16 Headings. Any headings contained herein are for informational purposes only and do not constitute a substantive part of this Agreement. In the event of a dispute concerning the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the headings shall be disregarded.
- 14.17 Exhibits. The exhibits to this Agreement and any exhibits thereto are an integral and material part of the Settlement. The exhibits to this Agreement are expressly incorporated by reference and made part of the terms and conditions set forth herein.
- 14.18 Counterparts and Signatures. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts. All executed counterparts and each of them shall be deemed to be one and the same instrument provided that counsel for the Parties to this Agreement shall exchange among themselves original signed counterparts. Digital signatures shall have the same force and effect as the original.
- 14.19 Facsimile and Electronic Mail. Transmission of a signed Agreement by facsimile or electronic mail shall constitute receipt of an original signed Agreement by mail.
- 14.20 No Assignment. Each Party represents and warrants that such Party has not assigned or otherwise transferred (via subrogation or otherwise) any right, title or interest in or to any of the Released Claims.
- 14.21 Deadlines. If any of the dates or deadlines specified herein falls on a weekend or legal holiday, the applicable date or deadline shall fall on the next Business Day. All reference to "days" in this Agreement shall refer to calendar days, unless otherwise specified. The Parties reserve the right, subject to the Court's approval, to agree to any reasonable extensions of time that might be necessary to carry out any of the provisions of this Agreement.
- 14.22 Dollar Amounts. All dollar amounts are in United States dollars, unless otherwise expressly stated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have caused this Agreement to be duly executed by their duly authorized counsel:

(signatures on following page(s))

THE MILLER LAW FIRM

Dated: , 2023

E. Powell Miller
Proposed Chair of Settlement Class Counsel

MIGLIACCIO & RATHOD LLP

Dated: , 2023

Nicholas A. Migliaccio
Proposed Settlement Class Counsel

SHUB & JOHNS LLC

Dated: , 2023

Benjamin F. Johns
Proposed Settlement Class Counsel

**MILBERG COLEMAN BRYSON
PHILLIPS GROSSMAN PLLC**

Dated: , 2023

Gary M. Klinger
Proposed Settlement Class Counsel

JACKSON LEWIS P.C.

Dated: , 2023



Allan S. Rubin
Counsel for Defendant, Wright & Filippis

THE MILLER LAW FIRM

Dated: 10/13/2023



E. Powell Miller
Proposed Chair of Settlement Class Counsel

MIGLIACCIO & RATHOD LLP

Dated: 10/13/2023



Nicholas A. Migliaccio
Proposed Settlement Class Counsel

SHUB & JOHNS LLC

Dated: 10/13/2023



Benjamin F. Johns
Proposed Settlement Class Counsel

**MILBERG COLEMAN BRYSON
PHILLIPS GROSSMAN PLLC**

Dated: 10/13/2023

/s/ Gary M. Klinger

Gary M. Klinger
Proposed Settlement Class Counsel

JACKSON LEWIS P.C.

Dated:

Allan S. Rubin

Counsel for Defendant, Wright & Filippis

Exhibit A

CLAIM FORM FOR WRIGHT & FILIPPIS DATA BREACH BENEFITS

*In re Wright & Filippis, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation,
Case No. 2:22-cv-12908-SFC-EAS (E.D. Mich.)*

COMPLETE AND SIGN THIS FORM AND FILE ONLINE NO LATER THAN **[DUE DATE]**
AT **www.xxxxxxxxx.com** OR FILE BY MAIL POSTMARKED BY **[due date]**.

*You **must** use this form to make a claim for a Documented Loss Payment, Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services, or
for a Cash Fund Payment.*

Questions? Call 1-888-xxx-xxxx or visit the website, www.xxxxxxxxx.com

CLASS MEMBER INFORMATION

Full Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Email Address: _____

(This field is required to receive free credit monitoring. If provided, we will also communicate with you about your claim primarily by email.)

Unique Claim Form Identifier: _____

Failure to add your Unique Claim Form Identifier will result in denial of your claim. If you received a notice of this Settlement by U.S. mail, your Unique Claim Form Identifier is on the envelope or postcard. If you misplaced your notice, please contact the claim administrator at 1-888-xxx-xxxx or [email address].

SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

Compensation for a Documented Loss Payment: Settlement Class Members who submit a valid and timely Claim Form are eligible to receive reimbursement of up to \$5,000 per Settlement Class Member a Documented Loss Payment that is reasonably traceable to the Data Breach. These Documented Losses include: (a) unreimbursed losses relating to fraud or identity theft; (b) professional fees including attorneys’ and accountants’ fees, and fees for credit repair services; (c) costs associated with freezing or unfreezing credit with any credit reporting agency; (d) credit monitoring costs that were incurred on or after November 18, 2022, that you attest were caused or otherwise incurred as a result of the Data Breach; and (e) miscellaneous expenses such as notary, data charges (if charges based on the

amount of data used), fax, postage, copying, mileage, cell phone charges (only if charged by the minute), and long-distance telephone charges. You must submit documentation of the Documented Losses as part of your Documented Loss Payment claim. This may include receipts or other documentation and may not be “self-prepared.” “Self-prepared” documents such as handwritten receipts are, by themselves, insufficient to receive reimbursement, but may be considered to add clarity or support to other submitted documentation.

Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services: In the alternative to the Documented Loss Payment or the Cash Fund Payment, Settlement Class Members may elect to claim three (3) years of 3-credit bureau credit monitoring and \$1 million in identity theft insurance, irrespective of whether they took advantage of any previous offering of credit monitoring from Wright & Filippis.

Cash Fund Payment: In the alternative to the Documented Loss Payment or the CMIS benefit, Class Members may submit a claim to receive a pro rata Settlement Payment in cash (“Cash Fund Payment”). Class Members who submit a Claim for a Cash Fund Payment will not be entitled to select any of the other Settlement Benefits.

Failure to provide all required information will result in your claim being rejected by the Settlement Administrator.

- | |
|---|
| <p>1. Did you receive a notice that your information may have been impacted in the Wright & Filippis Data Breach?
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> (<i>Proceed to Question 2</i>) No <input type="checkbox"/> (<i>You are not eligible to submit a claim if you were not sent a notice from Wright & Filippis concerning the Data Breach. If you are not certain whether you were sent that notice, please contact the claim administrator at 1-888-xxx-xxxx or [email address].</i>)</p> |
|---|

You may select *yes* for only ONE of the following options below:

CLAIM FOR REIMBURSEMENT FOR A DOCUMENTED LOSS PAYMENT

2. Do you wish to receive Reimbursement for a Documented Loss Payment?
 Yes No (Please proceed to Question 3)

Loss Type (Check all that apply)	Date of Loss	Amount of Loss	Description of Expense or Money Spent and Supporting Documents (Identify what you are attaching and why it is related to the Data Breach)
<input type="checkbox"/> Unreimbursed losses relating to fraud or identity theft			
<input type="checkbox"/> Professional fees including attorneys' and accountants' fees, and fees for credit repair services			
<input type="checkbox"/> Costs associated with freezing or unfreezing credit with any credit reporting agency			

Loss Type (Check all that apply)	Date of Loss	Amount of Loss	Description of Expense or Money Spent and Supporting Documents (Identify what you are attaching and why it is related to the Data Breach)
<input type="checkbox"/> Credit monitoring costs that were incurred on or after November 18, 2022, that you attest were caused or otherwise incurred as a result of the Data Breach			
<input type="checkbox"/> Miscellaneous expenses such as notary, data charges (if charged based on the amount of data used), fax, postage, copying, mileage, cell phone charges (only if charged by the minute), and long-distance telephone charges			

CLAIM FOR CREDIT MONITORING AND INSURANCE SERVICES

3. Do you wish to receive three (3) years of three-bureau credit monitoring?
 Yes (Please include your email address on the first page) No (Please proceed to Question 4)

CLAIM FOR A CASH FUND PAYMENT

4. Do you wish to receive a Cash Fund Payment?
 Yes (Please include your mailing address on the first page) No

CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

By submitting this Claim Form, I certify that I am a Settlement Class Member and am eligible to make a claim in this settlement and that the information provided in this Claim Form and any attachments is true and correct. I do hereby swear (or affirm), under penalty of perjury, that the information provided above is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and that any cash compensation or benefits I am claiming are based on losses or expenses I reasonably believe, to the best of my knowledge, were incurred as a result of the Data Breach.

I understand that this claim may be subject to audit, verification, and Court review and that the Settlement Administrator may require supplementation of this Claim or additional information from me. I also understand that all claim payments are subject to the availability of settlement funds and may be reduced, depending on the type of claim and the determinations of the Settlement Administrator.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Exhibit B

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

IN RE WRIGHT & FILIPPIS, LLC
DATA SECURITY BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No.: 2:22-cv-12908-SFC

Hon. Sean F. Cox

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

ORDER GRANTING FINAL APPROVAL

WHEREAS, on [*month day, year*], a Preliminary Approval Order was entered by the Court preliminarily approving the proposed Settlement pursuant to the terms of the Parties' Settlement Agreement, and directing that Notice be given to the Settlement Class.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the notice requirements set forth in the Settlement Agreement and in the Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Class was notified of the terms of the proposed Settlement, of the right of members of the Settlement Class to object or opt-out, and of the right of members of the Settlement Class to be heard at a Final Approval Hearing to determine, *inter alia*: (1) whether the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement are fair, reasonable, and adequate for the release of the claims contemplated by the Settlement Agreement; and (2) whether

the Final Approval Order and Judgment should be entered dismissing this Action with prejudice;

WHEREAS, a Final Approval Hearing was held on [*month day, year*]. Settlement Class Members were notified of their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing in support of or in opposition to the proposed Settlement, the award of attorney's fees, costs, and expenses to Class Counsel, and requested Service Awards to Class Representatives.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Court having heard the presentation of Settlement Class Counsel and counsel for Defendant, having reviewed all of the submissions presented with respect to the proposed Settlement, having determined that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, having considered the application for attorney's fees, expenses, and costs made by Settlement Class Counsel and the application for Service Awards to the Class Representatives, and having reviewed the materials in support thereof, and good cause appearing:

THIS COURT FINDS AND ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

1. This Final Approval Order hereby incorporates by reference the definitions in the Settlement Agreement and all terms used herein, except as otherwise expressly defined herein, shall have the same meanings as set forth in the Settlement Agreement.

2. For purposes only of the settlement of the Released Claims as to the Released Parties set forth in the Settlement Agreement (the “Settlement”), the Court hereby finally certifies the Settlement Class, as defined in the Court’s [*month day, year*] Preliminary Approval Order. ECF No. [xx]. Based on the record, the Court reconfirms the applicable provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure have been satisfied for purposes only of the Settlement.

3. In so holding, the Court finds that, solely for purposes of settlement, the Settlement Class meets all of the applicable requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(3).

4. The Court hereby finds, in the specific context of this Settlement, that: (i) the Settlement Class is so numerous that joinder of all Settlement Class Members is impracticable, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1); (ii) common questions of law and fact exist with regard to the Settlement Class, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2); (iii) Plaintiffs’ claims in this litigation are typical of those of Settlement Class Members, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3); and (iv) Plaintiffs’ interests do not conflict with, and are coextensive with, those of absent Settlement Class Members, all of whose claims arise from the identical factual predicate, and Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Counsel have adequately represented the interests of all Settlement Class Members, Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4).

5. The Court also finds that common issues of fact and law predominate over any questions affecting only individual members and that a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating this controversy. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3).

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Plaintiffs, Wright & Filippis, LLC (in this Action only and for purposes of this Settlement), and all Settlement Class Members and subject matter jurisdiction over the Action to approve the Settlement Agreement and all exhibits attached thereto under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

7. The Court finds that the Class Notice, website, and Notice Plan implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the Court's Preliminary Approval Order: (a) constituted the best practicable notice; (b) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of this Action, of their right to exclude themselves from or object to the proposed Settlement, of their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, of Plaintiffs Counsel's application for an award of attorneys' fee and expenses, and of Plaintiffs' application for a Service Award associated with the Action; (c) provided a full and fair opportunity to all Settlement Class Members to be heard with respect to the foregoing matters; and (d) met all applicable

requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, due process, and any other applicable rules or law.

8. There are [xx] objections and [xx] request for exclusion (i.e., opt-outs) to the Settlement. Any Settlement Class Members who timely and properly opted out from the settlement are identified in Exhibit [xx].

9. The Settlement Class, which will be bound by this Final Approval Order, shall include all members of the Settlement Class who did not submit timely and valid requests to be excluded from the Settlement Class.

10. Pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, this Court hereby finally approves the Settlement, as set forth in the Settlement Agreement.

11. This Court finds that the Settlement meets all requirements of Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and is, in all respects, fair, reasonable and adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class, including Plaintiffs.

12. This Court further finds that the Settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement is the result of arm's-length negotiations between experienced counsel representing the interests of the Parties, that Settlement Class Counsel and Plaintiffs adequately represented the Settlement Class for the purpose of entering into and implementing the Settlement Agreement, that the relief provided for the Settlement Class is adequate, and that the Settlement Agreement treats Settlement Class Members equitably relative to each other.

13. Accordingly, the Settlement embodied in the Settlement Agreement is hereby approved in all respects. The Parties are hereby directed to carry out the Settlement Agreement in accordance with all of its terms and provisions, including the termination provisions.

14. Notwithstanding the entry of this Final Approval Order, if the Settlement Agreement is validly terminated by Plaintiffs or Wright & Filippis, LLC, is disapproved or materially modified in whole or in part by the Court, any appellate court, or any other court of review, or does not become final, then the provisions of this Final Approval Order dismissing Plaintiffs' claims shall be null and void with respect to such Settlement; Plaintiffs' claims shall be reinstated; Wright & Filippis, LLC's defenses shall be reinstated; the certification of the Settlement Class and final approval of the proposed Settlement, and all actions associated with them, including but not limited to any requests for exclusion from the Settlement previously submitted and deemed to be valid, shall be vacated and be of no force and effect; the Settlement Agreement, including its exhibits, and any and all negotiations, documents, and discussions associated with it and the releases set forth herein, shall be without prejudice to the rights of any Party, and of no force or effect; and the Parties shall be returned to their respective positions as of the Execution Date of the Settlement Agreement. Notwithstanding the language in this Paragraph, any provision(s) in the Settlement Agreement that the Parties have agreed shall survive

its termination shall continue to have the same force and effect intended by the Parties.

15. The Escrow Account defined in the Settlement Agreement shall be established as a trust and as a fiduciary account (the “Settlement Fiduciary Account”). The Court approves the establishment of the Settlement Fiduciary Account under the Settlement Agreement as a qualified settlement fund pursuant to Section 468B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder.

16. Without affecting the finality of the Final Approval Order for purposes of appeal, the Court reserves exclusive jurisdiction over the implementation and enforcement of the Settlement Agreement and the Settlement contemplated thereby and over the enforcement of this Final Approval Order. The Court also retains exclusive jurisdiction over the Settlement, the Settlement Agreement, enforcement of Court orders relating to the Settlement and the Settlement Agreement, and the administration and consummation of the Settlement.

17. In addition, without affecting the finality of this Final Approval Order, Plaintiffs, Wright & Filippis, LLC, and the Settlement Class hereby irrevocably submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan for any suit, action, proceeding, or dispute arising out of or relating to this Final Approval Order or the Settlement Agreement. Any disputes involving

Plaintiffs, Wright & Filippis, LLC, or Settlement Class Members concerning the implementation of the Settlement Agreement shall be submitted to the Court.

18. Each Settling Class Member must execute a release and covenant not to sue in conformity with the Settlement Agreement, set forth in the Claim Form and Release, in order to receive any Settlement Relief defined in the Settlement Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, each Settling Class Member's claim shall be released pursuant to Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement, regardless of whether the Settling Class Member executes a release and covenant not to sue pursuant to this paragraph.

19. The Court hereby confirms the appointment of The Miller Law Firm, P.C. as Chair of Settlement Class Counsel, and Migliaccio & Rathod LLP, Shub & Johns LLC, and Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC as Settlement Class Counsel.

20. The Court hereby confirms the appointment of Plaintiffs Chiquita Braggs, Scott Hamilton, Diane Huff, Shawn Kolka, and Craig Mejia as Class Representatives.

21. The Court hereby confirms the appointment of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. and/or its affiliate Hilsoft Notifications as Settlement Administrator.

22. The Court hereby approves the Releasing Parties' release of their Released Claims as set forth in the Settlement Agreement and this Final Approval Order as of the Effective Date.¹

23. As of the Effective Date as defined in the Settlement Agreement, the release set forth in the Settlement Agreement shall be binding upon Plaintiffs, the Settlement Class, and the Releasing Parties as to Wright & Filippis, LLC and the Released Parties.

24. The Court declares that the Settlement Agreement and the Final Approval Order shall be binding on, and shall have *res judicata* and preclusive effect in, all pending and future lawsuits or other proceedings against Wright & Filippis, LLC involving Released Claims(s), and shall also be binding on the Releasing Parties and their respective successors and assigns, regardless of whether the

¹ The release under the Settlement Agreement, Section 4, provides as follows: Upon the Effective Date, and in consideration of the Settlement Benefits described herein, the Class Representatives and all Class Members identified in the settlement class list in accordance with Section 6.4, on behalf of themselves, their heirs, assigns, executors, administrators, predecessors, and successors, and any other person purporting to claim on their behalf, release and discharge all Released Claims, including Unknown Claims, against each of the Released Parties and agree to refrain from instituting, directing or maintaining any lawsuit, contested matter, adversary proceeding, or miscellaneous proceeding against each of the Released Parties that relates to the Data Breach or otherwise arises out of the same facts and circumstances set forth in the class action complaint in this Action. This Settlement releases claims against only the Released Parties. This Settlement does not release, and it is not the intention of the Parties to this Settlement to release, any claims against any third party. Nor does this Release apply to any Class Member who timely excludes himself or herself from the Settlement.

Releasing Party previously initiated or subsequently initiates individual litigation or other proceedings involving the Released Claims, and even if such Releasing Party never received actual notice of the Action or the Settlement.

25. The Court permanently bars and enjoins Releasing Parties from: (a) filing, commencing, prosecuting, intervening in, or participating (as class members or otherwise) in any other lawsuit or administrative, regulatory, arbitration, or other proceeding in any jurisdiction against Wright & Filippis, LLC or any of the Released Parties based on the Released Claims; (b) filing, commencing, or prosecuting a lawsuit or administrative, regulatory, arbitration, or other proceeding as a class action on behalf of any Settlement Class Members (including by seeking to amend a pending complaint to include class allegations or seeking class certification in a pending action), against Wright & Filippis, LLC or any of the Released Parties based on the Released Claims; or (c) organizing Settlement Class Members into a separate group, class, or subclass for purposes of pursuing as a purported class action any lawsuit or administrative, regulatory, arbitration, or other proceeding (including by seeking to amend a pending complaint to include class allegations, or seeking class certification in a pending action) against Wright & Filippis, LLC or any of the Released Parties based on the Released Claims.

26. Neither the Settlement Agreement (nor its exhibits), whether or not it shall become final, nor any negotiations, documents exchanged among Class

Counsel and Wright & Filippis, LLC in connection with settlement discussions, and discussions associated with them, nor the Final Approval Order and Final Judgment are or shall be deemed or construed to be an admission, adjudication, or evidence of: (a) any violation of any statute or law or of any liability or wrongdoing by Wright & Filippis, LLC or any Released Party; (b) the truth of any of the claims or allegations alleged in the Action; (c) the incurrence of any damage, loss, or injury by any Person; or (d) the propriety of certification of a class other than solely for purposes of the Settlement. Further, the Settlement negotiations, including any documents exchanged among Settlement Class Counsel and Wright & Filippis, LLC and any discussions associated with them, may not be discoverable, offered or received in evidence, or used directly or indirectly, in any way, whether in the Action or in any other action or proceeding of any nature, by any Person, except if warranted by existing law in connection with a dispute under the Settlement Agreement or an action (including this Action) in which the Settlement Agreement is asserted as a defense.

27. The Parties, without the need for approval from the Court, may adopt such amendments, modifications, and expansions of the Settlement Agreement and all exhibits thereto as (i) shall be consistent in all material respects with the Final Approval Order; and (ii) do not limit the rights of Settling Class Members.

28. Any data or other information provided by Settlement Class Members in connection with the submission of claims shall be held in strict confidence, available only to the Settlement Administrator, Class Counsel, Wright & Filippis, LLC's Counsel and experts or consultants acting on behalf of the Settlement Class. In no event shall a Settlement Class Member's data or personal information be made publicly available, except as provided for herein or upon Court Order for good cause shown.

29. The Claim Form and Release referenced in the Settlement Agreement in Section 7.1(a) & exhibit A thereto is approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate.

30. Settlement Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and expenses and Plaintiffs' application for Service Awards shall be the subject of a separate order by the Court.

31. Should any remaining amount of the Net Settlement Fund be economically not distributable, the Parties shall petition the Court for permission to distribute the remaining funds to an approved non-profit recipient, providing the Court with details of the proposed non-profit recipient.

SO ORDERED this _____ day of _____, _____.

HON. SEAN F. COX
United States District Judge

Exhibit C

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

IN RE WRIGHT & FILIPPIS, LLC
DATA SECURITY BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No.: 2:22-cv-12908-SFC

Hon. Sean F. Cox

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

FINAL JUDGMENT AND ORDER OF DISMISSAL

After conducting a final approval hearing on [*month day, year*], the Court granted Plaintiffs’ motion for final approval of the Class Action Settlement with Wright & Filippis, LLC, and Plaintiffs’ motion for an award of attorney’s fees, costs, and payment of Service Awards to the Settlement Class Representatives. Judgment is hereby **ENTERED**.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED:

1. This Final Judgment hereby incorporates by reference the definitions in the Settlement Agreement with Wright & Filippis, LLC dated [*month day, year*] (the “Settlement Agreement”), and all terms used herein, except as otherwise expressly defined herein, shall have the same meanings as set forth in the Settlement Agreement.

2. The Court finds that it has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) to enter this Final Judgment and that it has personal jurisdiction over Plaintiffs, Wright & Filippis, LLC (in this Action only and for purposes of this Settlement), and all Settlement Class Members.

3. Upon the Settlement Agreement becoming effective in accordance with its terms, all of the following claims shall be released. Specifically, per Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement:

Upon the Effective Date, and in consideration of the Settlement Benefits described herein, the Class Representatives and all Class Members identified in the settlement class list in accordance with Section 6.4, on behalf of themselves, their heirs, assigns, executors, administrators, predecessors, and successors, and any other person purporting to claim on their behalf, release and discharge all Released Claims, including Unknown Claims, against each of the Released Parties and agree to refrain from instituting, directing or maintaining any lawsuit, contested matter, adversary proceeding, or miscellaneous proceeding against each of the Released Parties that relates to the Data Breach or otherwise arises out of the same facts and circumstances set forth in the class action complaint in this Action. This Settlement releases claims against only the Released Parties. This Settlement does not release, and it is not the intention of the Parties to this Settlement to release, any claims against any third party. Nor does this Release apply to any Class Member who timely excludes himself or herself from the Settlement.

4. The Action and all Released Claims against Wright & Filippis, LLC and the Released Parties are hereby dismissed with prejudice and without fees or costs, other than as specified in the Settlement Agreement, including those costs of

Notice and administration; Service Awards to the Class Representatives; and Attorneys' Fee Award and Costs.

5. The Court, finding no just reason for delay, directs pursuant to Rule 54(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that the judgment of dismissal as to Hope College shall be final and entered forthwith.

SO ORDERED this _____ day of _____, _____.

HON. SEAN F. COX
United States District Judge

Exhibit D

If you were notified of a Data Breach occurring on or about January 26 to January 28, 2022 involving Wright & Filippis, you may be entitled to benefits from a settlement.

A federal court has authorized this Notice.

This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.

- A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Wright & Filippis, LLC (“W&F” or “Defendant”) regarding a ransomware-type cybersecurity attack on W&F’s network and computer systems (the “Data Breach”), that potentially resulted in unauthorized access to names, dates of birth, patient numbers, social security numbers, driver’s license numbers or state ID financial account numbers, and/or medical health insurance information (the “Private Information”) of Settlement Class Members.
- You are a “Settlement Class Member” if you were mailed a notice letter notifying you that your Private Information was potentially compromised in the Data Breach that occurred on or about January 26 to January 28, 2022.
- Settlement Class Members can submit a Claim Form for one of the following:
 1. **Documented Loss Payment:** Reimbursement of up to \$5,000 in the form of a Documented Loss Payment related to the Data Breach; or
 2. **Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services (“CMIS”):** Three (3) years of 3-credit bureau credit monitoring and \$1 million in identity theft insurance, irrespective of whether they took advantage of any previous offering of credit monitoring from Wright & Filippis; or
 3. **Cash Fund Payment:** A pro rata Settlement Payment in cash (“Cash Fund Payment”). Class Members who submit a Claim for a Cash Fund Payment will not be entitled to select any of the other Settlement Benefits.

This Notice may affect your rights. Please read it carefully.

Your Legal Rights and Options		Deadline
Submit a Claim Form	To get Settlement benefits for a Documented Loss Payment, Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services, or a Cash Fund Payment, you must submit a Claim Form. You do <u>not</u> need to submit a Claim Form to receive Automatic Benefits.	-DATE-
Exclude Yourself	Get no Settlement benefits. Keep your right to file your own lawsuit against the Defendant about the legal claims in this case.	-DATE-
Object	Tell the Court why you do not like the Settlement. You will still be bound by the Settlement if the Court approves it.	-DATE-
Do Nothing	Get no Settlement benefits. Be bound by the Settlement.	

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxxxx.com or call 1-888-XXX-XXXX

- These rights and options, **and the deadlines to exercise them**, are explained in this Notice.
- The Court in charge of this case must still decide whether to approve the Settlement and the requested attorneys’ fees and costs. No Settlement benefits or payments will be provided unless the Court approves the Settlement and it becomes final.

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25. How do I get more information?

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxx.com or call 1-888-XXX-XXXX

BASIC INFORMATION

1. Why is this Notice being provided?

A federal court authorized this Notice because you have the right to know about the proposed Settlement of this class action lawsuit and about all of your rights and options before the Court decides whether to grant final approval to the Settlement. This Notice explains the lawsuit, the Settlement, your legal rights, what benefits are available, who is eligible for the benefits, and how to get them.

The Honorable Sean F. Cox and Magistrate Elizabeth A. Stafford of the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Michigan are overseeing this class action. The case is known as *In Re Wright & Filippis, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation*, Case No. 2:22-cv-12908-SFC-EAS (E.D. Mich.) (the “Litigation”). The people who filed this lawsuit are called the “Plaintiffs” or “Representative Plaintiffs” and the company sued, Wright & Filippis, LLC, is called “W&F” or the “Defendant.”

2. What is this lawsuit about?

The Plaintiffs allege that on or about January 26 to January 28, 2022, an unauthorized user launched a ransomware-type cybersecurity attack on W&F’s network and computer systems (the “Data Breach”), which potentially resulted in unauthorized access to names, dates of birth, patient numbers, social security numbers, driver’s license numbers or state ID financial account numbers, and/or medical health insurance information (the “Private Information”) of Settlement Class Members.

The Defendant denies any wrongdoing, and no court or other entity has made any judgment or other determination of any wrongdoing, or that any law has been violated. The Defendant denies these and all other claims made in the Litigation. By entering into the Settlement, the Defendant is not admitting any wrongdoing.

3. Why is the lawsuit a class action?

In a class action, Representative Plaintiffs sue on behalf of all people who have similar claims. Together, all these people are called a Settlement Class or Settlement Class Members. One court resolves the issues for all Settlement Class Members, except for those Settlement Class Members who timely exclude themselves (opt out) from the Settlement Class.

The Representative Plaintiffs in this case are Chiquita Braggs, Scott Hamilton, Diane Huff, Shawn Kolka, and Craig Mejia.

4. Why is there a settlement?

Plaintiffs and the Defendant do not agree about the claims made in this Litigation. The Litigation has not gone to trial, and the Court has not decided in favor of the Plaintiffs or the Defendant. Instead, Plaintiffs and the Defendant have agreed to settle the Litigation. Plaintiffs and the attorneys for the Settlement Class (“Class Counsel”) believe the Settlement is best for all Settlement Class Members because of the Settlement benefits and the risks and uncertainty associated with continued litigation and the nature of the defenses raised by the Defendant.

WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE SETTLEMENT?

5. How do I know if I am part of the settlement?

You are a Settlement Class Member if you were mailed a notice letter notifying you that your Private Information was potentially compromised in the Data Breach that occurred on or about January 26 to January 28, 2022.

6. Are there exceptions to being included in the settlement?

Yes. Excluded from the Settlement Class are (1) Defendant and its respective officers and directors; (2) all Settlement Class Members who timely and validly request exclusion from the Settlement Class; (3) the Judge assigned to evaluate the fairness of the settlement; and (4) any other Person found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, abiding or abetting the criminal activity occurrence of the Data Breach or who pleads *nolo contendere* (a legal term that means “I do not wish to contend”) to any such charge

7. What if I am not sure whether I am part of the settlement?

If you are still not sure whether you are a Settlement Class Member, you may go to the Settlement website at www.xxxxxxxx.com or call the Claims Administrator’s toll-free number at 1-888-xxx-xxxx.

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS – WHAT YOU GET IF YOU QUALIFY

8. What does the settlement provide?

If you are a Settlement Class Member, you may be able to recover the following Claimed Benefits as part of the Settlement:

CLAIMED BENEFITS:

All Settlement Class Members must submit a valid and timely Claim Form to receive any or all of the following Claimed Benefits:

1. Documented Loss Payment

Settlement Class Members who submit a valid and timely Claim Form are eligible to receive reimbursement of up to \$5,000 per Settlement Class Member for their Documented Loss that is reasonably traceable to the Data Breach.

These Documented Losses include:

- (1) Unreimbursed losses relating to fraud or identity theft;
- (2) Professional fees including attorneys’ and accountants’ fees, and fees for credit repair services;
- (3) Costs associated with freezing or unfreezing credit with any credit reporting agency;
- (4) Credit monitoring costs that were incurred on or after November, 18, 2022, that you attest were caused or otherwise incurred as a result of the Data Breach; and
- (5) Miscellaneous expenses such as notary, data charges (if charged based on the amount of data used) fax, postage, copying, mileage, cell phone charges (only if charged by the minute), and long-distance telephone charges.

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxx.com or call 1-888-XXX-XXXX

You must submit documentation of the Documented Losses as part of your Documented Loss Payment Claim. This may include receipts or other documentation and may not be “self-prepared.” “Self-prepared” documents such as handwritten receipts are, by themselves, insufficient to receive reimbursement, but may be considered to add clarity or support to other submitted documentation.

2. Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services (“CMIS”)

In the alternative to the Documented Loss Payment or the Cash Fund Payment, class members may elect to claim three years of CMIS to be provided by a vendor agreed upon by the parties. The CMIS benefit will provide at a minimum three credit bureau monitoring services and \$1 million in identity theft insurance. Said CMIS benefits will be available to class members irrespective of whether they took advantage of any previous offering of credit monitoring from Wright & Filippis. Individuals who elected to utilize a previous offering of CMIS from Wright & Filippis, or who obtained CMIS services from another provider as a result of the Data Breach, will be permitted to postpone activation of their CMIS settlement benefit for up to 12 months.

3. Cash Fund Payment

In the alternative to the Documented Loss Payment or the CMIS benefit, Class Members may submit a claim to receive a pro rata Settlement Payment in cash (“Cash Fund Payment”). The amount of each Cash Fund Payment shall be calculated by dividing the remaining Net Settlement Funds by the number of valid claims submitted for Cash Fund Payments, after the CMIS benefit and the Document Loss Payments have been made. Class Members who submit a Claim for a Cash Fund Payment will not be entitled to select any of the other Settlement Benefits.

9. What are the Released Claims?

The Settlement Agreement in **Sections 4, 1.36 and 1.37** describes the Release, Released Claims, and Released Parties in necessary legal terminology, so please read this section carefully. The Settlement Agreement is available at www.xxxxxxxx.com or in the public Court records on file in this lawsuit. For questions regarding the Releases or Released Claims and what the language in the Settlement Agreement means, you can also contact one of the lawyers listed in **Questions 14 & 19** of this Notice for free, or you can talk to your own lawyer at your own expense.

10. What are the Released Claims?

The Settlement Agreement in **Sections 4, 1.36 and 1.37** describes the Release, Released Claims, and Released Parties in necessary legal terminology, so please read this section carefully. The Settlement Agreement is available at www.xxxxxxxx.com or in the public Court records on file in this lawsuit. For questions regarding the Releases or Released Claims and what the language in the Settlement Agreement means, you can also contact one of the lawyers listed in **Questions 14 & 19** of this Notice for free, or you can talk to your own lawyer at your own expense.

HOW TO GET BENEFITS FROM THE SETTLEMENT

11. How do I make a claim for Settlement Benefits?

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxx.com or call 1-888-XXX-XXXX

To submit a claim for reimbursement for a Documented Loss Payment, CMIS, or Cash Fund Payment, you must timely submit a valid Claim Form. Settlement Class Members seeking benefits under the Settlement must complete and submit a Claim Form to the Claims Administrator, postmarked or submitted online on or before MONTH, DAY, YEAR. Claim Forms may be submitted online at www.xxxxxxxx.com or printed from the Settlement website and mailed to the Claims Administrator at the address on the form. The quickest way to submit a claim is online. Claim Forms are also available by calling 1-888-xxx-xxxx or by writing to:

Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc.
Address: xxxxxxxx

12. What happens if my contact information changes after I submit a claim?

If you change your mailing address after you submit a Claim Form, it is your responsibility to inform the Claims Administrator of your updated information. You may notify the Claims Administrator of any changes by calling 1-888-xxx-xxxx or by writing to:

Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc.
Address: xxxxxxxx

13. When will I receive my Settlement benefits?

If you file a timely and valid Claim Form, payment will be provided by the Claims Administrator after the Settlement is approved by the Court and becomes final.

It may take time for the Settlement to be approved and become final. Please be patient and check www.xxxxxxxx.com for updates.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

14. Do I have a lawyer in this case?

Yes, the Court has appointed The Miller Law Firm, P.C. as Chair of Class Counsel and Migliaccio & Rathod LLP, Shub & Johns LLC, and Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC as Class Counsel to represent you and the Settlement Class for the purposes of this Settlement. You may hire your own lawyer at your own cost and expense if you want someone other than Class Counsel to represent you in this litigation.

15. How will Class Counsel be paid?

Class Counsel will file a motion asking the Court to award attorneys' fees and costs not to exceed (1/3) of the Settlement Fund, or approximately **\$966,666.66**. They will also ask the Court to approve service awards for up to \$1,500 to each of the Class Representatives for participating in this Litigation and for their efforts in achieving the Settlement. If awarded by the Court, attorneys' fees and costs and the service awards will be paid out of the Settlement Fund. The Court may award less than these amounts.

Class Counsel's application for attorneys' fees, costs, and service awards will be made available on the Settlement website at www.xxxxxxxx.com before the deadline for you to comment or object to the Settlement.

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxx.com or call 1-888-XXX-XXXX

OPTING OUT FROM THE SETTLEMENT

If you are a Settlement Class Members and want to keep any right you may have to sue or continue to sue the Defendant on your own based on the claim raised in this Litigation or released by the Released Claims, then you must take steps to get out of the Settlement. This is called excluding yourself from or “opting out” of the Settlement.

16. How do I get out of the Settlement?

To opt out of the Settlement, you must mail a written notice of intent to opt out. The written notice must be signed, include your name and address, and clearly state that you wish to be excluded from the Settlement Class.

The opt-out request must be **postmarked** and set to the Claims Administrator at the following address by MONTH, DAY, 202X:

Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc.
Address: xxxxxxxx

You cannot exclude yourself by telephone or by email.

17. If I opt out, can I get anything from the Settlement?

No. If you opt out, you give up any right to sue the Defendant and Released Parties for the claims this Settlement resolves and Releases relating to the Data Breach. You must opt out of this Litigation to start or continue with your own lawsuit or be part of any other lawsuit against the Defendant or any of the Released Parties. If you have a pending lawsuit, speak to your lawyer in that case immediately.

18. If I do not opt out, can I sue the Defendant for the same thing later?

No. Unless you opt out, you give up any right to sue the Defendant and Released Parties for the claims this Settlement resolves and Releases relating to the Data Breach. You must opt out of this Litigation to start or continue with your own lawsuit or be part of any other lawsuit against the Defendant or any of the Released Parties. If you have a pending lawsuit, speak to your lawyer in that case immediately.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

19. How do I tell the Court that I do not like the Settlement?

If you are a Settlement Class Member, you can tell the Court you do not agree with all or any part of the Settlement or requested attorneys’ fees and costs. You can also give reasons why you think the Court should not approve the Settlement or attorneys’ fees and costs. To object, you must file timely written notice as provided below no later than **-DATE-**, stating you object to the Settlement. The objection must include all the following additional information:

- (1) Your full name and address;
- (2) The case name and docket number, *In Re Wright & Filippis, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation*, Case No. 2:22-cv-12908-SFC-EAS (E.D. Mich.);

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxx.com or call 1-888-XXX-XXXX

- (3) Information identifying you as a Settlement Class Member, including proof that you are a member of the Settlement Class (e.g., copy of your settlement notice, copy of original notice of the Data Breach, or a statement explaining why you believe you are a Settlement Class Member);
- (4) A written statement of all reasons for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection you believe is applicable;
- (5) The identity of any and all counsel representing you in connection with the objection;
- (6) A statement whether you and/or your counsel will appear at the Final Fairness Hearing; and
- (7) Your signature or the signature of your duly authorized attorney or other duly authorized representative (if any) representing you in connection with the objection.

To be timely, written notice of an objection in the appropriate form containing the case name and docket number (*In Re Wright & Filippis, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation*, Case No. 2:22-cv-12908-SFC-EAS (E.D. Mich.)) must be filed with the Court by **-DATE-**, with copies to Class Counsel and Counsel for Defendant:

Court	Class Counsel	Counsel for Defendant
Hon. Sean F. Cox United States District Court Eastern District of Michigan Theodore Levin U.S. Courthouse 231 W. Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Michigan 48226	The Miller Law Firm, P.C 950 W. University Dr., Ste. 300 Rochester, MI 48307 <i>Chair of Settlement Class Counsel</i> Migliaccio & Rathod LLP 412 H. St. NE, Suite 302 Washington, DC 20002 <i>Settlement Class Counsel</i> Shub & Johns LLP Four Tower Bridge, 200 Barr Harbor Drive, Ste 400 Conshohocken, PA 19428 <i>Settlement Class Counsel</i> Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC 227 W. Monroe Street, Ste 2100 Chicago, IL 60606 Tel: 866-247-0047 gklinger@milberg.com <i>Settlement Class Counsel</i>	Allan S. Rubin Marlo Johnson Roebuck Daniel C. Waslawski Jackson Lewis P.C. 2000 Town Center, Ste. 1650 Southfield, MI 48075

Any Settlement Class Member who fails to comply with the requirements for objecting in Section 6 of the Settlement Agreement waives and forfeits any and all rights they may have to appear separately and/or to object to the Settlement Agreement and will be bound by all the

terms of the Settlement Agreement and by all proceedings, orders and judgments in the Litigation.

The objector or his or her counsel may also file Objections with the Court through the Court's Electronic Claims Filing system, with service on Proposed Settlement Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel made through the Electronic Claims Filing system. For all objections mailed to Proposed Settlement Class Counsel and counsel for Defendant, Settlement Class Counsel will file them with the Court with the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement.

20. What is the difference between objecting and asking to opt out?

Objecting is simply telling the Court you do not like something about the Settlement or requested attorneys' fees and costs. You can object only if you stay in the Settlement Class (meaning you do not opt out of the Settlement). Opting out of the Settlement is telling the Court you do not want to be part of the Settlement Class or the Settlement. If you opt out, you cannot object to the Settlement.

THE FINAL FAIRNESS HEARING

21. When and where will the Court decide whether to approve the Settlement?

The Court will hold a Final Fairness Hearing on -DATE-, at -TIME- before Judge Sean F. Cox and Magistrate Elizabeth A. Stafford, at United State District Court, Eastern District of Michigan, United States Post Office Bldg., 1000 Washington Ave., Room 214, Bay City, MI 48708.

At this hearing, the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and decide whether to approve the Settlement, Class Counsels' application for attorneys' fees, costs and expenses, and the service awards to the Plaintiff. If there are objections, the Court will consider them. The Court will also listen to people who have asked to speak at the hearing.

Note: The date and time of the Final Fairness Hearing are subject to change. The Court may also decide to hold the hearing via Zoom or by phone. Any change will be posted at www.W&FSettlement.com.

22. Do I have to attend the Final Fairness Hearing?

No. Class Counsel will answer any questions the Court may have. However, you are welcome to attend at your own expense. If you send an objection, you do not have to come to Court to discuss it. As long as you timely file or mail your written objection, the Court will consider it.

23. May I speak at the Final Fairness Hearing?

Yes, as long as you do not exclude yourself (opt out), you can (but do not have to) participate and speak for yourself in this Litigation and Settlement. This is called making an appearance. You also can have your own lawyer speak for you, but you will have to pay for the lawyer yourself. If you want to appear, or if you want your own lawyer instead of Class Counsel to speak for you at the hearing, you must follow all of the procedures for objecting to the Settlement listed in Question 19 above—and specifically include a statement whether you and your counsel will appear at the Final Fairness Hearing.

IF YOU DO NOTHING

24. What happens if I do nothing at all?

If you are a Settlement Class Member and you do nothing, you will not receive any Settlement benefits. You will give up rights explained in the “Opting Out from the Settlement” section of this Notice, including your right to start a lawsuit, continue with a lawsuit, or be part of any other lawsuit against the Defendant, the Related Entities, or any of the Released Persons about the legal issues in this Litigation that are released by the Settlement Agreement relating to the Data Breach.

GETTING MORE INFORMATION

25. How do I get more information?

This notice summarizes the proposed Settlement. Complete details are provided in the Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Agreement and other related documents are available at www.xxxxxxx.com, by calling 1-888-xxx-xxxx, or by writing to:

Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc.
Address: xxxxxxxx

**PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR
THE COURT’S CLERK OFFICE REGARDING THIS NOTICE.**

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxxx.com or call 1-888-XXX-XXXX

Exhibit E

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

IN RE WRIGHT & FILIPPIS, LLC
DATA SECURITY BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No.: 2:22-cv-12908-SFC

Hon. Sean F. Cox

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION
FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION
SETTLEMENT AND PROVIDING NOTICE**

This case is before the Court on Plaintiffs Chiquita Braggs's, Scott Hamilton's, Diane Huff's, Shawn Kolka's, and Craig Mejia's (collectively, "Plaintiffs") Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of the Class Action Settlement (the "Motion"). The Court, having considered the Motion, the supporting brief, the Parties' Settlement Agreement dated October 13, 2023 (the "Settlement Agreement"), attached hereto as Exhibit 1; the proposed Long Form Notice, Short Form Notice, and Claim Form (attached as Exhibits A, B, and C, respectively, to the Settlement Agreement); the pleadings and other papers filed in this Action; and the statements of counsel and the Parties, and for good cause shown.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED as follows:

Preliminary Approval of Settlement Agreement

1. Unless otherwise defined herein, all terms that are capitalized herein shall have the meanings ascribed to those terms in the Settlement Agreement.
2. This Court has jurisdiction over the Litigation, Plaintiffs, all Settlement Class Members, Defendant Wright & Filippis, LLC (“W&F” or “Defendant”), and any party to any agreement that is part of or related to the Settlement.
3. The Court finds that the proposed Settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement is sufficiently fair, reasonable and adequate such that it is hereby preliminary approved and notice of the settlement should be provided to the Settlement Class Members and that a hearing shall be held as set forth below.

Class Certification

4. Solely for purposes of the Settlement, the Court conditionally certifies the following class pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(3) (“Settlement Class”):

All natural persons whose Private Information was compromised in the Data Breach, including all individuals who were sent the Notice of Data Privacy Incident on or around November 18, 2022.

5. Excluded from the Settlement Class are: (i) Defendant and its respective officers and directors; (ii) all Settlement Class Members who timely and validly request exclusion from the Settlement Class; (iii) the Judge assigned to evaluate the fairness of this settlement; and (iv) any other Person found by a court

of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity occurrence of the Data Incident or who pleads nolo contendere to any such charge.

6. Subject to final approval of the Settlement, the Court finds and concludes for settlement purposes only that the prerequisites to a class action, set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b), are satisfied in that:

- a. The Settlement Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable;
- b. There are questions of law of fact common to the Settlement Class;
- c. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel (as defined below) fairly and adequately represent that Settlement Class;
- d. The claims of Plaintiffs are typical of those of Settlement Class Members;
- e. Common issues predominate over any individual issues affecting the members of the Settlement Class;
- f. Plaintiffs fairly and adequately protect and represent the interests of all members of the Settlement Class, and Plaintiffs' interests are aligned with the interests of all other members of the Settlement Class; and

g. Settlement of the Litigation on a class-action basis is superior to other means of resolving this matter.

7. The Court appoints The Miller Law Firm P.C. as Chair of Settlement Class Counsel and Migliaccio & Rathod LLP, Shub & Johns LLP, and Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC as Settlement Class Counsel, having determined that the requirements of Rule 23(g) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure are fully satisfied by this appointment.

8. The Court hereby appoints Chiquita Braggs, Scott Hamilton, Diane Huff, Shawn Kolka, and Craig Mejia as the Class Representatives for settlement purposes only on behalf of the Settlement Class.

Notice to Settlement Class Members

9. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e), the Court approves the Long Form Notice and the Short Form Notice (the “Settlement Notices”), attached as Exhibits A and B, respectively, to the Settlement Agreement and attached to this Order as Exhibit 1, and finds that the dissemination of the Settlement Notices substantially in the manner and form set forth in §§ 6.1-6.3 of the Settlement Agreement attached as Exhibit 1 to this Order complies fully with the requirements of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process of law, and is the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

10. The Court further approves the Claim Form, substantially similar to Exhibit C to the Settlement Agreement attached as Exhibit 1 to this Order, which will be available both on the Settlement Website and by request.

11. The notice procedures described above are hereby found to be the best means of providing notice under the circumstances and, when completed, shall constitute due and sufficient notice of the proposed Settlement Agreement and the Final Approval Hearing to all persons affected by and/or entitled to participate in the Settlement Agreement, in full compliance with the notice requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process of law.

12. The Court hereby orders that, within five (5) days of entry of this Order, W&F shall provide to the Claims Administrator the contact information of Settlement Class Members, including names and physical addresses, that is currently in W&F's possession.

13. No later than thirty-five (35) days from the date of this Order preliminarily approving the Settlement ("Notice Commencement Date"), Class Counsel shall cause the Claims Administrator to send via U.S. mail the Short Form Notice to each Settlement Class member and shall cause to be published the Long Form Notice, thereby making it available to the rest of the Settlement Class as stated in the proposed Notice Plan.

14. Contemporaneously with seeking Final Approval of the Settlement, Class Counsel and W&F shall cause to be filed with the Court an appropriate affidavit or declaration from the Claims Administrator with respect to complying with the Notice Plan.

15. All costs incurred in disseminating and otherwise in connection with the Settlement Notices shall be paid from the Settlement Fund.

16. The Settlement Notices and Claim Form satisfy the requirements of due process and of Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and thus are approved for dissemination to the Settlement Class. The Claim Form shall be made available to the Settlement Class as set forth on the Notice Plan and shall be made available to any potential Class Member that requests one.

**Responses by Settlement Class Members and the
Scheduling of the Final Approval Hearing**

17. Settlement Class Members may opt-out or object up to sixty (60) days from the Notice Commencement Date (the “Opt-Out Deadline”).

18. Any members of the Settlement Class who or that wishes to be excluded (“opt out”) from the Settlement Class must send a written request to the designated Post Office Box established by the Claims Administrator postmarked on or before the Opt-Out Deadline. Members of the Settlement Class may not opt-out of the Settlement by submitting requests to opt-out as a group or class, but must in each instance individually and personally sign and submit an opt-out request. All

Settlement Class Members that opt-out of the Settlement will not be eligible to receive any benefits under the Settlement, will not be bound by any further orders or judgments entered for or against the Settlement Class, and will preserve their ability to independently pursue any claims they may have against W&F.

19. Any member of the Settlement Class who does not properly and timely opt-out of the Settlement shall, upon entry of the Order and Final Judgment, be bound by all the terms and provisions of the Settlement Agreement and Release, whether or not such Settlement Class Member objected to the Settlement and whether or not such Settlement Class Member received consideration under the Settlement Agreement.

20. The Court adopts the following schedule for the remaining events in this case, which ensures that the appropriate state and federal officials are served with the notification required by the Class Action Fairness Act:

Event	Date
W&F provides CAFA Notice required by 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)	Within 10 days after the filing of this Motion
W&F to provide contact information for Settlement Class Members	Within 5 days after entry of Preliminary Approval Order
Notice Program commences	Within 35 days after entry of Preliminary Approval Order
Notice Program concludes	Within 45 days after entry of Preliminary Approval Order

Compliance with CAFA Waiting Period under 28 U.S.C. § 1715(d):	90 days after the appropriate governmental offices are served with CAFA notice
Postmark deadline for request for exclusion (opt-out) or objections:	60 days after commencement of Notice Program
Deadline to file Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorneys' Fees, Expenses, and Service Awards:	No later than 14 days prior to the deadline for request for exclusion (opt-out) or objections
Deadline to file Plaintiffs' Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement Agreement	No later than 14 days prior to the Final Fairness Hearing
Postmark/Filing deadline for members of the Class to file claims	90 days after commencement of the Notice Program
Deadline for Plaintiffs to file any Response to Objections or Supplement to Motion for Final Approval	No later than 7 days prior to the Final Fairness Hearing
Deadline for Claims Administrator to file or cause to be filed, if necessary, a supplemental declaration with the Court	At least 5 days prior to the Final Fairness Hearing
Final Approval Hearing	To be set by the Court and held at the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Theodore Levin U.S. Courthouse, 231 W. Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, MI 48226 in Courtroom ___ and/or by virtual attendance, details of which to be provided before the Final Approval Hearing on the Settlement Website.

21. A hearing on the Settlement (the "Final Approval Hearing") shall be held before this Court on a date set by the Court.

22. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will consider (a) the fairness, reasonableness, and adequacy of the proposed class Settlement and whether the Settlement should be granted final approval by the Court; (b) dismissal with prejudice of the Litigation; (c) entry of an order including the Release; (d) entry of the Final Approval Order; and (e) entry of final judgment in this Litigation. Class Counsel's application for award of attorney's fees and costs, and request for the Court to award a service award to the named Plaintiffs, shall also be heard at the time of the hearing.

23. The date and time of the Final Approval Hearing shall be subject to adjournment by the Court without further notice to the members of the Settlement Class, other than that which may be posted by the Court. Should the Court adjourn the date for the Final Approval Hearing, that shall not alter the deadlines for mailing and publication of notice, the Opt-Out deadline, or the deadlines for submissions of settlement objections, claims, and notices of intention to appear at the Final Approval Hearing unless those dates are explicitly changed by subsequent Order. The Court may also decide to hold the hearing via zoom or telephonically. Instructions on how to appear at the Final Approval Hearing will be posted on the Settlement Website.

24. Any person or entity who or which does not elect to be excluded from the Settlement Class may, but need not, enter an appearance through its own

attorney. Settlement Class Members that do not timely object or opt out and that do not have an attorney enter an appearance on their behalf will be represented by Class Counsel.

25. Any person or entity who or which does not elect to be excluded from the Settlement Class may object to the proposed Settlement. Any Settlement Class Member may object to, among other things, (a) the proposed Settlement, (b) entry of Final Approval Order and the judgment approving the Settlement, (c) Class Counsel's application for fees and expenses, or (d) the service award request, by mailing a written objection, with a postmark date no later than the Objection Date, to Class Counsel and W&F's counsel. The Settlement Class Member making the objection (the "Objector") or his or her counsel may also file an objection with the Court through the Court's Electronic Court Filing ("ECF") system, with service on Class Counsel and W&F's Counsel made through the ECF system. For all objections mailed to Class Counsel and counsel for W&F, Class Counsel will file them with the Court with the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement.

26. The Objector's objection must be either (1) filed with the Court no later than sixty (60) days after the Notice Commencement Date or (2) mailed to Class Counsel and W&F's counsel, with a postmark date of no later than sixty (60) days after the Notice Commencement Date. To be valid, the objection must include: (i) the Objector's full name and address; (ii) the case name and docket number, *In Re*

Wright & Filippis, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation, Case No. 2:22-cv-12908-SFC-EAS (E.D. Mich.); (iii) information identifying the Objector as a Settlement Class Member, including proof that the Objector is a member of the Settlement Class (e.g., copy of the Objector's settlement notice, copy of original notice of the Data Incident, or a statement explaining why the Objector believes he or she is a Settlement Class Member); (iv) a written statement of all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection the Objector believes applicable; (v) the identity of any and all counsel representing the Objector in connection with the objection; (vi) a statement whether the Objector and/or his or her counsel will appear at the Final Fairness Hearing; and (vii) the Objector's signature or the signature of the Objector's duly authorized attorney or other duly authorized representative (if any) representing him or her in connection with the objection.

27. Only Settlement Class Members that have filed and served valid and timely notices of objection shall be entitled to be heard at the Final Approval Hearing. Any Settlement Class Member who does not timely file and serve an objection in writing in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Class Notice and mandated in this Order shall be deemed to have waived any objection to (a) the Settlement; (b) the Release; (c) entry of Final Approval Order or any judgment; (d) Class Counsel's application for fees, costs, and expenses; and/or (e) the service

award request for the named Plaintiffs, whether by appeal, collateral attack, or otherwise.

28. Settlement Class Members need not appear at the hearing or take any other action to indicate their approval of the Settlement.

29. Upon entry of the Order and Final Judgment, all members of the Settlement Class that have not personally and timely requested to be excluded from the Settlement Class will be enjoined from proceeding against W&F with respect to all of the Released Claims.

30. W&F shall cause to be prepared and sent all notices that are required by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”) as specified in 28 U.S.C. § 1715. The costs associated with providing notice under CAFA shall be paid from the Settlement Fund.

31. Class Counsel and counsel for W&F shall cooperate promptly and fully in the preparation of such notices, including providing W&F with any and all information in its possession necessary for the preparation of these notices. W&F shall provide, or cause to be provided, courtesy copies of the notices to Class Counsel for the purpose of implementing the settlement. W&F shall provide notice to Class Counsel of compliance with the CAFA requirements within ten (10) days of providing notice to Attorneys General under CAFA.

Administration of the Settlement

32. The Court hereby appoints the claims administrator proposed by the parties, Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Claims Administrator”). Responsibilities of the Claims Administrator shall include: (a) establishing a post office box for purposes of communicating with Settlement Class Members; (b) disseminating notice to the Class; (c) developing a website to enable Settlement Class Members to access documents; (d) accepting and maintaining documents sent from Settlement Class Members relating to claims administration; and (e) distributing settlement checks to Settlement Class Members. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the Claims Administrator and costs of administration shall be paid from the Settlement Fund.

33. In the event the Settlement Agreement and the proposed Settlement are terminated in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Settlement Agreement—the Settlement Agreement, the proposed Settlement, and all related proceedings shall, except as expressly provided to the contrary in the Settlement Agreement, become null and void, shall have no further force and effect, and Settlement Class Members shall retain all of their current rights to assert any and all claims against W&F and any other Released Entity, and W&F and any other Released Entities shall retain any and all of their current defenses and arguments thereto (including but not limited to arguments that the requirements of Fed. R. Civ.

P. 23(a) and (b)(3) are not satisfied for purposes of continued litigation). The Litigation shall thereupon revert forthwith to its respective procedural and substantive status prior to the date of execution of the Settlement Agreement and shall proceed as if the Settlement Agreement and all other related orders and papers had not been executed.

34. Neither this Order nor the Settlement Agreement nor any other settlement-related document nor anything contained herein or therein or contemplated hereby or thereby nor any proceedings undertaken in accordance with the terms set forth in the Settlement Agreement or herein or in any other settlement-related document, shall constitute, be construed as or be deemed to be evidence of or an admission or concession by W&F as to the validity of any claim that has been or could have been asserted against it or as to any liability by it as to any matter set forth in this Order, or as to the propriety of class certification for any purposes other than for purposes of the current proposed Settlement.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: _____

The Honorable Sean F. Cox
United States District Court Judge

Exhibit F

Court Approved Legal Notice
Case No. 22-cv-12908
United States District Court
For the Eastern District of Michigan

As a Result of the WRIGHT & FILIPPIS DATA BREACH, You Can Get Cash or Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services to Protect Your Information.

This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.


This is NOT a Claim Form.

For more information about the Settlement and how to file a Claim Form visit or call:

www.xxxxxxxxx.com

1-888-xxx-xxxx

In Re Wright & Filippis, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation
P.O. Box _____
_____, _____

Forwarding Service Requested

Postal Service: Please do not mark barcode
Claim No.:

[CLAIMANT INFO]

A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Wright & Filippis, LLC. regarding a ransomware-type malware attack (the "Data Breach") on Wright & Filippis's network and computer systems that potentially resulted in unauthorized access to Social Security numbers, names, addresses, dates of birth, driver's license numbers, client identification numbers, medical diagnostic and treatment information, and health insurance information (the "Private Information") of Settlement Class Members.

Who is Included? The Court decided that Class Members include means all natural persons who are residents of the United States whose Personal Information was compromised in the Data Breach disclosed by Wright & Filippis on or about November 18, 2022, including all who were sent notice of the Data Breach.

What does the Settlement Provide? The Settlement establishes a \$2,900,000 Settlement Fund to be used to pay for Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services, Documented Loss Payments for reimbursement of Documented Losses, or Cash Fund Payments to valid claimants; costs of Notice and administration; Service Awards to the Class Representatives; and Fee Award and Costs. Also, Wright & Filippis has agreed to undertake certain remedial measures and enhanced data security measures. Claimants may select **one** of the following forms of Settlement relief: (a) Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services, OR (b) Documented Loss Payments, OR (c) a Cash Fund Payment, as described below:

- **Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services** – three years of Credit Monitoring and Insurance Services; OR
- **Documented Loss Payments** – reimbursement for certain Documented Losses, i.e., money spent or lost, that is more likely than not related to the Wright & Filippis Data Breach (up to \$5,000), not otherwise reimbursable by insurance; OR
- **Cash Fund Payments** – a cash payment. The Cash Fund Payments may be increased or reduced pro rata depending on the number of Class Members that participate in the Settlement.

How To Get Benefits: You must complete and file a Claim Form online or by mail postmarked by **Month XX, 202x**, including required documentation. You can file your claim online at www.xxxxxxxxx.com. You may also get a paper Claim Form at the website, or by calling the toll-free number, and submit by mail.

Your Other Options. If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must exclude yourself by **Month XX, 202x**. If you do not exclude yourself, you will release any claims you may have against Wright & Filippis or Released Parties (as defined in the Settlement Agreement) related to the Wright & Filippis Data Breach, as more fully described in the Settlement Agreement, available at the settlement website. If you do not exclude yourself, you may object to the Settlement by **Month XX, 202x**.

The Final Approval Hearing. The Court has scheduled a hearing in this case (*In re Wright & Filippis Data Security Litig.*, Case No. 22-cv-12908, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan) for **Month XX, 202x**, to consider: whether to approve the Settlement, Service Awards, attorneys' fees and expenses, as well as any objections. You or your attorney may attend and ask to appear at the hearing, but you are not required to do so. The hearing may be held remotely, so please check the settlement website for those details.

More Information. Complete information about your rights and options, as well as the Claim Form, the Long Form Notice, and Settlement Agreement are available at www.xxxxxxxxx.com, or by calling toll free 1-888-xxx-xxxx.

Exhibit 2

THE MILLER LAW FIRM

A Professional Corporation

**950 W. University Dr., Ste. 300
Rochester, MI 48307
(248) 841-2200**

www.millerlawpc.com

THE MILLER LAW FIRM, P.C. | FIRM RESUME

The Miller Law Firm, P.C. (the “Firm”) is one of the premier litigation law firms in the United States and Michigan’s leading class action firm. A recognized leader in the area of complex commercial litigation, the Firm is ranked Tier 1 in Detroit by *U.S. News-Best Lawyers* “Best Law Firms” for commercial litigation. Since the Firm’s founding in 1993, the Firm has developed a national reputation for successfully prosecuting securities fraud and consumer class actions on behalf of its clients. As Lead Counsel or Co-Lead Counsel appointed by judges throughout the United States in some of the country’s largest and most complex cases, the Firm has achieved over \$5 billion in settlements, recoveries and/or verdicts on behalf of injured class members.

Highlights of Results Obtained

2023 *Cooper (nee Zimmerman) v. The 3M Company and Wolverine*
(United States District Court, Western District of Michigan)
(Case No. 1:17-cv-01062) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: \$54 million settlement

Reynolds v. FCA
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:19-cv-11745) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: Over \$30 million settlement value

Kain v. The Economist Newspaper NA, Inc.
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 4:21-cv-11807) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: \$9.5 million settlement

Ketover v. Kiplinger Washington Editors, Inc.
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 1:21-cv-12987) (E. Powell Miller, Phil Fraietta, Joe Marchese, Frank Hedin)

Result: \$6.8 million settlement

Moeller v. The Week Publications, Inc.
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 1:22-cv-10666) (E. Powell Miller, Phil Fraietta, Joe Marchese, Frank Hedin)

Result: \$5.1 million settlement

Thomsen v. Morley

(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 1:22-cv-10271) (Plaintiffs' Executive Committee)

Result: \$4.3 million settlement

2022

In re; National Prescription Opiate Litigation (CVS, Walgreens and Walmart retail pharmacy and two manufacturers Allergan and Teva)
(United States District Court, Northern District Ohio, MDL Court)
(Case No. 1:17-md-2804) (Represented several Michigan counties who were parties to and benefited from the global settlement)

Result: \$50 billion global settlement

In re EpiPen (Epinephrine Injection, USP) Marketing, Sales Practices and Antitrust Litig.,

(United States District Court, District of Kansas)
(Case No. 2:17-md-02785) (Plaintiffs' Steering Committee)

Result: \$609 million in settlements

Wood, et al. v. FCA US LLC

(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 5:20-cv-11054) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: Over \$108 million settlement value

Persad, et al. v. Ford Motor Company

(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:17-cv-12599) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: Over \$42 million settlement value

Loftus v. Outside Integrated Media, LLC

(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:21-cv-11809) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: Approximately \$1 million settlement

Graham, et al. v. University of Michigan, et al.,

(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:21-cv-11168) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: Injunctive relief settlement mandating University reforms to address and prevent sexual misconduct

John Doe MC-1 v. University of Michigan, et. al.
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:20-cv-10568) (Represented several victims of sexual
abuse in private, confidential settlement)

Result: Confidential settlement

2021

*In re; National Prescription Opiate Litigation (Distributor and
Manufacturer Janssen Pharmaceuticals Settlement)*
(United States District Court, Northern District of Ohio, MDL Court)
(Case No. 1:17-md-2804) (Represented several Michigan counties
who were parties to and benefited from the global settlement.)

Result: \$26 billion global settlement

Simmons, et al. v. Apple, Inc.
(Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara)
(Case No. 17CV312251) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: \$9.75 million settlement

Dougherty v Esperion Therapeutics, Inc., et. Al.
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:16-cv-10089) (Local Counsel)

Result: \$18.25 million settlement

In re Broiler Chicken Antitrust Litigation
(United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern
Division) (Case No. 1:16-cv-08637)

Result: \$93.5 million in settlements in 2021

2020

In re Resistors Antitrust Litigation
(United States District Court, Northern District of California)
(Case No. 3:15-cv-03820) (Informal member of Steering Committee)

Result: \$33.4 million in settlements in 2020

In re Capacitors Antitrust Litigation
(United States District Court, Northern District of California)
(Case No. 03:17-md-02801) (Informal member of Steering
Committee)

Result: \$30.95 million in settlements in 2020

2019 *Carl Palazzolo, et al. Fiat Chrysler Automobiles N.V., et al.*
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 16-cv-12803) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: \$14.75 million settlement

Zimmerman v. Diplomat Pharmacy, Inc., et al.
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:16-cv-14005) (Liaison Counsel)

Result: \$14.1 million settlement

2018 *In re Freight Forwarders Antitrust Litigation*
(United States District Court, Eastern District of New York)
(Case No. 08-cv-00042) (Counsel for Class Representative)

Result: \$1 billion settlement

2017 *Foster v. L3 Communications, EO Tech*
(United States District Court, Western District of Missouri)
(Case No. 15-cv-03519) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: \$51 million settlement (100% recovery)

2016 *In re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation*
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 12-md-02311) (Liaison Counsel)

Result: Over \$1 billion in settlements

GM Securities Class Action/New York Teachers Retirement System v. General Motors Company
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 4:14-cv-11191) (Local Counsel)

Result: \$300 million settlement

ERISA Class Action/Davidson v. Henkel Corporation
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 12-cv-14103) (Lead Counsel)

Result: \$3.35 million settlement (100% Recovery for 41 member class)

Pat Cason-Merenda and Jeffrey A. Suhre v. VHS of Michigan, Inc., dba Detroit Medical Center (Antitrust)
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:06-cv-15601) (Special Trial Counsel)

Result: \$42 million settlement

2015 *In re AIG 2008 Securities Litigation*
(United States District Court, Southern District of New York)
(Case No. 08-cv-04772) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: \$970.5 million settlement

2014 *City of Farmington Hills Employees Retirement System v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*
(United States District Court, District of Minnesota)
(Case No. 10-cv-04372) (Co-Lead Counsel and Primary Trial Counsel)

Result: \$62.5 million settlement

The Shane Group, Inc., et al. v. Blue Cross Blue Shield of Michigan
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:10-cv-14360) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: \$30 million settlement

In re Refrigerant Compressors Antitrust Litigation
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 09-md-02042) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: \$30 million settlement

2013 *The Board of Trustees of the City of Birmingham Employees et. al. v. Comerica Bank et. al.*
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:09-13201) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: \$11 million settlement

In Re Caraco Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd. Securities Litigation
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:09-cv-12830) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: \$2.975 million settlement

In Re TechTeam Global Inc. Shareholder Litigation
(Oakland County Circuit Court, State of Michigan)
(Case No. 10-114863-CB) (Liaison Counsel)

Result: \$1.775 million settlement

General Retirement System of the City of Detroit and Police and Fire Retirement System of the City of Detroit vs. UBS Securities, LLC (Structured Investment Vehicle)
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:10-cv-13920) (Lead Counsel)

Result: Confidential settlement

2010 *Epstein, et al. v. Heartland Industrial Partners, L.P., et al.*
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:06-CV-13555) (Substantial role)

Result: \$12.2 million settlement

In Re Skilled Healthcare Group, Inc. Securities Litigation
(United States District Court, Central District of California)
(Case No. 09-5416) (Substantial role)

Result: \$3 million settlement

2009 *In Re Proquest Company Securities Litigation*
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 4:06-CV-11579) (Substantial role; argued Motion to Dismiss)

Result: \$20 million settlement

In Re Collins & Aikman Corporation Securities Litigation
(United States District Court, Eastern District Michigan)
(Case No. 03-CV-71173) (Substantial role)

Result: \$10.8 million settlement

In re IT Group Securities Litigation
(United States District Court, Western District of Pennsylvania)
(Civil Action No. 03-288) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: \$3.4 million settlement

2008 *In re Mercury Interactive Securities Litigation*
(United States District Court, Northern District of California)
(Civil Action No. 03:05-CV-3395-JF) (Substantial role)

Result: \$117 million settlement

In Re General Motors Corporation Securities and Derivative Litigation
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Master Case No. 06-MD-1749) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Status: Obtained major corporate governance reforms to address accounting deficiencies

2007 *Wong v. T-Mobile USA, Inc.*
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 05-CV-73922) (Co-Lead)

Result: Settlement for 100% of damages

In re CMS Energy Corporation Securities Litigation
(United States District Court, Eastern District Michigan)
(Master File No. 2:02 CV 72004) (Substantial role)

Result: \$200 million settlement

2005 *In re Comerica Securities Fraud Litigation*
(United States District Court, Eastern District of Michigan)
(Case No. 2:02-CV-60233) (Substantial role)

Result: \$21 million in total settlements

Street v. Siemens
(Philadelphia State Court)
(Case No. 03-885) (Co-Lead Counsel)

Result: \$14.4 million (100% recovery)

Redmer v. Tournament Players Club of Michigan
(Wayne County Circuit Court) (Case No. 02-224481-CK) (Co-Lead)

Result: \$3.1 million settlement

2004 *Passucci v. Airtouch Communications, Inc.*
(Wayne County Circuit Court) (Case No. 01-131048-CP) (Co-Lead)

Result: Estimated settlement value between \$30.9 and \$40.3 million

Johnson v. National Western Life Insurance
(Oakland County Circuit Court)
(Case No. 01-032012-CP) (Substantial role)

Result: \$10.7 million settlement

2003 *Felts v. Starlight*
(United States District Court, Eastern District Michigan)
(Case No. 01-71539) (Co-Lead)

Result: Starlight agrees to stop selling ephedrine as an ingredient in its weight loss dietary supplement product

In re Lason Securities Litigation

(United States District Court, Eastern District Michigan)

(Case No. 99-CV-76079) (Co-Lead)

Result: \$12.68 million settlement

2001

Mario Gasperoni, et al. v. Metabolife International, Inc.

(United States District Court, Eastern District Michigan)

(Case No. 00-71255) (Co-Lead)

Result: Nationwide settlement approved mandating changes in advertising and labeling on millions of bottles of dietary supplement, plus approximately \$8.5 million in benefits

1999

Pop v. Art Van Furniture and Alexander Hamilton Insurance Company

(Wayne County Circuit Court) (Case No. 97-722003-CP) (Co-Lead)

Result: Changes in sales practices and \$9 million in merchandise.

Schroff v. Bombardier

(United States District Court, Eastern District Michigan)

(Case No. 99-70327) (Co-Lead)

Result: Recall of more than 20,000 defective Seadoos throughout North America; repair of defect to reduce water ingestion problem; extended warranties; and approximately \$4 million in merchandise.

In re National Techteam Securities Litigation

(United States District Court, Eastern District Michigan)

(Master File No. 97-74587) (Substantial role)

Result: \$11 million settlement

In Re F&M Distributors, Inc., Securities Litigation

(United States District Court, Eastern District Michigan)

(Case No. 95-CV-71778-DT) (Minor role)

Result: \$20 million settlement

1998

In Re Michigan National Corporation Securities Litigation

(United States District Court, Eastern District Michigan)

(Case No 95 CV 70647 DT) (Substantial role)

Result: \$13.3 million settlement

1995

In re Intel Pentium Processor Litigation

(Superior Court, Santa Clara County, California) (Master File No. 745729)

(Substantial role)

Result: Intel agreed to replace millions of defective Pentium chips on demand without any cost to consumers

Exhibit 3



SUMMARY

The attorneys at Migliaccio & Rathod LLP (“M&R”) have decades of experience in complex civil litigation and have successfully prosecuted a number of noteworthy consumer protection, data breach and privacy, civil rights, and wage theft cases. The firm’s attorneys, located in Washington D.C. and San Francisco, focus primarily on class or collective actions and take all of their cases on a contingent basis. The attorneys at the firm have litigated cases leading to recoveries of hundreds of millions of dollars for consumers, workers, and other victims of corporate misconduct. M&R has a track record of investing the time, energy, and resources necessary to develop cases which implicate significant economic, societal, privacy, and health concerns.

NOTABLE MATTERS AND SUCCESSES

- *In Re: Kia Hyundai Vehicle Theft Litigation*, No. 8:22-ml-03052-JVS-KES (C.D. Cal.). Represent plaintiffs in MDL concerning a security vulnerability in millions of vehicles manufactured by Hyundai and Kia that made them susceptible to theft. A non-reversionary common fund settlement totaling \$80-\$145 million is pending approval and the litigation resulted in a software update being provided to class members to address the underlying security vulnerability.
- *Valsartan N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) Products Liability Litigation*, MDL Case No: 1:19-md-02875-RBK-JS (D.N.J.). Represent plaintiffs in multi-district litigation arising from worldwide recalls of generic Valsartan that had been found to be contaminated with probable human carcinogens. M&R was appointed to the Plaintiffs’ Steering Committee and serves as co-chair of the medical monitoring committee. The court granted class certification for medical monitoring for several states and appointed M&R attorney as one of two class counsel.
- *In re: Philips Recalled CPAP, Bi-Level Pap, and Mechanical Ventilator Products Litigation*, MDL No. 3014 (W.D. Pa.). Represent plaintiffs in MDL. M&R attorney one of 12 appointed to Plaintiff Steering Committee and co-chairs the Science and Experts Committee as well as chairs the Class Action and Experts Subcommittee.
- *Young v. Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co.*, 693 F.3d 532, 535 (6th Cir. 2012). Represented classes of insureds against several major insurance companies for the failure to use technological advances in verifying the addresses of insureds, leading to overcharges. The Sixth Circuit opinion was foundational for a relaxed standard for ascertainability in that circuit. Litigation culminated in several multi-million dollar settlements.
- *Carmack v. Snap-On Inc.*, 2:22-cv-695 (E.D. Wis.). M&R was sole settlement class counsel in settlement for nationwide class of employees whose information was compromised in a data breach. The settlement provided for reimbursement of certain categories of losses as well as enhancement of cybersecurity practices.



- *McHenry v. Advent Health Partners, Inc.*, 3:22-cv-00287 (M.D. Tenn.). M&R was settlement class counsel, along with one other firm, in settlement for nationwide class of patients whose private information was exposed in a cyberattack. The settlement provided for reimbursement of certain categories of losses as well as enhancement of cybersecurity practices.
- *Carlotti v. ASUS Computer International, et al.*, No. 18-cv-00369 (N.D. Cal.). Represented plaintiffs in a class action suit brought on behalf of purchasers of ASUS Rog Strix GL502VS or GL502VSK laptops with defective batteries or which overheat due to their insufficient cooling system. Benefits of the resulting settlement include cash payment of up to \$110 or credit certificate of up to \$210 for any impacted individual. Settlement valued at \$16 million.
- *Brown et al. v. Hyundai Motor America, et ano.*, Case No. 2:18-cv-11249 (D.N.J.) M&R was appointed co-lead class counsel in an action brought arising from Hyundai's alleged manufacture, design, marketing and sale of vehicles with a piston-slap defect. The case settled on a class-action basis, and class members were provided with an extended warranty, and reimbursement of expenses.
- *In re National Security Agency Telecommunications Records Litigation*, Case No. 3:06-md-01791 (N.D. Cal.). Represented Sprint subscribers in privacy suit against telecom companies to enjoin the alleged disclosure to the National Security Agency of telephone calling records. Appointed, with co-counsel, interim lead counsel for the Sprint subscriber class in the MDL proceedings. The litigation was ultimately dismissed after Congress granted retroactive immunity to the telecom companies.
- *Wheeler et al. v. Lenovo (United States) Inc.*, Case No. 13-0007150 (D.C. Sup. Ct.) and *Kacsuta v. Lenovo (United States), Inc.*, Case No. 13-00316 (C.D. Cal.). Represented plaintiffs in a class action brought on behalf of purchasers of Lenovo laptops that suffered from Wi-Fi connectivity problems. Served among the Court-appointed class counsel in a nationwide settlement where Lenovo agreed to refund \$100 cash or issue a \$250 voucher (which required no purchase to use) to owners of the laptops.
- *Fath et al. v. Honda North America, Inc.*, Case No. 0:18-cv-01549 (D. Minn.). M&R served on the Plaintiff Steering Committee in this nationwide action arising from Honda's alleged manufacture, design, marketing and sale of vehicles with a fuel dilution defect. The case settled on a class action basis, and class members were provided with an extended warranty, reimbursement of expenses, and a product update where applicable.
- *Washington v. Navy Federal Credit Union*, Case No. 2019 CA 005735 B (D.C. Super. Ct.). Represented a settlement class of individuals whose rights were allegedly violated by Navy Federal Credit Union when they had their vehicles repossessed. The court granted approval of the \$800,000 common fund class action settlement in the Fall of 2020. Each class member received no less than \$748.12.



- *Hill v. County of Montgomery et al.*: Case No.: 9:14-cv-00933 (N.D.N.Y.). M&R served as co-lead counsel in this conditions of confinement civil rights class action for the alleged provision of insufficient sustenance in the Montgomery County Jail in upstate New York. After years of litigation, the case settled on a class action basis for \$1,000,000, providing significant relief to the class of inmates and detainees.
- *Vasquez et al. v. Libre by Nexus, Inc. et al.*: Case No. 4:17- cv-00755 (N.D.Cal.). Represented migrants released from detention who allegedly suffered from unfair and deceptive practices – including having to wear an ankle monitor – by the middleman that arranged for bond to be posted. A nationwide class action settlement has been granted final approval.
- *In re: JUUL Labs, Inc. Products Litigation*, Case No. 3:18-cv-02499 (N.D. Cal.) M&R was appointed as co-lead interim class counsel prior to formation of an MDL in action brought on behalf of a nationwide class arising from marketing and sale of electronic cigarettes by JUUL, the world’s largest e-cigarette manufacturer. M&R wrote key aspects of the motion to dismiss briefing, which was later relied on in MDL opinions. In the MDL, M&R assisted with class representative discovery.
- *Adeli v. Silverstar Automotive, Inc.*, Case No. 5:17-cv-05224 (W.D. Ark.). M&R was co-lead trial counsel in this individual consumer fraud suit for economic losses that resulted in a trial verdict of over \$5.8 million, the vast majority of which was in punitive damages (judgment later reduced to \$533,622, inclusive of a reduced but sizable punitive damages amount, which was affirmed by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals).
- *Bendetowies et al. v. Facebook, Inc.*: Case No. 1:18-cv-06263 (N.D.Cal.). Represented consumers in a class action against Facebook for its failure to exercise reasonable care in securing and safeguarding its account holders’ Private Information. Plaintiffs alleged that Facebook’s security failures exposed Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ Private Information to a massive security breach affecting approximately 50 million Facebook users. The failures put Plaintiffs’ and Class members’ personal and financial information and interests at serious, immediate, and ongoing risk.
- *Sonya O. Carr v. Transit Employee Federal Credit Union*: Case No. 19-cv-005735 (D.C. Super. Ct.). Represented a settlement class of individuals whose rights were allegedly violated by Transit Employee Federal Credit Union when they had their vehicles repossessed. The court granted approval of a \$215,000 common fund class action settlement. Each class member received no less than \$1,000.
- *Matthews v. TCL Communications et al.*, Case No. 3:17-cv-95 (W.D.N.C.). Represented plaintiffs in a class action brought on behalf of purchasers of Alcatel OneTouch Idol 3 smartphones who alleged that a firmware update removed Band 12 LTE functionality from their phones, greatly reducing their functionality. Served as Court-appointed class counsel in a class action settlement which provided class members with either the reinstatement of Band 12 LTE functionality on their phones, or new phones with LTE Band 12 functionality.



- *Snodgrass v. Bob Evans*, Case No. 2:12-cv-768 (S.D. Ohio). Represented Bob Evans’ Assistant Managers in a case alleging that Bob Evans, a restaurant chain with hundreds of locations predominantly in the Midwest, had misclassified its Assistant Managers as exempt from federal and state overtime laws. After a landmark ruling on the application of the so-called “fluctuating workweek” method of payment, the lawsuit settled for \$16.5 million. The gross recovery per class member was approximately \$6,380. In issuing its order approving the settlement, the court took special note of the “competence of class counsel in prosecuting this complex litigation.”
- *Corbin v. CFRA, LLC*, Case No. 1:15-cv-00405 (M.D.N.C.). Represented 1,520 servers in collective action against major IHOP franchise for wage theft violations, culminating in \$1.725 million settlement.
- *Craig v. Rite Aid*, Case No. 4:08-CV-2317 (M.D. Pa.). Represented Rite Aid Assistant Managers in a case alleging that Rite Aid had misclassified its Assistant Managers as exempt from federal and state overtime laws. Plaintiffs alleged that their primary duties involved manual labor such as loading and unloading boxes, stocking shelves, cashiering and other duties which are not exempt under federal and state overtime laws. After extensive litigation, the case settled for \$20.9 million, covering over 1,900 current and former assistant store managers. In issuing its order approving the settlement, the court stated that the settlement “represents an excellent and optimal settlement award for the Class Members” resulting from “diligent, exhaustive, and well-informed negotiations.”
- *Peppler, et al. v. Postmates, Inc.*, Case No. 2015 CA 006560 (D.C. Sup. Ct.) and *Singer, et al. v. Postmates, Inc.*, 4:15-cv-01284-JSW (N.D. Cal.). Represented plaintiffs in a wage theft class action against application-based courier startup company, alleging that the couriers were misclassified as independent contractors. M&R was named class counsel in the settlement agreement providing for \$8.75 million in relief to a nationwide class.
- *Bland v. Calfrac Well Services*, Case No. 2:12-cv-01407 (W.D. Pa.). Represented oil field workers in a nationwide collective and class action lawsuit against Defendant Calfrac Well Services for its alleged failure to properly pay overtime to its field operators. After extensive litigation, the case settled for \$6 million, which provided a gross recovery per class member of between \$250 and approximately \$11,500.
- *Nelson v. Sabre Companies LLC*, Case No. 1:15-cv-0314 (N.D.N.Y.). M&R was lead counsel in this nationwide collective action that settled for \$2.1 million on behalf of oil and gas workers for unpaid overtime.
- *Beture v. Samsung Electronics America*, Case No. 17-cv-05757 (D.N.J.). M&R was appointed as co-lead interim class counsel in action brought on behalf of a nationwide class arising from a hardware defect affecting hundreds of thousands of Samsung Galaxy Note 4 smartphones.



- *McFadden et al. v. Microsoft Corporation*, Case No. 2:20-cv-00640 (W.D. Wash.) M&R was appointed as co-lead interim class counsel in an action brought on behalf of a nationwide class arising from a hardware defect affecting Microsoft X-Box video game controllers.
- *Restaino et al. v. Mario Badescu, Inc.*, Case No. MID-L-5830-14 (N.J. Super. Ct.). Represented 36 individuals who had become physically addicted to undisclosed corticosteroids in a purportedly botanical face cream, and sought damages for personal injuries arising from the symptoms of topical steroid withdrawal. After three years of litigation, the case settled for significant relief to the plaintiffs.
- *Walsh et al. v. Globalstar, Inc.*, Case No. 3:07-cv-01941 (N.D. Cal.), represented Globalstar satellite telephone service customers who brought claims that Globalstar knew that it was experiencing failures in its satellite constellation and its satellite service was rapidly deteriorating and was no longer useful for its intended purpose, yet failed to disclose this information to its potential and existing customers. Served as Court-appointed class counsel in a nationwide settlement that provided an assortment of benefit options, including, but not limited to, monetary account credits, free minutes, or cash back for returned equipment.
- *Delandro v. County of Allegheny*, Case No. 06-927 (W.D. Pa.). Represented pre-trial detainees who were subjected to unlawful strip searches prior to their admission at Allegheny County Jail, located in Pittsburgh, PA. After winning class certification, partial summary judgment on liability, and an injunction, the case settled for \$3 million.
- *Nnadili v. Chevron*, Case No. 02-1620 (D.D.C.). Represented owners and residents of properties in the District of Columbia that were contaminated with gasoline constituents from leaking underground storage tanks that were installed by Chevron. The plaintiffs, who resided in over 200 properties in the Riggs Park neighborhood of Northeast Washington, D.C., alleged that Chevron's contamination interfered with the use and enjoyment of their property, impacted their property values, constituted a trespass on their land, and caused fear and emotional distress. The United States Environmental Protection Agency conducted an extensive investigation into the contamination. After approximately five years of litigation, the case settled for \$6.2 million.
- *Ousmane v. City of New York*, Case No. 402648/04 (NY Sup. Ct.). Represented New York City Street vendors in a pro bono class action suit against the City of New York for excessive fines and helped secure a settlement with a value of over \$1 million.
- *Stillman v. Staples*, Case No. 07-849 (D.N.J.). Represented Staples Assistant Managers in Fair Labor Standards Act Claims for unpaid overtime. Served as a member of the trial team where the plaintiffs won a nearly \$2.5 million verdict against Staples for unpaid overtime on behalf of 342 sales managers after a six-week jury trial. After the verdict, nearly a dozen wage and hour cases against Staples from across the country were consolidated in a multi-district litigation. Served in a central role in the consolidated litigation, which lasted nearly two years after the *Stillman* verdict. The consolidated litigation ultimately settled for \$42 million.



ATTORNEYS

Nicholas A. Migliaccio

Nicholas Migliaccio has been practicing for over 20 years and litigates across the firm's practice areas. He has successfully prosecuted numerous noteworthy class and mass action cases over the course of his career, and has been appointed class counsel in both litigation and settlement classes. He has been recognized by his peers as a Superlawyer in 2016 - 2023.

Mr. Migliaccio graduated from the State University of New York at Binghamton in 1997 (B.A., *cum laude* in Environmental Studies and Philosophy) and received his law degree from Georgetown University Law Center in 2001, where he was an Editor of the Georgetown International Environmental Law Review.

Notable Cases Include:

- Represented assistant managers in a Fair Labor Standards Act misclassification case and served as a member of the trial team for a six-week jury trial that resulted in a \$2.5 plaintiffs' verdict. After the verdict, nearly a dozen wage and hour cases against the defendant from across the country were consolidated in a multi-district litigation. Served in a central role in the consolidated litigation, which ultimately settled for \$42 million.
- Represented worker class in wage theft assistant manager misclassification case against national restaurant chain that culminated in a \$16.5 million settlement
- Represented worker class in wage theft rate miscalculation case against multinational fracking company, resulting in \$6 million settlement
- Represented plaintiffs in a consumer class in defective laptop case against multinational computer manufacturer, resulting in a nationwide settlement where defendant agreed to refund \$100 cash or issue a \$250 voucher (which required no purchase to use) to owners of the laptops.
- Represented pre-trial detainees who were subjected to unlawful strip searches prior to their admission at Allegheny County Jail, located in Pittsburgh, PA. After winning class certification, partial summary judgment on liability, and an injunction, the case settled for \$3 million.
- Represented owners and residents of properties in the District of Columbia that were contaminated with gasoline constituents from leaking underground storage tanks that were installed by a major oil company. The plaintiffs alleged that the contamination interfered with the use and enjoyment of their property, impacted their property values, constituted a trespass on their land, and caused fear and emotional distress. After extensive litigation, the case settled for \$6.2 million.
- Represented New York City street vendors in a pro bono class action suit against the City of New York for excessive fines and helped secure a settlement with a value of over \$1 million.
- Appointed to leadership in recent major data breach cases involving hospitals and health records, including in *In re Netgain Technology, LLC, Consumer Data Breach Litigation*,



No. 0:21-cv-01210 (D. Minn.) and in *In re Eskenazi Health Data Incident Litigation*, No. 49D01-2111-PL-038870 (Ind. Sup. Ct.)

Admissions:

- New York
- Washington, D.C.
- United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit
- United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit
- United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit
- United States District Court for the District of Colorado
- United States District Court for the District of Columbia
- United States District Court for the District of Maryland
- United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan
- United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York
- United States District Court for the Northern District of New York
- United States District Court for the Southern District of New York
- United States District Court for the Western District of New York
- United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Education:

- Georgetown University Law Center, J.D., 2001
- State University of New York at Binghamton, BA, 1997

Publications and Speaking Engagements:

- Co-authored “Environmental Contamination Treatise: Overview of the Litigation Process,” in R. Simons, Ph.D, *When Bad Things Happen to Good Property* (Environmental Law Institute, 2005).
- Presentation on *The Motor Carrier Act Exception to the FLSA’s Overtime Provisions - 13(b)(1) and the SAFETEA-LU Amendments*, Worker’s Injury Litigation Group / Ohio Association of Justice Meeting, Winter 2014.
- Presentation on *Litigating Fair Labor Standards Act Collective Action Cases*, Worker’s Injury Litigation Group / Ohio Association of Justice Convention, Fall 2011.

Awards:

- SuperLawyers, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021



Jason S. Rathod

Jason S. Rathod is a founding partner of Migliaccio & Rathod LLP and regarded as one of the most accomplished plaintiff-side class action litigation lawyers under the age of 40, particularly in the areas of consumer protection and defective products. Mr. Rathod has been appointed to leadership teams in some of the most high-profile cases in the country. In *In Re: Philips Recalled CPAP, Bi-Level Pap, and Mechanical Ventilator Products Litigation*, he is among a small group of lawyers appointed to the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee and serves as the co-chair of the Science and Experts Committee. He was also recently appointed to serve on the experts committee in the *In Re: Kia Hyundai Vehicle Theft* MDL. Mr. Rathod has been quoted in the national press, including in *The Wall Street Journal* and *Washington Post*. In addition to his consumer protection work, Mr. Rathod also prosecutes data privacy, wage theft, civil rights, and environmental protection cases.

Mr. Rathod has been recognized as a leader in his field beyond the courtroom. He is the author of several published works, including a law review article on aggregate litigation in poor countries. Another recent law review article that he co-authored, comparing public and private enforcement in the United State and Europe, was cited by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau in its proposed rule prohibiting class action waivers in the fine print of consumer contracts.

Mr. Rathod graduated from Grinnell College in 2006 (B.A. with honors in Political Science and Religious Studies). After college, he traveled to Fiji, Mauritius, South Africa, Trinidad & Tobago, Guyana, and Suriname on a Watson Fellowship, studying the Indian Diaspora. He graduated law school from the Duke University School of Law in 2010, where he was an Articles Editor of the *Duke Law Journal*. In law school, he also worked for the Self-Employed Women's Association in Ahmedabad, India on behalf of street vendors seeking an injunction against the city government for unlawful harassment and evictions.

Notable Cases Include:

- Representing consumer classes in insurance overcharge cases, including by drafting appellate briefs about the propriety of class certification. The Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed order for the classes 3-0, leading to several multi-million-dollar settlements;
- Representing consumer in consumer fraud trial for economic losses that resulted in verdict for the Plaintiff on all counts and a multimillion dollar punitive damages award (later reduced on remittitur, but still totaling in the hundreds of thousands of dollars and representing a 25:1 ratio of punitive to economic damages);
- Representing consumer class of laptop purchasers against multinational corporation in nationwide class action settlement valued at over \$16 million;
- Representing consumer class of vehicle purchasers and lessees in nationwide class action settlement, following allegations of engine defect;



- Representing consumer class of vehicle purchasers and lessees in nationwide class action settlement, alleging oil dilution defect;
- Representing consumer classes in two cases in D.C. Superior Court arising from the alleged unlawful repossession of vehicles, resulting in classwide settlements with significant pro rata payments and injunctive relief, including debt relief;
- Representing consumer class at trial in product defect class action;
- Representing worker class in wage theft assistant manager misclassification case against national restaurant chain that culminated in a \$16.5 million settlement;
- Representing worker class and collective against multinational startup company for independent contractor misclassification claims, resulting in \$8.75 million settlement;
- Representing worker class in wage theft rate miscalculation case against multinational fracking company, resulting in \$6 million settlement;
- Representing over 1,500 servers in multistate collective action, resulting in \$1.72 million settlement;
- Representing consumer class in defective laptop case against multinational computer manufacturer; and
- Representing consumer class in defective construction case against multinational home builder, drafting key briefs leading to class certification and maintenance of suit in court, rather than arbitration.
- Appointed to leadership in recent major data breach cases involving hospitals and health records, including in *In re Netgain Technology, LLC, Consumer Data Breach Litigation*, No. 0:21-cv-01210 (D. Minn.) and in *In re Eskenazi Health Data Incident Litigation*, No. 49D01-2111-PL-038870 (Ind. Sup. Ct.)

Education:

- Duke University School of Law, J.D. 2010
- Grinnell College, B.A., 2006

Admissions:

- Illinois
- Washington, D.C.
- United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit
- United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit
- United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit
- United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit
- United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit
- United States District Court for the District of Columbia
- United States District Court for the District of Maryland
- United States District Court for the District of Nebraska
- United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois
- United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania
- United States District Court for the District of Colorado



- United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan
- United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan

Publications and Speaking Engagements:

- *Arbitration Tactics and Strategy* (July 2020) (CLE presentation), American Association for Justice (“AAJ”)
- *Fighting for Food Policy Progress Across Legal Arenas* (panelist), Food Systems Virtual Summit with CUNY Urban Food Policy Institute (April 2020)
- *Human Capital and Fragmentation* (Nov. 15, 2019) (panelist), ClassCrits Conference
- *Plaintiffs, Procedure & Power* (Nov. 3, 2018) (panelist), ClassCrits Conference
- *DNA Barcoding analysis of seafood accuracy in Washington, D.C. restaurants*, PeerJ (April 25, 2017) (co-authored)
- *The Arc and Architecture of Private Enforcement Regimes in the United States and Europe: A View Across the Atlantic*, 14 U.N.H. L. Rev. 303 (2016) (co-authored)
- *Trying the Class Action: Practical Tips from the Pros* (AAJ) (June 4, 2015) (panelist)
- *Emerging Markets, Vanishing Accountability: How Populations in Poor Countries Can Use Aggregate Litigation to Vindicate Their Rights*, 24 Transnat’l L. & Contemp. Probs. 69 (2014)
- *Note: Not Peace, But a Sword: Navy v. Egan and the Case Against Judicial Abdication in Foreign Affairs*, 59 Duke L.J. 595 (2009)

Awards

- SuperLawyers Rising Stars, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023



Mark Patronella

Mark Patronella is an Associate at the firm and litigates class actions across the firm's practice areas. He takes particular pride in helping consumers obtain fair compensation for predatory behavior on the part of large corporations.

Mr. Patronella has been recognized for his considerable commitment to pro bono practice. He dedicated well over one thousand hours to representing asylum-seekers, tenants facing eviction, and environmental initiatives.

Mr. Patronella graduated magna cum laude from Drew University in 2015 (B.A. with honors in Economics). He graduated law school from Duke University School of Law in 2018, where he was a Staff Editor of the Duke Environmental Law and Policy Forum and served as a teaching assistant for an environmental law course. Throughout law school, he provided legal services for a number of local and national environmental organizations.

Education:

- Duke University School of Law, J.D., 2018
- Drew University, B.A., 2015

Admissions:

- New Jersey
- Washington D.C.
- United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas
- United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas
- United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan



Eugenie Montague

Eugenie Montague is Of Counsel to the firm and litigates cases across the firm's areas of practice including in consumer protection, data breach, and wage theft class actions.

Education:

- Duke University School of Law, J.D. 2009
- UC Irvine, Master of Fine Arts, Fiction, 2010
- Colby College, B.A.

Admissions:

- California



Bryan Faubus

Bryan Faubus is Senior Counsel at the firm and litigates cases across the firm’s areas of practice including in consumer protection, data breach, and wage theft class actions.

Mr. Faubus received a B.A. in Urban Studies, with Honors, from the University of Texas at Austin in 2005, and a J.D., *cum laude*, from Duke University School of Law, where he was the Online Editor of the Duke Law Journal. Mr. Faubus authored *Narrowing the Bankruptcy Safe Harbor for Derivatives to Combat Systemic Risk*, 59 DUKE L.J. 801 (2010). Prior to joining Migliaccio & Rathod LLP, he practiced commercial litigation and real estate law at two large, international law firms and securities, antitrust, and consumer protection law at a California-based plaintiff’s law firm.

Education:

- Duke University School of Law, J.D. 2010
- University of Texas – Austin, B.A. 2005

Admissions:

- New York



Matthew Smith

Matthew (“Matt”) Smith Faubus is Senior Counsel at the firm and litigates in the firm’s consumer protection and civil rights practice areas. He joined M&R after practicing with nationally recognized plaintiffs' firms based in Washington D.C. and the San Francisco Bay Area. Previous successes include an \$18 million trial judgment on behalf of a class of retired steelworkers, as well as contributions to antitrust, civil rights, and employee benefits cases that have resulted in substantial settlements and judgments in favor of the class. After graduating *magna cum laude* from Duke Law School where he was inducted into the honor's society, he clerked for the Hon. Rosemary Barkett on the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

Education:

- Duke University School of Law, J.D., *magna cum laude*, Order of the Coif, 2011
 - LLM, International and Comparative Law
 - Notes Editor, Duke Law Journal
- UC Santa Cruz, MA, History of Consciousness
- Columbia University, BA, *cum laude*

Admissions:

- New York
- California

Exhibit 4



SHUB & JOHNS LLC

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Jonathan Shub is a co-founder of Shub & Johns LLC. Mr. Shub graduated from American University (Washington, D.C.), B.A., in 1983 and Delaware Law School of Widener University (now Widener University Delaware School of Law), cum laude, in 1988. While enrolled in Delaware Law School of Widener University, he served as the Law Review Articles Editor. Jon was a Wolcott Fellow Law Clerk to the Hon. Joseph T. Walsh, Delaware Supreme Court in 1988. He is a member of the American Association of Justice (past chairman of class action litigation section), the American Bar Association and the Consumer Attorneys of California. Jon was named a Pennsylvania SuperLawyer from 2005-2009 and 2011-2019. Jon is also an active member of his local synagogue and an avid political fundraiser.

Jon is recognized as one of the nation's leading class action consumer rights lawyers, based on his extensive experience and successes representing classes of individuals and businesses in a vast array of matters involving unlawful conduct. Jon has gained notable attention in the area of defective consumer electronics and computer hardware as a result of many leadership positions in federal and state cases against companies such as Hewlett-Packard, Maytag, IBM and Palm. In

fact, Maximum PC Magazine, a leading industry publication, said years back that “Shub is becoming renowned for orchestrating suits that have simultaneously benefited consumers and exposed buggy hardware.” He also has vast experience in mass tort class actions such as Vioxx, light tobacco litigation, and in consumer class actions such as energy deregulation. He is currently heavily involved in litigation on behalf of businesses that were denied insurance coverage involving COVID-19.

Jon launched his career in the Washington office of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson, where he worked on complex commercial matters including corporate investigations and securities litigation. He then moved into a practice of consumer protection and advocacy. Prior to joining Kohn, Swift & Graf, P.C., Jon was the resident partner in the Philadelphia office of Seeger Weiss LLP. He is a frequent lecturer on cutting edge class action issues, and is a past chairman of the Class Action Litigation Group of the American Association for Justice. Jon regularly appears in state and federal courts nationwide, and in many high profile consumer protection cases. Jon’s leadership roles require him to develop the theories of liability for the entire class as well as the overall trial strategy for the cases. Most recently, Jon was co-lead and co-trial counsel in a case against municipality for violation of a state privacy law. The case was tried before U.S. District Judge Wendy Beetlestone, and resulted in a jury award of approximately \$68,000,000 to the Class.

Jon’s experience in class action litigation includes the following leadership positions:

- Serves as lead counsel in New York against KIWI Energy LLC for deceptive advertising of residential energy practices.
- Served as co-lead counsel in Illinois against Direct Energy for deceptive advertising of residential energy practices.
- Served as co-lead counsel in Pennsylvania against PG&E for deceptive advertising of residential energy practices.
- Served as co-lead counsel in settled national litigation against CPG International for deceptive advertising in connections with deceptive advertising of AZEK-branded decking products.
- Served as executive committee counsel in settled national litigation against Western Union for deceptive practices in connection with money transfers.
- Served as co-lead counsel in litigation against Facebook for deceptive advertising practices.
- Served as co-lead counsel in a national class action against Palm involving defective smart phones.
- Served as co-lead counsel in a national class action against Nissan for defective tires on its 350Z model.
- Served as co-lead counsel in a national class action against Hewlett Packard claiming defects in certain printer models.
- Served as co-lead counsel in litigation against Vonage for consumer fraud.
- Served as co-lead counsel in litigation against Maytag, where he was instrumental in negotiating a \$42.5 million nationwide settlement for a class of more than 200,000 Maytag customers.
- Served as co-lead counsel in a nationwide class settlement against IBM that affected more than 3 million hard drive purchasers.

Publications and Presentations:

- Moderator, Class Actions, Annual Meeting of American Association of Justice, 2015, 2016
- Speaker, Class Actions, Annual Meeting of American Association of Justice, 2015, 2016
- Speaker, “Finding the Right Class Action”, New Jersey Association of Justice, June, 2016
- Speaker, “Nuts and Bolts of MDL Practice”, Class Action Symposium, Chicago, Illinois, June, 2016
- Speaker, “Computer Technology and Consumer Products Class Actions”, Consumer Attorneys of California 46th Annual Convention, November 2007
- Frequent speaker, American Association for Justice (formerly ATLA)
- Author, Distinguishing Individual from Derivative Claims in the Context of Battles for Corporate Control”, 13 Del. J. Corp. L 579 (1998)
- Author, “Shareholder Rights Plans? Do They Render Shareholders Defenseless Against Their Own Management”, 12 Del J. Corp. L. 991 (1997)
- Co-author, “Once Again, the Court Fails to Rein in RICO”, Legal Times (April 27, 1992)
- Co-author, “Failed One-Share, One Vote Rule Let SEC Intrude in Boardroom”, National LawJournal (October 8, 1990).



Benjamin F. Johns, a co-founding partner at Shub & Johns LLC, is a consumer protection advocate with nearly two decades of litigation experience. He is admitted to practice in all of the state and federal courts in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and has personally argued in the Third Circuit, the D.C. Circuit, PA Supreme Court, and PA Commonwealth Court. Over the course of his career, Mr. Johns has taken and defended hundreds of depositions, argued and won dispositive motions (including contested motions for class certification), and been appointed to leadership positions by various courts across the country. He was recently described by the legal publication Law360 as being a “data breach specialist.” He was the lead litigator at his prior firm in a case against Apple which resulted in a \$50 million settlement and was the No. 1 ranked Consumer Fraud settlement in California for 2022 by TopVerdict.com.

Mr. Johns is currently serving as court appointed interim co-lead counsel in several consumer data breach class actions, including *Nelson v. Connexin Software Inc. d/b/a Office Practicum*, No. 2:22-cv-04676-JDW (E.D. Pa.); *In re NCB Management Services, Inc. Data Breach Litig.*, No. 2:23-cv-1236-KNS (E.D. Pa.); *In re Onix Group, LLC Data Breach Litig.* No. 23-2288-KSM (E.D. Pa.); *In re CorrectCare Data Breach Litig.*, No. 5:22-319-DCR (E.D. Ky.); *In re Community Health Systems, Inc. Data Sec. Litig.*, No. 3:23-cv-00285 (M.D. Tenn.); *In re R&B Corporation of Virginia d/b/a Credit Control Corporation, Data Security Breach Litig.*, No. 4:23-CV-66 (E.D. Va.); *Deevers v. Wing Financial Services LLC*, No. 22-CV-0550-CVE-JFJ (N.D. Okla.); and *Nelson v. Webster Bank, N.A.*, No. CV-23-6171285-S (Conn. Super. Ct.).

Mr. Johns was elected by fellow members of the Philadelphia Bar Association to serve a three-year term on the Executive Committee of the organization’s Young Lawyers Division. He

also served on the Editorial Board of the Philadelphia Bar Reporter and the Board of Directors for the Dickinson School of Law Alumni Society. Mr. Johns has been published in the Philadelphia Lawyer magazine and the Philadelphia Bar Reporter. While in college, Mr. Johns was on the varsity basketball team and spent a semester studying abroad in Osaka, Japan. He graduated from Harrington High School in 1998 as the then all-time leading scorer in the history of the boys' basketball program. Ben has been named a "Lawyer on the Fast Track" by The Legal Intelligencer, a "Top 40 Under 40" attorney by The National Trial Lawyers, and a Pennsylvania "Rising Star"/"Super Lawyer."

Over the course of his career, Mr. Johns has provided substantial assistance in the prosecution of the following cases:

- *In re Macbook Keyboard Litig.*, No. 5:18-cv-02813-EJD (N.D. Cal.) (Mr. Johns took and defended numerous depositions and successfully argued two motions to dismiss and co-argued plaintiffs' motion for class certification in this widely-covered case against Apple which ultimately settled for a \$50 million common fund. In granting final approval to the settlement, the district court wrote that plaintiffs' counsel "achieved excellent results for the class.")
- *Kostka v. Dickey's Barbecue Restaurants Inc.*, No. 3:20-CV-03424-K (N.D. Tex.) (Mr. Johns served as co-lead counsel in this consumer data breach case which resulted in a \$2.35 million common fund settlement).
- *Udeen v. Subaru of Am., Inc.*, No. 18-17334 (RBK/JS) (D.N.J.) (Mr. Johns was co-lead counsel in this consumer class action involving allegedly defective infotainment systems in certain Subaru automobiles, which resulted a settlement valued at \$6.25 million. At the hearing granting final approval of the settlement, the district court commented that the plaintiffs' team "are very skilled and very efficient lawyers...They've done a nice job.")
- *Breneman v. Keystone Health*, Case No. 2023-618 (Pa. Ct. Com. Pl.) (Mr. Johns was co-lead counsel in this medical data breach class action which resulted in a \$900,000 common fund settlement).
- *Hughes v. UGI Storage Co.*, 263 A.3d 1144 (Pa. 2021) (Mr. Johns argued this precedent-setting *de facto* takings matter before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in October of 2021, in which he secured a 6-0 reversal of the underlying Commonwealth Court decision that had affirmed the trial court's dismissal of the case)
- *In re Nexus 6P Product Liability Litig.*, No. 5:17-cv-02185-BLF (N.D. Cal.) (Mr. Johns served as co-lead counsel – and argued two of the motions to dismiss – in this defective smartphone class action. The case resulted in a settlement valued at \$9.75 million, which Judge Beth Labson Freeman described as "substantial" and an "excellent resolution of the case.")

- *In re MyFord Touch Consumer Litig.*, No. 13-cv-03072-EMC (N.D. Cal.) (Mr. Johns served as court-appointed co-lead counsel in this consumer class action concerning allegedly defective MyFord Touch infotainment systems, which settled for \$17 million shortly before trial.)
- *Weeks v. Google LLC*, 5:18-cv-00801-NC, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 215943, at *8-9 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 13, 2019) (Mr. Johns was co-lead counsel – and successfully argued against a motion to dismiss – in this defective smartphone class action. A \$7.25 million settlement was reached, which Magistrate Judge Nathanael M. Cousins described as being an “excellent result.”)
- *Gordon v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.*, No. 17-cv-01415-CMA-SKC (D. Colo.) (Mr. Johns served as co-lead counsel of behalf of a class of millions of cardholders who were impacted by a data breach at Chipotle restaurants. After largely defeating a motion to dismiss filed by Chipotle, the case resulted in a favorable settlement for affected consumers. At the final approval of the settlement, the district court noted that class counsel has “extensive experience in class action litigation, and are very familiar with claims, remedies, and defenses at issue in this case.”)
- *Bray et al. v. GameStop Corp.*, 1:17-cv-01365-JEJ (D. Del.) (Mr. Johns served as co-lead counsel for consumers affected by a data breach at GameStop. After largely defeating a motion to dismiss, the case was resolved on favorable terms that provided significant relief to GameStop customers. At the final approval hearing, the District Judge found the settlement to be “so comprehensive that really there’s nothing else that I need developed further,” that “the settlement is fair,” “reasonable,” and “that under the circumstances it is good for the members of the class under the circumstances of the claim.”)
- *In re: Elk Cross Timbers Decking Marketing, Sales Practices and Products Liability Litig.*, No. 15-cv-18-JLL-JAD (D.N.J.) (Mr. Johns served on the Plaintiffs’ Steering Committee in this MDL proceeding, which involved allegedly defective wood-composite decking, and which ultimately resulted in a \$20 million settlement.)
- *In re Checking Account Overdraft Litig.*, No. 1:09-MD-02036-JLK (S.D. Fla.) (Mr. Johns was actively involved in these Multidistrict Litigation proceedings, which involve allegations that dozens of banks reorder and manipulate the posting order of debit transactions. Settlements collectively in excess of \$1 billion were reached with several banks. Mr. Johns was actively involved in prosecuting the actions against U.S. Bank (\$55 million settlement) and Comerica Bank (\$14.5 million settlement).)
- *Physicians of Winter Haven LLC, d/b/a Day Surgery Center v. STERIS Corporation*, No. 1:10-cv-00264-CAB (N.D. Ohio) (Mr. Johns was the primary associate working on this case which resulted in a \$20 million settlement on behalf of hospitals and surgery centers that purchased a sterilization device that allegedly did not receive the required pre-sale authorization from the FDA.)

- *West v. ExamSoft Worldwide, Inc.*, No. 14-cv-22950-UU (S.D. Fla.) (Mr. Johns was co-lead counsel in this case which resulted in a \$2.1 million settlement on behalf of July 2014 bar exam applicants in several states who paid to use software for the written portion of the exam which allegedly failed to function properly)
- *Henderson v. Volvo Cars of North America, LLC*, No. 2:09-cv-04146-CCC-JAD (D. N.J.) (provided substantial assistance in this consumer automobile case that settled after the plaintiffs prevailed, in large part, on a motion to dismiss)
- *In re Marine Hose Antitrust Litig.*, No. 08-MDL-1888 (S.D. Fla.) (settlements totaling nearly \$32 million on behalf of purchasers of marine hose.)
- *In re Philips/Magnavox Television Litig.*, No. 2:09-cv-03072-CCC-JAD (D. N.J.) (settlement in excess of \$4 million on behalf of consumers whose flat screen televisions failed due to an alleged design defect. Mr. Johns argued against one of the motions to dismiss.)
- *Allison, et al. v. The GEO Group*, No. 2:08-cv-467-JD (E.D. Pa.), and *Kurian v. County of Lancaster*, No. 2:07-cv-03482-PD (E.D. Pa.) (settlements totaling \$5.4 million in two civil rights class action lawsuits involving allegedly unconstitutional strip searches at prisons)



Samantha E. Holbrook, a partner at Shub & Johns LLC, has extensive experience in consumer protection class action litigation. Prior to joining the firm, Ms. Holbrook practiced at two different national class action law firms where she represented consumers and investors in nationwide class actions. Ms. Holbrook has experience handling and litigating all aspects of the prosecution of national class action litigation asserting claims under state and federal law challenging predatory lending practices, product defects, breach of fiduciary duty, antitrust claims, consumer fraud and unfair and deceptive acts and practices in federal courts throughout the country.

Ms. Holbrook has also obtained favorable recoveries on behalf of multiple nationwide classes of borrowers whose insurance was force-placed by their mortgage services.

Ms. Holbrook received her law degree from Temple University Beasley School of Law. While in law school, she served as the President of the Moot Court Honor Society and President of the Student Animal Legal Defense Fund. She was also a member of Temple's nationally recognized Trial Team. Upon graduating, she served as an adjunct professor for Temple coaching its Trial Team from 2013-2018. Ms. Holbrook received her undergraduate degrees from the Pennsylvania State University in Political Science and Spanish. While in college, Ms. Holbrook spent a semester studying abroad in Sevilla, Spain. She is proficient in Spanish. Ms. Holbrook also currently serves as the Board President for Citizens for a No-Kill Philadelphia, a Philadelphia-

based animal welfare advocacy organization, and serves on the Board of Directors of City of Elderly Love, a senior-focused animal rescue organization.

Ms. Holbrook has been recognized by Pennsylvania Super Lawyers as a Rising Star for each year from 2020-2023. She has also been recognized as a Top Young Rising Attorney in Pennsylvania in 2020, and a Pennsylvania & Delaware Top Attorneys Rising Stars in 2021. She is admitted to practice in all federal and state courts in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Over the course of her career, Ms. Holbrook has provided substantial assistance in the prosecution of the following cases:

- *Suarez v. Nissan North America*, No. 3:21-cv-00393 (M.D. Tenn.) (appointed lead class counsel in a consumer class action alleging defective headlamps in Nissan Altima vehicles which reached a settlement valued at over \$50 million that provides reimbursements, free repairs, and an extended warranty);
- *Kostka v. Dickey's Barbecue Restaurants, Inc.*, No. 3:20-cv-03424-K (N.D. Tex.) (appointed as additional interim class counsel on behalf of consumers whose sensitive payment card information was exposed in a data breach at Dickey's restaurant chains);
- *In re Wawa, Inc. Data Security Litig.*, No. 2:19-cv-06019-GEKP (E.D. Pa.) (achieved \$12 million settlement on behalf of consumers whose sensitive payment card information was exposed to criminals as part of a highly-publicized data breach);
- *Lacher et al v. Aramark Corp.*, 2:19-cv-00687 (E.D. Pa. 2019) (represented a class of Aramark's current and former managers alleging that Aramark breached its employment contracts by failing to pay bonuses and restricted stock unit compensation to managers nationwide);
- *Turner v. Sony Interactive Entertainment LLC*, No. 4:21-cv-02454-DMR (N.D. Cal.) (class action lawsuit alleging that Sony's PlayStation 5 DualSense Controller suffers from a "drift defect" that results in character or gameplay moving on the screen without user command or manual operation of the controller thereby compromising its core functionality);
- *Board of Trustees of the AFTRA Retirement Fund, et al. v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, 09-CV-686 (SAS), 2012 WL 2064907 (S.D.N.Y. June 7, 2012) (approving \$150 million settlement); and
- *In re 2008 Fannie Mae ERISA Litigation*, Case No. 09-cv-1350 (S.D.N.Y.) (\$9 million settlement on behalf of participants in the Federal National Mortgage Association Employee Stock Ownership Plan).



Damian Gomez joined Shub & Johns LLC as an intake paralegal in March 2022. Damian graduated from the University of Texas at Austin in 2021 with a Bachelor's degree in History with a focus on Classical Studies, as well as a Certificate in Creative Writing. Damian's prior professional experiences include building relationship and communication skills with clientele while working as an Intake Specialist at Filevine, a legal software company. Various courses in copywriting and email marketing have alike prepared him for his initial role as intake paralegal at Shub & Johns.

Damian's current title at Shub & John's is Client Intake Specialist. His responsibilities include conducting widespread investigations and initial research into potential class action and consumer protection cases, interviewing and vetting potential clients and class representatives, and assisting in legal projects as necessary. Aside from legal assistance, Damian manages Shub & Johns's Marketing and Outreach ventures, writes for and oversees the Shub & Johns's website content, and runs Shub & Johns social media accounts.



Nailah Bjotvedt joined Shub & Johns LLC as a law clerk in January 2023. Nailah graduated from Drexel University in 2020 with a bachelor's degree in business administration, majoring in business and legal studies with a political science minor. Her prior professional experiences include serving as a law clerk for a prominent class action firm where she developed communication and writing skills. She is a third-year law student at Delaware Law School, graduating in May 2023. She currently assists staff attorneys at the law school's veterans law clinic, helping appeal adverse VA decisions.

Nailah's responsibilities at Shub include conducting widespread investigations and initial research into potential class action and consumer protection cases, interviewing and vetting potential clients and class representatives. She has been tasked with a wide variety of various legal projects and is actively exposed to all phases of the litigation process, assisting attorneys with filings, research, brief writing and more.



Lacey Russo began her career in the legal field in 2001, working in the Intellectual Property group at an international AmLaw 100 firm. She continued working on complex litigation matters, including consumer protection, ERISA, antitrust and fiduciary duty protection for over 15 years at a large plaintiffs' class action law firm before joining Shub & Johns in 2023. Lacey has worked on cases before state, federal and appellate courts across the country. She brings experience in assisting attorneys through every aspect of the litigation process.

Lacey studied at Villanova University and Algonquin College, graduating in 1999 with a bachelor's degree in paralegal studies.

Exhibit 5

Milberg.
COLEMAN BRYSON PHILLIPS GROSSMAN



FIRM RESUME

WHO WE ARE

Established by members of Milberg Phillips Grossman LLP, Sanders Phillips Grossman LLC, Greg Coleman Law PC, and Whitfield Bryson LLP, the firm represents plaintiffs in the areas of antitrust, securities, financial fraud, consumer protection, automobile emissions claims, defective drugs and devices, environmental litigation, financial and insurance litigation, and cyber law and security.

For over 50 years, Milberg and its affiliates have been protecting victims' rights and have recovered over \$50 billion for our clients. Our attorneys possess a renowned depth of legal expertise, employ the highest ethical and legal standards, and pride ourselves on providing stellar client service. We have repeatedly been recognized as leaders in the plaintiffs' bar and appointed to leadership roles in prominent mass torts and class actions.

Milberg challenges corporate wrongdoing through class action, mass tort, consumer and shareholder rights services, both domestically and globally.

Milberg's previous litigation efforts helped to create a new era of corporate accountability that put big companies on notice. The strategic combination of four leading plaintiffs' firms offers clients expanded capabilities, greater geographical coverage, enhanced financial breadth, and increased operational capacity. It also enables the firm to serve diverse and global clients who are seeking to enforce their rights against well-financed corporations - wherever they operate.

www.milberg.com

PRACTICE AREAS

ANTITRUST & COMPETITION LAW

Today, on a global scale, consolidated corporate entities exercise dominating market power, but proper enforcement of antitrust law ensures a fair, competitive marketplace. Milberg prosecutes complex antitrust class actions against large, well-funded corporate defendants in healthcare, technology, agriculture, and manufacturing. Our leading practitioners successfully represent plaintiffs affected by price-fixing, monopolization, monopoly leveraging tying arrangements, exclusive dealing, and refusals to deal. The firm continues aggressively vindicating rights of plaintiffs victimized by antitrust violations, holding companies accountable for anticompetitive behavior.

COMPLEX LITIGATION

With 50 years of vetted success, Milberg handles complex, high-stakes cases at any stage of the litigation process. Our attorneys have experience litigating complex cases for businesses and plaintiffs outside of the class action context, including business torts, contract disputes, anti-SLAPP motions, corporations, LLCs, partnerships, real estate, and intellectual property.

CONSUMER PRODUCTS

Milberg's consumer litigation group focuses on protecting victims of deceptive marketing and advertising of goods and services, or those who have bought defective products. Our attorneys are experienced in handling a wide array of consumer protection lawsuits, including breach of contract, failure to warn, false or deceptive advertising of goods and services, faulty, dangerous, or defective products, warranty claims and unfair trade practices cases. Milberg has achieved real-world recoveries for clients, often requiring corporations to change the way they do business. Our team of attorneys has extensive experience representing plaintiffs against well-resourced and sophisticated defendants.

CONSUMER SERVICES

Consumers have rights, and companies providing consumer services have a legal obligation to abide by contractual agreements made with customers. Companies must also follow state and federal laws that prohibit predatory, deceptive, and unscrupulous business practices. Milberg's Consumer Services litigation group protects consumers whose rights have been violated by improperly charged fees, predatory and discriminatory lending, illegal credit reporting practices, and invasion of privacy. We also enforce consumer rights by upholding The Fair Credit Reporting Act and Telephone Consumer Protection Act.

CLASS ACTION LAWSUITS

Milberg pioneered federal class action litigation, and is recognized as a leader in defending the rights of victims of corporate and large-scale wrongdoings. We have the manpower, resources, technology, and experience necessary to provide effective representation in nationwide class action lawsuits. Our attorneys have led class actions resulting in settlements of up to billions of dollars across a variety of practice areas, including defective consumer products, pharmaceutical drugs, insurance, securities, antitrust, environmental and toxic torts, consumer protection, and breach of contract.

DANGEROUS DRUGS & DEVICES

For some patients, medication and medical devices improve their lives. For others, the drugs and equipment have questionable benefits at best, and serious, unintended side effects at worst. Taking on drug and device makers requires a law firm that can stand up to the world's largest, most powerful companies. Our defective drug lawyers have held leadership roles in many national drug and device litigations, recovering billions of dollars in compensation.

DATA BREACH, CYBERSECURITY & BIOMETRIC DATA LAWSUITS

Technology changes faster than laws regulate it. Staying ahead of legal technical issues requires a law firm that can see the full picture of innovation and apply past lessons to navigate fast-moving developments, putting consumers ahead of corporate interests. Our data breach and privacy lawyers work at the cutting edge of technology and law, creating meaningful checks and balances against technology and the companies that wield it. Cybersecurity threats continue evolving and posing new consumer risks. Milberg will be there every step of the way to protect consumer privacy and hold big companies accountable.

ENVIRONMENTAL & TOXIC TORTS LITIGATION

Litigation is key in fighting to preserve healthy ecosystems and hold environmental lawbreakers accountable. But in today's globalized world, pollutants—and polluters—are not always local. Corporations have expanded their reach and ability to cause harm. Our environmental litigation practice focuses on representing clients in mass torts, class actions, multi-district litigation, regulatory enforcement, citizen suits, and other complex environmental and toxic tort matters. The companies involved in harmful environmental practices are large, wealthy, and globally influential, but as an internationally recognized plaintiffs' firm, Milberg has the strength and resources to present clients seeking to enforce their environmental rights against well-financed corporations—wherever they operation.

FINANCE & INSURANCE LITIGATION

Big banks and public insurance firms are obligated by their corporate charters to put shareholders' interests ahead of client interests. However, that doesn't mean they can deceive clients to profit at their expense. Milberg's attorneys handle hundreds of insurance-related disputes, including first party bad faith insurance cases, business interruption cases, and hurricane insurance cases. As one of the nation's top class action law firms, we are well-positioned to pursue insurance bad faith cases on a statewide or nationwide basis.

PUBLIC CLIENT REPRESENTATION

The ability of governments to serve and protect their residents is often threatened by the combination of lower revenues and rising costs. Budget shortfalls are increasing in part because private companies externalize costs, but while corporate profits grow, public interest pays the price. Effectuating meaningful change through litigation, Milberg partners with state and local governments to address the harms facing its residents. Internationally, Milberg's Public Client Practice has achieved success against global powerhouse corporations, including drug, tobacco, mining, and oil and gas companies.

SECURITIES LITIGATION

Over 50 years ago, Milberg pioneered litigation claims involving investment products, securities, and the banking industry by using class action lawsuits. Our litigation set the standard for case theories, organization, discovery, methods of settlement, and amounts recovered for clients. Milberg continues to aggressively pursue these cases on behalf of institutional and individual investors harmed by financial wrongdoing. Inventors of securities class actions, Milberg has decades of experience holding companies accountable both in the United States and globally.

WHISTLEBLOWER & QUI TAM

Blowing the whistle on illegal or unethical conducted is a form of legally protected speech. Milberg's whistleblower attorneys have led actions that returned hundreds of millions of dollars in ill-gotten gains, resulting in significant awards of our clients. Our legacy of standing up to corporate power extends to advocating for greater transparency. In addition to representing whistleblowers, we fight back against corporate-backed laws seeking to deter them from making disclosures.

“Scoring impressive victories against companies guilty of outrageous behavior.”

- FORBES

“A powerhouse that compelled miscreant and recalcitrant businesses to pay billions of dollars to aggrieved shareholders and customers.”

- NEW YORK TIMES

LEADERSHIP ROLES

In re: Google Play Consumer Antitrust Litigation, 20-CV-05761 (N.D. Cal.)
In re: Elmiron (Pentosan Polysulfate Sodium) Products Liability Litigation MDL No. 2973
In re: Johnson & Johnson Talcum Powder Products Marketing, Sales Practices & Products Liability Litigation
In re: Blackbaud Data Privacy MDL No. 2972
In re: Paragard IUD Products Liability Litigation MDL No. 2974
In re: Seresto Flea & Tick Collar, Marketing Sales Practices & Product Liability Litigation MDL No. 3009
In re: All-Clad Metalcrafters, LLC, Cookware Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation
In re: Allergan Biocell Textured Breast Implant Product Liability Litigation

In re: Zicam	In re: Mirena
In re: Guidant Corp. Implantable Defibrillators	In re: Incretin
In re: Ortho Evra	In re: Reglan
In re: Yaz	In re: Levaquin Litigation
In re: Kugel Mesh	In re: Zimmer Nexgen Knee
In re: Medtronic Sprint Fidelis Leads	In re: Fresenius Granuflo
In re: Stand 'N Seal	In re: Propecia
In re: Chantix	In re: Transvaginal Mesh
In re: Fosamax	In re: Fluoroquinolones
In re: Olmesartan (Benicar)	In re: Depuy Pinnacle
In re: Onglyza (Saxagliptin) And Kombiglyze XR	In re: Recalled Abbott Baby Formula
In re: Risperdal and Invega Product Liability Cases	

NOTABLE RECOVERIES

\$3.2 Billion Settlement - In re: Tyco International Ltd., Securities Litigation, MDL 1335 (D.N.H.)
\$4 Billion Settlement - In re: Prudential Insurance Co. Sales Practice Litigation, No. 95-4704 (D.N.J.)
\$1.14 Billion Settlement - In Re: Nortel Networks Corp. Securities Litigation, No. 01-1855 (S.D.N.Y.)
\$1 Billion-plus Trial Verdict - Vivendi Universal, S.A. Securities Litigation
\$1 Billion Settlement - NASDAQ Market-Makers Antitrust Litigation
\$1 Billion Settlement - W.R. Grace & Co.
\$1 Billion-plus Settlement - Merck & Co., Inc. Securities Litigation
\$775 Million Settlement - Washington Public Power Supply System Securities Litigation

LOCATIONS

CALIFORNIA

280 South Beverly Drive, Penthouse
Beverly Hills, California 90212

402 West Broadway, Suite 1760
San Diego, California 92101

FLORIDA

2701 South Le Jeune Road
Coral Gables, Florida 33134

ILLINOIS

227 W. Monroe Street, Suite 2100
Chicago, Illinois 60606

KENTUCKY

19 North Main Street
Madisonville, Kentucky 42431

LOUISIANA

5301 Canal Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana 70124

MICHIGAN

6905 Telegraph Road, Suite 115
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48301

NEW JERSEY

1 Bridge Plaza North, Suite 275
Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024

NEW YORK

100 Garden City Plaza,
Garden City
New York 11530

405 E 50th Street
New York 10022

NORTH CAROLINA

900 West Morgan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603

SOUTH CAROLINA

825 Lowcountry Blvd, Suite 101
Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 29464

TENNESSEE

800 S. Gay Street, Suite 1100
Knoxville, Tennessee 37929

518 Monroe Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37208

PUERTO RICO

1311 Avenida Juan Ponce de León
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00907

WASHINGTON

1420 Fifth Ave, Suite 2200
Seattle, Washington 98101

17410 133rd Avenue, Suite 301
Woodinville, Washington 98072

WASHINGTON, D.C.

5335 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 440
Washington, D.C. 20015-2052

NETHERLANDS

GERMANY

PORTUGAL

UNITED KINGDOM



www.milberg.com

Selected Resume

Gary M. Klinger is a Partner at Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman PLLC (“Milberg”).¹ At only 37-years old, Mr. Klinger has gained extensive experience serving as leadership in numerous high-profile consumer and privacy class actions. Notably, Mr. Klinger has settled on a class-wide basis more than forty class actions, the majority of which were privacy cases, as lead or co-lead counsel recovering more than a hundred million dollars for consumers in the process. Some of Mr. Klinger’s representative cases include the following:

- *Carrera Aguallo v. Kemper Corp.*, Case No. 1:21-cv-01883 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 27, 2021) (where Mr. Klinger obtained final approval of a class-wide settlement valued at \$17.6 million for a major class action involving more than six million consumers);
- *Heath v. Insurance Technologies Corp.*, No. 21-cv-01444 (N.D. Tex.) (where Mr. Klinger obtained approval of a class-wide settlement for \$11 million);
- *In Re: Procter & Gamble Aerosol Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, 2:22-md-03025-MHW-CMV (N.D. Ohio) (where Mr. Klinger serves as one of the lead attorneys in multi-district litigation against Procter & Gamble and successfully reached a settlement valued over \$10 million);
- *Smid v. Nutranext, LLC*, Case No. 20L0190 (Cir. Ct. St. Clair, County) (class counsel in consumer class action involving heavy metals in prenatal vitamins; final approval granted to \$7M settlement)
- *In re: Herff Jones Data Breach Litigation*, Master File No. 1:21-cv-1329-TWP-DLP (S.D. Ind.) (where Mr. Klinger obtained approval of a class-wide settlement for \$4.35 million);
- *In re: CaptureRx Data Breach Litigation*, No. 5:21-cv-00523-OLG (W.D. Tex.) (where Mr. Klinger obtained approval of a class-wide settlement for \$4.75 million);
- *In re Arthur J. Gallagher Data Breach Litigation*, No. 1:21-cv-04056 (N.D. Ill.) (where Mr. Klinger serves as appointed co-lead counsel to represent more than 3 million class members in a major class action).

Mr. Klinger has also successfully litigated class actions through contested class certification. In *Karpilovsky v. All Web Leads, Inc.*, No. 17 C 1307, 2018 WL 3108884, at *1 (N.D. Ill. June 25, 2018), Mr. Klinger certified, over objection, a nationwide privacy class action involving more than one million class members. *Id.* At the time, it was the largest litigation class ever to be certified for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act. In a nationwide class settlement hearing in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, Judge Richard Seeborg personally commended Mr. Klinger for “quite a substantial recovery for class members.” Judge Seeborg further stated he could not recall any class action case where “the amounts going to each class member were as substantial” as that obtained by Mr. Klinger (and his co-counsel).

Mr. Klinger is admitted to practice in the State of Illinois and the following federal courts: The U.S. District Court of Colorado, The U.S. District Court of Central District of Illinois, The U.S.

¹ A copy of Milberg’s Firm Resume is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

District Court of Northern District of Illinois, The U.S. District Court of Southern District of Illinois, The U.S. District Court of Southern District of Indiana, The U.S. District Court of Eastern District of Michigan, The U.S. District Court of District of Nebraska, The U.S. District Court of Eastern District of Texas, and The U.S. District Court of Eastern District of Wisconsin.

Mr. Klinger received his undergraduate degree and juris doctorate (*cum laude*) from the University of Illinois.

Mr. Klinger is presently pursuing his Masters of Laws (LLM) in Data Privacy and Cybersecurity from the University of Southern California Gould School of Law.

Mr. Klinger is also a member of the International Association of Privacy Professionals.

EXHIBIT 6

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN**

IN RE WRIGHT & FILIPPIS, LLC
DATA SECURITY BREACH
LITIGATION

Case No.: 2:22-cv-12908-SFC

**CONSOLIDATED AMENDED
CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION
FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION
SETTLEMENT AND PROVIDING NOTICE**

This case is before the Court on Plaintiffs Chiquita Braggs's, Scott Hamilton's, Diane Huff's, Shawn Kolka's, and Craig Mejia's (collectively, "Plaintiffs") Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of the Class Action Settlement (the "Motion"). The Court, having considered the Motion, the supporting brief, the Parties' Settlement Agreement dated October 13, 2023 (the "Settlement Agreement"), attached hereto as Exhibit 1; the proposed Long Form Notice, Short Form Notice, and Claim Form (attached as Exhibits A, B, and C, respectively, to the Settlement Agreement); the pleadings and other papers filed in this Action; and the statements of counsel and the Parties, and for good cause shown.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED as follows:

Preliminary Approval of Settlement Agreement

1. Unless otherwise defined herein, all terms that are capitalized herein shall have the meanings ascribed to those terms in the Settlement Agreement.
2. This Court has jurisdiction over the Litigation, Plaintiffs, all Settlement Class Members, Defendant Wright & Filippis, LLC (“W&F” or “Defendant”), and any party to any agreement that is part of or related to the Settlement.
3. The Court finds that the proposed Settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement is sufficiently fair, reasonable and adequate such that it is hereby preliminary approved and notice of the settlement should be provided to the Settlement Class Members and that a hearing shall be held as set forth below.

Class Certification

4. Solely for purposes of the Settlement, the Court conditionally certifies the following class pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(3) (“Settlement Class”):

All natural persons whose Private Information was compromised in the Data Breach, including all individuals who were sent the Notice of Data Privacy Incident on or around November 18, 2022.

5. Excluded from the Settlement Class are: (i) Defendant and its respective officers and directors; (ii) all Settlement Class Members who timely and validly request exclusion from the Settlement Class; (iii) the Judge assigned to evaluate the fairness of this settlement; and (iv) any other Person found by a court

of competent jurisdiction to be guilty under criminal law of initiating, causing, aiding or abetting the criminal activity occurrence of the Data Incident or who pleads nolo contendere to any such charge.

6. Subject to final approval of the Settlement, the Court finds and concludes for settlement purposes only that the prerequisites to a class action, set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b), are satisfied in that:

- a. The Settlement Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable;
- b. There are questions of law of fact common to the Settlement Class;
- c. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel (as defined below) fairly and adequately represent that Settlement Class;
- d. The claims of Plaintiffs are typical of those of Settlement Class Members;
- e. Common issues predominate over any individual issues affecting the members of the Settlement Class;
- f. Plaintiffs fairly and adequately protect and represent the interests of all members of the Settlement Class, and Plaintiffs' interests are aligned with the interests of all other members of the Settlement Class; and

g. Settlement of the Litigation on a class-action basis is superior to other means of resolving this matter.

7. The Court appoints The Miller Law Firm P.C. as Chair of Settlement Class Counsel and Migliaccio & Rathod LLP, Shub & Johns LLP, and Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC as Settlement Class Counsel, having determined that the requirements of Rule 23(g) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure are fully satisfied by this appointment.

8. The Court hereby appoints Chiquita Braggs, Scott Hamilton, Diane Huff, Shawn Kolka, and Craig Mejia as the Class Representatives for settlement purposes only on behalf of the Settlement Class.

Notice to Settlement Class Members

9. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e), the Court approves the Long Form Notice and the Short Form Notice (the “Settlement Notices”), attached as Exhibits A and B, respectively, to the Settlement Agreement and attached to this Order as Exhibit 1, and finds that the dissemination of the Settlement Notices substantially in the manner and form set forth in §§ 6.1-6.3 of the Settlement Agreement attached as Exhibit 1 to this Order complies fully with the requirements of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process of law, and is the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

10. The Court further approves the Claim Form, substantially similar to Exhibit C to the Settlement Agreement attached as Exhibit 1 to this Order, which will be available both on the Settlement Website and by request.

11. The notice procedures described above are hereby found to be the best means of providing notice under the circumstances and, when completed, shall constitute due and sufficient notice of the proposed Settlement Agreement and the Final Approval Hearing to all persons affected by and/or entitled to participate in the Settlement Agreement, in full compliance with the notice requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process of law.

12. The Court hereby orders that, within five (5) days of entry of this Order, W&F shall provide to the Claims Administrator the contact information of Settlement Class Members, including names and physical addresses, that is currently in W&F's possession.

13. No later than thirty-five (35) days from the date of this Order preliminarily approving the Settlement ("Notice Commencement Date"), Class Counsel shall cause the Claims Administrator to send via U.S. mail the Short Form Notice to each Settlement Class member and shall cause to be published the Long Form Notice, thereby making it available to the rest of the Settlement Class as stated in the proposed Notice Plan.

14. Contemporaneously with seeking Final Approval of the Settlement, Class Counsel and W&F shall cause to be filed with the Court an appropriate affidavit or declaration from the Claims Administrator with respect to complying with the Notice Plan.

15. All costs incurred in disseminating and otherwise in connection with the Settlement Notices shall be paid from the Settlement Fund.

16. The Settlement Notices and Claim Form satisfy the requirements of due process and of Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and thus are approved for dissemination to the Settlement Class. The Claim Form shall be made available to the Settlement Class as set forth on the Notice Plan and shall be made available to any potential Class Member that requests one.

**Responses by Settlement Class Members and the
Scheduling of the Final Approval Hearing**

17. Settlement Class Members may opt-out or object up to sixty (60) days from the Notice Commencement Date (the “Opt-Out Deadline”).

18. Any members of the Settlement Class who or that wishes to be excluded (“opt out”) from the Settlement Class must send a written request to the designated Post Office Box established by the Claims Administrator postmarked on or before the Opt-Out Deadline. Members of the Settlement Class may not opt-out of the Settlement by submitting requests to opt-out as a group or class, but must in each instance individually and personally sign and submit an opt-out request. All

Settlement Class Members that opt-out of the Settlement will not be eligible to receive any benefits under the Settlement, will not be bound by any further orders or judgments entered for or against the Settlement Class, and will preserve their ability to independently pursue any claims they may have against W&F.

19. Any member of the Settlement Class who does not properly and timely opt-out of the Settlement shall, upon entry of the Order and Final Judgment, be bound by all the terms and provisions of the Settlement Agreement and Release, whether or not such Settlement Class Member objected to the Settlement and whether or not such Settlement Class Member received consideration under the Settlement Agreement.

20. The Court adopts the following schedule for the remaining events in this case, which ensures that the appropriate state and federal officials are served with the notification required by the Class Action Fairness Act:

Event	Date
W&F provides CAFA Notice required by 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)	Within 10 days after the filing of this Motion
W&F to provide contact information for Settlement Class Members	Within 5 days after entry of Preliminary Approval Order
Notice Program commences	Within 35 days after entry of Preliminary Approval Order
Notice Program concludes	Within 45 days after entry of Preliminary Approval Order

Compliance with CAFA Waiting Period under 28 U.S.C. § 1715(d):	90 days after the appropriate governmental offices are served with CAFA notice
Postmark deadline for request for exclusion (opt-out) or objections:	60 days after commencement of Notice Program
Deadline to file Plaintiffs’ Motion for Attorneys’ Fees, Expenses, and Service Awards:	No later than 14 days prior to the deadline for request for exclusion (opt-out) or objections
Deadline to file Plaintiffs’ Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement Agreement	No later than 14 days prior to the Final Fairness Hearing
Postmark/Filing deadline for members of the Class to file claims	90 days after commencement of the Notice Program
Deadline for Plaintiffs to file any Response to Objections or Supplement to Motion for Final Approval	No later than 7 days prior to the Final Fairness Hearing
Deadline for Claims Administrator to file or cause to be filed, if necessary, a supplemental declaration with the Court	At least 5 days prior to the Final Fairness Hearing
Final Approval Hearing	To be set by the Court and held at the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Theodore Levin U.S. Courthouse, 231 W. Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, MI 48226 in Courtroom ___ and/or by virtual attendance, details of which to be provided before the Final Approval Hearing on the Settlement Website.

21. A hearing on the Settlement (the “Final Approval Hearing”) shall be held before this Court on a date set by the Court.

22. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will consider (a) the fairness, reasonableness, and adequacy of the proposed class Settlement and whether the Settlement should be granted final approval by the Court; (b) dismissal with prejudice of the Litigation; (c) entry of an order including the Release; (d) entry of the Final Approval Order; and (e) entry of final judgment in this Litigation. Class Counsel's application for award of attorney's fees and costs, and request for the Court to award a service award to the named Plaintiffs, shall also be heard at the time of the hearing.

23. The date and time of the Final Approval Hearing shall be subject to adjournment by the Court without further notice to the members of the Settlement Class, other than that which may be posted by the Court. Should the Court adjourn the date for the Final Approval Hearing, that shall not alter the deadlines for mailing and publication of notice, the Opt-Out deadline, or the deadlines for submissions of settlement objections, claims, and notices of intention to appear at the Final Approval Hearing unless those dates are explicitly changed by subsequent Order. The Court may also decide to hold the hearing via zoom or telephonically. Instructions on how to appear at the Final Approval Hearing will be posted on the Settlement Website.

24. Any person or entity who or which does not elect to be excluded from the Settlement Class may, but need not, enter an appearance through its own

attorney. Settlement Class Members that do not timely object or opt out and that do not have an attorney enter an appearance on their behalf will be represented by Class Counsel.

25. Any person or entity who or which does not elect to be excluded from the Settlement Class may object to the proposed Settlement. Any Settlement Class Member may object to, among other things, (a) the proposed Settlement, (b) entry of Final Approval Order and the judgment approving the Settlement, (c) Class Counsel's application for fees and expenses, or (d) the service award request, by mailing a written objection, with a postmark date no later than the Objection Date, to Class Counsel and W&F's counsel. The Settlement Class Member making the objection (the "Objector") or his or her counsel may also file an objection with the Court through the Court's Electronic Court Filing ("ECF") system, with service on Class Counsel and W&F's Counsel made through the ECF system. For all objections mailed to Class Counsel and counsel for W&F, Class Counsel will file them with the Court with the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement.

26. The Objector's objection must be either (1) filed with the Court no later than sixty (60) days after the Notice Commencement Date or (2) mailed to Class Counsel and W&F's counsel, with a postmark date of no later than sixty (60) days after the Notice Commencement Date. To be valid, the objection must include: (i) the Objector's full name and address; (ii) the case name and docket number, *In Re*

Wright & Filippis, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation, Case No. 2:22-cv-12908-SFC-EAS (E.D. Mich.); (iii) information identifying the Objector as a Settlement Class Member, including proof that the Objector is a member of the Settlement Class (e.g., copy of the Objector's settlement notice, copy of original notice of the Data Incident, or a statement explaining why the Objector believes he or she is a Settlement Class Member); (iv) a written statement of all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection the Objector believes applicable; (v) the identity of any and all counsel representing the Objector in connection with the objection; (vi) a statement whether the Objector and/or his or her counsel will appear at the Final Fairness Hearing; and (vii) the Objector's signature or the signature of the Objector's duly authorized attorney or other duly authorized representative (if any) representing him or her in connection with the objection.

27. Only Settlement Class Members that have filed and served valid and timely notices of objection shall be entitled to be heard at the Final Approval Hearing. Any Settlement Class Member who does not timely file and serve an objection in writing in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Class Notice and mandated in this Order shall be deemed to have waived any objection to (a) the Settlement; (b) the Release; (c) entry of Final Approval Order or any judgment; (d) Class Counsel's application for fees, costs, and expenses; and/or (e) the service

award request for the named Plaintiffs, whether by appeal, collateral attack, or otherwise.

28. Settlement Class Members need not appear at the hearing or take any other action to indicate their approval of the Settlement.

29. Upon entry of the Order and Final Judgment, all members of the Settlement Class that have not personally and timely requested to be excluded from the Settlement Class will be enjoined from proceeding against W&F with respect to all of the Released Claims.

30. W&F shall cause to be prepared and sent all notices that are required by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”) as specified in 28 U.S.C. § 1715. The costs associated with providing notice under CAFA shall be paid from the Settlement Fund.

31. Class Counsel and counsel for W&F shall cooperate promptly and fully in the preparation of such notices, including providing W&F with any and all information in its possession necessary for the preparation of these notices. W&F shall provide, or cause to be provided, courtesy copies of the notices to Class Counsel for the purpose of implementing the settlement. W&F shall provide notice to Class Counsel of compliance with the CAFA requirements within ten (10) days of providing notice to Attorneys General under CAFA.

Administration of the Settlement

32. The Court hereby appoints the claims administrator proposed by the parties, Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Claims Administrator”). Responsibilities of the Claims Administrator shall include: (a) establishing a post office box for purposes of communicating with Settlement Class Members; (b) disseminating notice to the Class; (c) developing a website to enable Settlement Class Members to access documents; (d) accepting and maintaining documents sent from Settlement Class Members relating to claims administration; and (e) distributing settlement checks to Settlement Class Members. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the Claims Administrator and costs of administration shall be paid from the Settlement Fund.

33. In the event the Settlement Agreement and the proposed Settlement are terminated in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Settlement Agreement—the Settlement Agreement, the proposed Settlement, and all related proceedings shall, except as expressly provided to the contrary in the Settlement Agreement, become null and void, shall have no further force and effect, and Settlement Class Members shall retain all of their current rights to assert any and all claims against W&F and any other Released Entity, and W&F and any other Released Entities shall retain any and all of their current defenses and arguments thereto (including but not limited to arguments that the requirements of Fed. R. Civ.

P. 23(a) and (b)(3) are not satisfied for purposes of continued litigation). The Litigation shall thereupon revert forthwith to its respective procedural and substantive status prior to the date of execution of the Settlement Agreement and shall proceed as if the Settlement Agreement and all other related orders and papers had not been executed.

34. Neither this Order nor the Settlement Agreement nor any other settlement-related document nor anything contained herein or therein or contemplated hereby or thereby nor any proceedings undertaken in accordance with the terms set forth in the Settlement Agreement or herein or in any other settlement-related document, shall constitute, be construed as or be deemed to be evidence of or an admission or concession by W&F as to the validity of any claim that has been or could have been asserted against it or as to any liability by it as to any matter set forth in this Order, or as to the propriety of class certification for any purposes other than for purposes of the current proposed Settlement.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: _____

The Honorable Sean F. Cox
United States District Court Judge

Exhibit B

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

IN RE WRIGHT & FILIPPIS, LLC
DATA SECURITY BREACH LITIGATION

Case No: 2:22-cv-12908-SFC

CLASS ACTION

DECLARATION OF CAMERON R. AZARI, ESQ. ON NOTICE PLAN AND NOTICES

I, Cameron R. Azari, Esq., declare as follows:

1. My name is Cameron R. Azari, Esq. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth herein, and I believe them to be true and correct.

2. I am a nationally recognized expert in the field of legal notice, and I have served as an expert in hundreds of federal and state cases involving class action notice plans.

3. I am a Senior Vice President with Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”) and the Director of Legal Notice for Hilsoft Notifications (“Hilsoft”); a firm that specializes in designing, developing, analyzing and implementing large-scale legal notification plans. Hilsoft is a business unit of Epiq.

4. Epiq is an industry leader in class action administration, having implemented more than a thousand successful class action notice and settlement administration matters. Epiq has been involved with some of the most complex and significant notice programs in recent history, examples of which are discussed below. My team and I have experience with legal noticing in more than 575 cases, including more than 70 multidistrict litigation settlements, and have prepared notices that have appeared in 53 languages and been distributed in almost every country, territory, and dependency in the world. Courts have recognized and approved numerous notice plans developed by Epiq, and those decisions have invariably withstood appellate review.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

5. I have served as a notice expert and have been recognized and appointed by courts to design and provide notice in many significant cases, including:

(a) *In Re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation*, 3:20-cv-02155 (N.D. Cal.), involved an extensive notice plan for a \$85 million privacy settlement involving Zoom, the most popular videoconferencing platform. Notice was sent to more than 158 million class members by email or mail and millions of reminder notices were sent to stimulate claim filings. The individual notice efforts reached approximately 91% of the class and were enhanced by supplemental media notice, provided through regional newspaper notice, nationally distributed digital and social media notice (delivering more than 280 million impressions), sponsored search, an informational release, and a settlement website.

(b) *In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation*, MDL No. 2599, 1:15-md-02599 (S.D. Fla.), involved \$1.91 billion in settlements with BMW, Mazda, Subaru, Toyota, Honda, Nissan, Ford, and Volkswagen regarding Takata airbags. The notice plans for those settlements included individual mailed notice to more than 61.8 million potential class members and extensive nationwide media via consumer publications, U.S. Territory newspapers, radio, internet banners, mobile banners, and behaviorally targeted digital media. Combined, the notice plans reached more than 95% of adults aged 18+ in the U.S. who owned or leased a subject vehicle, with a frequency of 4.0 times each.

(c) *In Re: Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation*, MDL No. 2915, 1:19-md-02915 (E.D. Va.), involved an extensive notice program for a \$190 million data breach settlement. Notice was sent to more than 93.6 million settlement class members by email or mail. The individual notice efforts reached approximately 96% of the identified settlement class members and were enhanced by a supplemental media plan that included banner notices and social media notices (delivering more than 123.4 million impressions), sponsored search, and a settlement website.

(d) *In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation*, 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla.), involved several notice programs to notify retail purchasers of disposable contact lenses regarding four settlements with different settling defendants totaling \$88 million. For each notice program more than 1.98 million email or postcard notices were sent to potential class members and a comprehensive media plan was implemented, with a well-read nationwide consumer publication, internet banner notices

(delivering more than 312.9 million – 461.4 million impressions per campaign), sponsored search listings, and a case website.

(e) *In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, 1:19-cv-03924 (N.D. Ill.), concerned a \$21 million settlement against The Coca-Cola Company, fairlife, LLC, and other defendants regarding allegations of false labeling and marketing of fairlife milk products; a comprehensive media based notice plan was designed and implemented. The plan included a consumer print publication notice, targeted banner notices, and social media (delivering more than 620.1 million impressions in English and Spanish nationwide). Combined with individual notice to a small percentage of the class, the notice plan reached approximately 80.2% of the class. The reach was further enhanced by sponsored search, an informational release, and a website.

(f) *In re Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation*, 1:20-cv-05914 (S.D.N.Y.), involved a \$60 million settlement for Morgan Stanley Smith Barney’s account holders in response to “Data Security Incidents.” More than 13.8 million email or mailed notices were delivered, reaching approximately 90% of the identified potential settlement class members. The individual notice efforts were supplemented with nationwide newspaper notice and a settlement website.

(g) *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation*, MDL No. 1720 (E.D.N.Y.), involved a \$6.05 billion settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard. An intensive notice program included more than 19.8 million direct mail notices sent to potential class members, together with insertions in over 1,500 newspapers, consumer magazines, national business publications, trade and specialty publications, with notices in multiple languages, and an extensive online notice campaign featuring banner notices that generated more than 770 million adult impressions. Sponsored search listings and a settlement website in eight languages expanded the notice program. For the subsequent, \$5.54 billion settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard, an extensive notice program was implemented, which included over 16.3 million direct mail notices to class members together with more than 354 print publication insertions and banner notices, which generated more than 689 million adult impressions. The Second Circuit recently affirmed the settlement approval. *See* No. 20-339 *et al.*, — F.4th —, 2023 WL 2506455 (2d Cir. Mar. 15, 2023).

(h) *In re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010*, MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.), involved landmark settlement notice programs to distinct “Economic and Property Damages” and “Medical Benefits” settlement classes for BP’s \$7.8 billion settlement of claims related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Notice efforts included more than 7,900 television spots, 5,200 radio spots, and 5,400 print insertions and reached over 95% of Gulf Coast residents.

6. I have also served as a notice expert and have been recognized and appointed by courts to design and provide notice in numerous privacy and data breach settlements, including:

Data Breach & Privacy Cases	Case No. & Court
<i>In re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation</i>	3:20-cv-02155 (N.D. Cal.)
<i>In re: Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	MDL No. 2915 (E.D. Va.)
<i>In re: Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation</i>	1:20-cv-05914 (S.D.N.Y.)
<i>In re: U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	MDL No. 2664, (D.D.C.)
<i>In re: Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation</i>	MDL No. 1796 (D.D.C.)
<i>In re: Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	MDL No. 2633 (D. Or.)
<i>McCullough v. True Health New Mexico, Inc.</i>	D-202-CV-2021-06816 (2nd Dist. Ct, N.M.)
<i>Chapman v. Insight Global Inc.</i>	1:21-cv-00824 (M.D. Penn.)
<i>Thomsen et al. v. Morley Cos., Inc.</i>	1:22-cv-10271 (E.D. Mich.)
<i>In re Scripps Health Data Incident Litigation</i>	37-2021-00024103 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego)
<i>Service et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America et al.</i>	C22-01841 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Contra Costa)
<i>Wenston Desue et al. v. 20/20 Eye Care Network, Inc. et al.</i>	21-cv-61275 (S.D. Fla.)
<i>Kostka et al. v. Dickey's Barbecue Restaurants, Inc. et al.</i>	3:20-cv-03424 (N.D. Tex.)
<i>Cochran et al. v. The Kroger Co. et al.</i>	5:21-cv-01887 (N.D. Cal.)
<i>Ford et al. v. [24]7.ai, Inc. (Best Buy Data Incident)</i>	MDL No. 2863 (N.D. Cal.)
<i>In re: California Pizza Kitchen Data Breach Litigation</i>	8:21-cv-01928 (C.D. Cal.)
<i>Snyder et al. v. The Urology Center of Colorado, P.C.</i>	2021CV33707 (2nd Dist. Ct, Cnty. of Denver Col.)
<i>Dearing v. Magellan Health Inc. et al.</i>	CV2020-013648 (Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Maricopa, Ariz.)

Data Breach & Privacy Cases	Case No. & Court
<i>Torretto et al. v. Donnelley Financial Solutions, Inc. and Mediant Communications Inc.</i>	1:20-cv-02667 (S.D.N.Y.)
<i>Stoll et al. v. Musculoskeletal Institute, Chartered d/b/a Florida Orthopaedic Institute</i>	8:20-cv-01798 (M.D. Fla.)
<i>Hameed-Bolden et al. v. Forever 21 Retail, Inc. et al.</i>	2:18-cv-03019 (C.D. Cal.)
<i>In re Community Health Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	MDL No. 2595 (N.D. Ala.)
<i>Lozano v. CodeMetro Inc.</i>	37-2020-00022701 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego)
<i>Fox et al. v. Iowa Health System d.b.a. UnityPoint Health</i>	18-cv-00327 (W.D. Wis.)
<i>Armon et al. v. Washington State University</i>	17-2-23244-1 consolidated with 17-2-25052-0 (Sup. Ct. Wash.)
<i>Kuss v. American HomePatient, Inc. et al.</i>	8:18-cv-02348 (M.D. Fla.)
<i>Nelson v. Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc.</i>	1:18-cv-07400 (N.D. Ill.)
<i>Adlouni v. UCLA Health System Auxiliary et al.</i>	BC589243 (Cal. Sup. Ct., L.A. Cnty.)
<i>Parsons v. Kimpton Hotel & Restaurant Group, LLC</i>	3:16-cv-05387 (N.D. Cal.)
<i>In re: Valley Anesthesiology Consultants, Inc. Data Breach Litigation</i>	CV2016-013446 (Ariz. Super. Ct., Maricopa Cnty.)
<i>McGann et al., v. Schnuck Markets, Inc.</i>	1322-CC00800 (Mo. Cir. Ct.)
<i>Greater Chautauqua Federal Credit Union et al. v. Kmart Corp. et al.</i>	1:15-cv-02228 (N.D. Ill.)
<i>In re: Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	MDL No. 2046 (S.D. Tex.)
<i>In re: Countrywide Financial Corp. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	MDL No. 1998, (W.D. Ky.)

7. Courts have recognized my testimony as to which method of notification is appropriate for a given case, and I have provided testimony on numerous occasions on whether a certain method of notice represents the best notice practicable under the circumstances. Numerous court opinions and comments regarding my testimony, and the adequacy of our notice efforts, are included in our *curriculum vitae* included as **Attachment 1**.

8. In forming expert opinions, my team and I draw from our in-depth class action case experience, as well as our educational and related work experiences. I am an active member of the Oregon State Bar, having received my Bachelor of Science from Willamette University and my Juris Doctor from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College. I have served as the Director

of Legal Notice for Epiq since 2008 and have overseen the detailed planning of virtually all of our court-approved notice programs during that time. Overall, I have more than 23 years of experience in the design and implementation of legal notification and claims administration programs, having been personally involved in hundreds of successful notice programs.

9. The facts in this declaration are based on my personal knowledge, as well as information provided to me by my colleagues in the ordinary course of my business.

OVERVIEW

10. This declaration will detail the Notice Plan (“Notice Plan”) and Notices (“Notice” or “Notices”) proposed here for *In re Wright & Filippis, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation*; Case No: 2:22-cv-12908-SFC, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. Epiq designed this proposed Notice Plan based on our extensive prior experience and research into the notice issues particular to this case. We have analyzed and proposed the most effective method practicable of providing notice to the Settlement Class.

NOTICE PLAN SUMMARY

11. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B) directs that notice must be “the best notice practicable under the circumstances,” must include “individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort” and “the notice may be by one or more of the following: United States mail, electronic means, or other appropriate means.” The proposed Settlement Notice Plan will satisfy these requirements.

12. This proposed Notice Plan is designed to reach the greatest practicable number of Settlement Class Members. Given our experience with similar notice efforts, we expect that the proposed Notice Plan individual notice efforts will reach a very high percentage of the identified Settlement Class. The reach will be enhanced further by a supplemental online media notice effort, sponsored search listings, and a Settlement Website, which are not included in the estimated reach calculation. In my experience, the projected reach of the proposed Notice Plan is consistent with other court-approved notice plans, is the best notice practicable under the circumstances of this case and has been designed to satisfy the requirements of due process, including its “desire to actually

inform” requirement.¹

NOTICE PLAN DETAIL

13. It is my understanding from reviewing the *Settlement Agreement* that the “Settlement Class” is defined as the following:

All natural persons whose Private Information was compromised in the Data Breach, including all individuals who were sent the Notice of Data Privacy Incident on or around November 18, 2022.

Excluded from the Settlement Class are: (1) the Judges presiding over the Action and members of their immediate families and their staff; (2) Wright & Filippis, its subsidiaries, parent companies, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which Wright & Filippis or its parents, have a controlling interest, and its current or former officers and directors; (3) natural persons who properly execute and submit a Request for Exclusion prior to the expiration of the Opt-Out Period; and (4) the successors or assigns of any such excluded natural person.

NOTICE PLAN

Individual Notice

14. It is my understanding from Class Counsel for the parties that Epiq will be provided data for approximately 700,000 identified Settlement Class Members. The data will include the names and last known mailing addresses of potential Settlement Class Members. Epiq will also be provided approximately 20,000 records with only an associated Social Security Number (and no name and physical address). These records will be run through a third-party research service to identify the best, possible associated physical address that can be found. The Settlement Class Member data will be used to provide individual notice to all identified Settlement Class Members. A Postcard Notice will be mailed via United States Postal Service (“USPS”) first-class mail to those Settlement Class Member records with a physical mailing address.

¹ *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 315 (1950) (“But when notice is a person’s due, process which is a mere gesture is not due process. The means employed must be such as one desirous of actually informing the absentee might reasonably adopt to accomplish it. The reasonableness and hence the constitutional validity of any chosen method may be defended on the ground that it is in itself reasonably certain to inform those affected . . .”).

Individual Notice – Direct Mail

15. Epiq will send a Postcard Notice to all identified Settlement Class Members with an associated physical address. The Postcard Notice will be sent via USPS first-class mail. The Postcard Notice will clearly and concisely summarize the case, the Settlement, and the legal rights of the Settlement Class Members. In addition, the Postcard Notice will also direct the recipients to the Settlement Website where they can access additional information.

16. Prior to sending the Postcard Notice, all mailing addresses will be checked against the National Change of Address (“NCOA”) database maintained by the USPS to ensure Settlement Class Member address information is up-to-date and accurately formatted for mailing.² In addition, the addresses will be certified via the Coding Accuracy Support System (“CASS”) to ensure the quality of the zip code, and will be verified through Delivery Point Validation (“DPV”) to verify the accuracy of the addresses. This address updating process is standard for the industry and for the majority of promotional mailings that occur today.

17. The return address on the Postcard Notices will be a post office box that Epiq will maintain for this case. The USPS will automatically forward Postcard Notices with an available forwarding address order that has not expired (“Postal Forwards”). Postcard Notices returned as undeliverable will be re-mailed to any new address available through USPS information, (for example, to the address provided by the USPS on returned mail pieces for which the automatic forwarding order has expired, but is still within the time period in which the USPS returns the piece with the address indicated), and to better addresses that may be found using a third-party lookup service. Upon successfully locating better addresses, Postcard Notices will be promptly remailed.

Supplemental Online Media Notice

18. Internet advertising has become a standard and important component in legal notice programs. The internet has proven to be an efficient and cost-effective method to target and provide

² The NCOA database is maintained by the USPS and consists of approximately 160 million permanent change-of-address (COA) records consisting of names and addresses of individuals, families, and businesses who have filed a change-of-address with the Postal Service™. The address information is maintained on the database for 48 months and reduces undeliverable mail by providing the most current address information, including standardized and delivery-point-coded addresses, for matches made to the NCOA file for individual, family, and business moves.

measurable reach of persons covered by a class action. According to GfK MRI syndicated research, over 87% of Adults Aged 18+ are online.

19. The Notice Plan includes banner notice advertising on a selected advertising network that Settlement Class Members may visit regularly, all selected based on cost efficiency, timing, and contribution to the overall reach of the target audiences. The Banner Notices will be displayed on desktop, tablets and mobile devices and will link directly to the Settlement Website, thereby allowing visitors easy access to relevant information and documents. The following are all the details regarding the Banner Notices.

<i>Network/Property</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Ad Sizes</i>	<i>Planned Impressions</i>
<i>Google Display Network</i>	A18+	National	728x90, 300x250, 300x600 & 970x250	6,500,000
<i>Facebook</i>	A18+	National	Newsfeed & Right Hand Column	3,750,000
<i>TOTAL</i>				<i>10,250,000</i>

20. Combined, approximately 10.2 million adult impressions will be generated by the Banner Notices, which will run for approximately 30 days nationwide. Clicking on the Banner Notices will link the reader to the Settlement Website.

Sponsored Search Listings

21. The Settlement Notice Plan includes purchasing sponsored search listings to facilitate locating the Settlement Website. Sponsored search listings will be acquired on the three most highly-visited internet search engines: *Google*, *Yahoo!* and *Bing*. When search engine visitors search on selected common keyword combinations related to the case, the sponsored search listing will be generally displayed at the top of the page prior to the search results or in the upper right-hand column. Representative search terms will include word and phrase variations related to the litigation. The sponsored search listings will be displayed nationwide.

Settlement Website

22. Epiq will create and maintain a dedicated website for the Settlement with an easy to remember domain name. The Settlement Website will contain relevant documents and information including the Complaint, Long Form Notice, Short Form Notice, Claim Form, and other important

documents. The website will also allow Settlement Class Members to easily file their Claim online. In addition, the Settlement Website will include answers to frequently asked questions (“FAQs”), instructions for how Settlement Class Members may opt-out (request exclusion) or object, contact information for the Settlement Administrator, and how to obtain other case-related information. The Settlement Website address will be prominently displayed in all notice documents.

Toll-free Telephone Number and Postal Mailing Address

23. A toll-free telephone number will be established and will be available to Settlement Class Members. Callers will be able to hear an introductory message and will have the option to learn more about the Settlement in the form of recorded answers to FAQs. Callers will also have an option to request a notice be mailed to them. The toll-free telephone number will be prominently displayed in all notice documents. The automated telephone system will be available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

24. A postal mailing address and an email address will be provided, allowing Settlement Class Members the opportunity to request additional information or ask questions.

CONCLUSION

25. In class action notice planning, execution, and analysis, we are guided by due process considerations under the United States Constitution, by federal statutes and local rules, and further by case law pertaining to notice. This framework directs that the notice plan be designed to reach the greatest practicable number of potential class members and, in a settlement class action notice situation such as this, that the notice or notice plan itself not limit knowledge of the availability of benefits—nor the ability to exercise other options—to class members in any way. All of these requirements will be met in this case.

26. The Notice Plan includes an extensive individual notice effort to the identified Settlement Class Members. The individual notice will be supplemented with a supplemental online media plan, sponsored search listing, and a dedicated Settlement Website. The Federal Judicial Center’s (“FJC”) Judges’ Class Action Notice and Claims Process Checklist and Plain Language Guide states that “the lynchpin in an objective determination of the adequacy of a proposed notice effort is whether all the notice efforts together will reach a high percentage of the Settlement Class.

It is reasonable to reach between 70–95%.³ Given that virtually all Settlement Class Members are identifiable, we expect that notice will successfully be delivered to in excess of 90% of the Settlement Class, a reach toward the high end of that standard.

27. In my opinion, the proposed Notice Plan follows the guidance for how to satisfy due process obligations that a notice expert gleans from the United States Supreme Court’s seminal decisions, which are: a) to endeavor to actually inform the class, and b) to demonstrate that notice is reasonably calculated to do so.

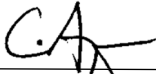
- a) “But when notice is a person’s due, process which is a mere gesture is not due process. The means employed must be such as one desirous of actually informing the absentee might reasonably adopt to accomplish it,” *Mullane v. Central Hanover Trust*, 339 U.S. 306, 315 (1950).
- b) “[N]otice must be reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections,” *Eisen v. Carlisle & Jacquelin*, 417 U.S. 156 (1974) citing *Mullane* at 314.

28. The Notice Plan will provide the best notice practicable under the circumstances of this case, conforms to all aspects of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, comports with the guidance for effective notice articulated in the Manual for Complex Litigation 4th Ed, and is consistent with the Federal Judicial Center’s Judges’ Class Action Notice and Claims Process Checklist and Plain Language Guide (2010).

29. The proposed Notice Plan schedule will afford enough time to provide full and proper notice to the Settlement Class Members before any opt-out deadline.

30. At the conclusion of the Notice Plan, I will provide a declaration verifying the effective implementation of the Notice Plan.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on October 4, 2023.



Cameron R. Azari, Esq.

³ FED. JUDICIAL CTR, JUDGES’ CLASS ACTION NOTICE AND CLAIMS PROCESS CHECKLIST AND PLAIN LANGUAGE GUIDE 3 (2010), available at <https://www.fjc.gov/content/judges-class-action-notice-and-claims-process-checklist-and-plain-language-guide-0>.

Attachment 1

HILSOFT NOTIFICATIONS

Hilsoft Notifications (“Hilsoft”) is a leading provider of legal notice services for large-scale class action and bankruptcy matters. We specialize in providing quality, expert, notice plan development. Our notice programs satisfy due process requirements and withstand judicial scrutiny. Hilsoft is a business unit of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”). Hilsoft has been retained by defendants or plaintiffs for more than 575 cases, including more than 70 MDL case settlements, with notices appearing in more than 53 languages and in almost every country, territory, and dependency in the world. For more than 25 years, Hilsoft’s notice plans have been approved and upheld by courts. Case examples include:

- Hilsoft implemented an extensive notice program for a \$190 million data breach settlement. Notice was sent to more than 93.6 million settlement class members by email or mail. The individual notice efforts reached approximately 96% of the identified settlement class members and were enhanced by a supplemental media plan that included banner notices and social media notices (delivering more than 123.4 million impressions), sponsored search, and a settlement website. ***In Re: Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation*** MDL No. 2915, 1:19-md-02915 (E.D. Va.).
- Hilsoft designed and implemented an extensive notice plan for a \$85 million privacy settlement involving Zoom, the most popular videoconferencing platform. Notice was sent to more than 158 million class members by email or mail and millions of reminder notices were sent to stimulate claim filings. The individual notice efforts reached approximately 91% of the class and were enhanced by supplemental media provided with regional newspaper notice, nationally distributed digital and social media notice (delivering more than 280 million impressions), sponsored search, an informational release, and a settlement website. ***In Re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation*** 3:20-cv-02155 (N.D. Cal.).
- Hilsoft designed and implemented several notice programs to notify retail purchasers of disposable contact lenses regarding four settlements with different settling defendants totaling \$88 million. For each notice program more than 1.98 million email or postcard notices were sent to potential class members and a comprehensive media plan was implemented, with a well-read nationwide consumer publication, internet banner notices (delivering more than 312.9 million – 461.4 million impressions per campaign), sponsored search listings, and a case website. ***In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation*** 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla.).
- For a \$21 million settlement that involved The Coca-Cola Company, fairlife, LLC, and other defendants regarding allegations of false labeling and marketing of fairlife milk products, Hilsoft designed and implemented a media based notice plan. The plan included a consumer print publication notice, targeted banner notices, and social media (delivering more than 620.1 million impressions in English and Spanish nationwide). Combined with individual notice to a small percentage of the class, the notice plan reached approximately 80.2% of the class. The reach was further enhanced by sponsored search, an informational release, and a website. ***In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*** 1:19-cv-03924 (N.D. Ill.).
- For a \$60 million settlement for Morgan Stanley Smith Barney’s account holders in response to “Data Security Incidents,” Hilsoft designed and implemented an extensive individual notice program. More than 13.8 million email or mailed notices were delivered, reaching approximately 90% of the identified potential settlement class members. The individual notice efforts were supplemented with nationwide newspaper notice and a settlement website. ***In re Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation*** 1:20-cv-05914 (S.D.N.Y.).
- Hilsoft designed and implemented numerous monumental notice campaigns to notify current or former owners or lessees of certain BMW, Mazda, Subaru, Toyota, Honda, Nissan, Ford, and Volkswagen vehicles as part of \$1.91 billion in settlements regarding Takata airbags. The Notice Plans included mailed notice to more than 61.8 million potential class members and notice via consumer publications, U.S. Territory newspapers, radio, internet banners, mobile banners, and behaviorally targeted digital media. Combined, the notice plans reached more than 95% of adults aged 18+ in the U.S. who owned or leased a subject vehicle, 4.0 times each. ***In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation*** MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.).

- Hilsoft designed and implemented a notice plan for a false advertising settlement. The notice plan included a nationwide media plan with a consumer print publication, digital notice and social media (delivering more than 231.6 million impressions nationwide in English and Spanish) and was combined with individual notice via email or postcard to more than 1 million identified class members. The notice plan reached approximately 79% of Adults, Aged 21+ in the U.S. who drink alcoholic beverages, an average of 2.4 times each. The reach was further enhanced by internet sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a website. ***Browning et al. v. Anheuser-Busch, LLC*** 20-cv-00889 (W.D. Mo.).
- For a \$63 million settlement, Hilsoft designed and implemented a comprehensive, nationwide media notice effort using magazines, digital banners and social media (delivering more than 758 million impressions), and radio (traditional and satellite), among other media. The media notice reached at least 85% of the class. In addition, more than 3.5 million email notices and/or postcard notices were delivered to identified class members. The individual notice and media notice were supplemented with outreach to unions and associations, sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a website. ***In re: U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation*** MDL No. 2664, 15-cv-01394 (D.D.C.).
- For a \$50 million settlement on behalf of certain purchasers of Schiff Move Free® Advanced glucosamine supplements, nearly 4 million email notices and 1.1 million postcard notices were sent. The individual notice efforts sent by Hilsoft were delivered to approximately 98.5% of the identified class sent notice. A media campaign with banner notices and sponsored search combined with the individual notice efforts reached at least 80% of the class. ***Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC*** 3:17-cv-03529 (N.D. Cal.).
- In response to largescale municipal water contamination in Flint, Michigan, Hilsoft's expertise was relied upon to design and implement a comprehensive notice program. Direct mail notice packages and reminder email notices were sent to identified class members. In addition, Hilsoft implemented a media plan with local newspaper publications, online video and audio ads, local television and radio ads, sponsored search, an informational release, and a website. The media plan also included banner notices and social media notices geo-targeted to Flint, Michigan and the state of Michigan. Combined, the notice program individual notice and media notice efforts reached more than 95% of the class. ***In re Flint Water Cases*** 5:16-cv-10444, (E.D. Mich.).
- Hilsoft implemented an extensive notice program for several settlements alleging improper collection and sharing of personally identifiable information (PII) of drivers on certain toll roads in California. The settlements provided benefits of more than \$175 million, including penalty forgiveness. Combined, more than 13.8 million email or postcard notices were sent, reaching approximately 93% - 95% of class members across all settlements. Individual notice was supplemented with banner notices and publication notices in select newspapers all geo-targeted within California. Sponsored search listings and a settlement website further extended the reach of the notice program. ***In re Toll Roads Litigation*** 8:16-cv-00262 (C.D. Cal.).
- For a landmark \$6.05 billion settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard, Hilsoft implemented an extensive notice program with more than 19.8 million direct mail notices together with insertions in more than 1,500 newspapers, consumer magazines, national business publications, and trade and specialty publications, with notices in multiple languages, and an online banner notice campaign that generated more than 770 million impressions. Sponsored search listings and a website in eight languages expanded the notice efforts. For a subsequent, \$5.54 billion settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard, Hilsoft implemented a notice program with more than 16.3 million direct mail notices, more than 354 print publication insertions, and banner notices that generated more than 689 million impressions. ***In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation*** MDL No. 1720, 1:05-md-01720, (E.D.N.Y.). The Second Circuit affirmed the settlement approval. See No. 20-339 *et al.*, — F.4th —, 2023 WL 2506455 (2d Cir. Mar. 15, 2023).
- Hilsoft provided notice for the \$113 million lithium-ion batteries antitrust litigation settlements with individual notice via email to millions of class members, banner and social media ads, an informational release, and a website. ***In re: Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation*** MDL No. 2420, 4:13-md-02420, (N.D. Cal.).
- For a \$26.5 million settlement, Hilsoft implemented a notice program targeted to people aged 13+ in the U.S. who exchanged or purchased in-game virtual currency for use within *Fortnite* or *Rocket League*. More than 29 million email notices and 27 million reminder notices were sent to class members. In addition, a targeted media notice program was implemented with internet banner and social media notices, *Reddit* feed ads, and *YouTube* pre-roll ads, generating more than 350.4 million impressions. Combined, the notice efforts reached approximately 93.7% of the class. ***Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc.*** 21-CVS-534 (Sup. Ct. Wake Cnty., N.C.).

- Hilsoft developed an extensive media-based notice program for a settlement regarding Walmart weighted goods pricing. Notice consisted of highly visible national, consumer print publications and targeted digital banner notices and social media. The banner notices generated more than 522 million impressions. Sponsored search, an informational release, and a settlement website further expanded the reach. The notice program reached approximately 75% of the class an average of 3.5 times each. ***Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc.*** 1:19-cv-20592 (S.D. Fla.).
- For a \$250 million settlement with approximately 4.7 million class members, Hilsoft designed and implemented a notice program with individual notice via postcard or email to approximately 1.43 million class members and a robust publication program that reached 78.8% of all U.S. adults aged 35+, approximately 2.4 times each. ***Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company et al.*** 3:12-cv-00660 (S.D. Ill.).
- Hilsoft designed and implemented an extensive individual notice program for a \$32 million settlement. Notice efforts included 8.6 million double-postcard notices and 1.4 million email notices sent to inform class members of the settlement. The individual notice efforts reached approximately 93.3% of the settlement class. An informational release, geo-targeted publication notice, and a website further enhanced the notice efforts. ***In re: Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation*** MDL No. 2633, 3:15-md-2633 (D. Ore.).
- For a \$20 million Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”) settlement, Hilsoft created a notice program with mail or email notice to more than 6.9 million class members and media notice via newspaper and internet banners, which combined reached approximately 90.6% of the class. ***Vergara et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc.*** 1:15-cv-06972 (N.D. Ill.).
- An extensive notice effort was designed and implemented by Hilsoft for asbestos personal injury claims and rights as to Debtors’ Joint Plan of Reorganization and Disclosure Statement. The notice program included nationwide consumer print publications, trade and union labor publications, internet banner ads, an informational release, and a website. ***In re: Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. et al.*** 16-cv-31602 (Bankr. W.D. N.C.).
- A comprehensive notice program within the *Volkswagen Emissions Litigation* provided individual notice to more than 946,000 vehicle owners via first class mail and to more than 855,000 vehicle owners via email. A targeted internet campaign further enhanced the notice efforts. ***In re: Volkswagen “Clean Diesel” Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation (Bosch Settlement)*** MDL No. 2672 (N.D. Cal.).
- Hilsoft handled a large asbestos bankruptcy bar date notice effort with individual notice, national consumer publications, hundreds of local and national newspapers, Spanish newspapers, union labor publications, and digital media to reach the target audience. ***In re: Energy Future Holdings Corp. et al.*** 14-10979 (Bankr. D. Del.).
- For overdraft fee class action settlements from 2010-2020, Hilsoft developed programs integrating individual notice, and in some cases paid media notice efforts for more than 20 major U.S. commercial banks. ***In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.).
- For one of the largest and most complex class action cases in Canadian history, Hilsoft designed and implemented groundbreaking notice to disparate, remote Indigenous people for this multi-billion-dollar settlement. ***In re: Residential Schools Class Action Litigation*** 00-cv-192059 CPA (Ont. Super. Ct.).
- For BP’s \$7.8 billion settlement related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, possibly the most complex class action case in U.S. history, Hilsoft opined on all forms of notice and designed and implemented a dual notice program for “Economic and Property Damages” and “Medical Benefits.” The notice program reached at least 95% of Gulf Coast region adults with more than 7,900 television spots, 5,200 radio spots, 5,400 print insertions in newspapers, consumer publications and trade journals, digital media, and individual notice. Hilsoft also implemented one of the largest claim deadline notice campaigns, with a combined measurable paid print, television, radio, and internet notice effort, reaching in excess of 90% of adults aged 18+ in the 26 identified DMAs covering the Gulf Coast Areas, an average of 5.5 times each. ***In re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010*** MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.).
- A point of sale notice effort with 100 million notices distributed to Lowe’s purchasers during a six-week period regarding a Chinese drywall settlement. ***Vereen v. Lowe’s Home Centers*** SU10-cv-2267B (Ga. Super. Ct.).

LEGAL NOTICING EXPERTS

Cameron Azari, Esq., Epiq Senior Vice President, Hilsoft Director of Legal Notice

Cameron Azari, Esq. has more than 22 years of experience in the design and implementation of legal notice and claims administration programs. He is a nationally recognized expert in the creation of class action notice campaigns in compliance with FRCP Rule 23(c)(2) (d)(2) and (e) and similar state class action statutes. Cameron has been responsible for hundreds of legal notice and advertising programs. During his career, he has been involved in an array of high profile class action matters, including *In Re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation*, *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation*, *In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, *In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation*, *In re Flint Water Cases*, *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (MasterCard & Visa), *In re: Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation* (Bosch Settlement), *In re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, 2010*, *In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*, and *In re: Residential Schools Class Action Litigation*. He is an active author and speaker on a broad range of legal notice and class action topics ranging from FRCP Rule 23 notice requirements, email noticing, response rates, and optimizing settlement effectiveness. Cameron is an active member of the Oregon State Bar. He received his B.S. from Willamette University and his J.D. from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College. Cameron can be reached at caza@legalnotice.com.

Kyle Bingham, Director – Epiq Legal Noticing

Kyle Bingham has more than 15 years of experience in the advertising industry. At Hilsoft and Epiq, Kyle is responsible for overseeing the research, planning, and execution of advertising campaigns for legal notice programs including class action, bankruptcy, and other legal cases. Kyle has been involved in the design and implementation of numerous legal notice campaigns, including *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation*, *Browning et al. v. Anheuser-Busch, LLC, Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc., Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc.*, *In re: Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation* (Bosch), *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (MasterCard & Visa), *In re: Energy Future Holdings Corp. et al. (Asbestos Claims Bar Notice)*, *In re: Residential Schools Class Action Litigation*, and *Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company*. Kyle also handles and has worked on more than 350 CAFA notice mailings. Prior to joining Epiq and Hilsoft, Kyle worked at Wieden+Kennedy for seven years, an industry-leading advertising agency where he planned and purchased print, digital and broadcast media, and presented strategy and media campaigns to clients for multi-million-dollar branding campaigns and regional direct response initiatives. He received his B.A. from Willamette University. Kyle can be reached at kbingham@epiqglobal.com.

Stephanie Fiereck, Esq., Director of Legal Noticing

Stephanie Fiereck has more than 20 years of class action and bankruptcy administration experience. She has worked on all aspects of class action settlement administration, including pre-settlement class action legal noticing work with clients and complex settlement administration. Stephanie is responsible for assisting clients with drafting detailed legal notice documents and writing declarations. During her career, she has written more than 1,000 declarations while working on an array of cases including: *In Re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation*, *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation*, *In Re: Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation*, *In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, *In re Flint Water Cases*, *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (MasterCard & Visa), *In re: Energy Future Holdings Corp. et al. (Asbestos Claims Bar Notice)*, *Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company*, *In re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, 2010*, and *In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*. Stephanie has handled more than 400 CAFA notice mailings. Prior to joining Hilsoft, she was a Vice President at Wells Fargo Bank for five years where she led the class action services business unit. She has authored numerous articles regarding legal notice and settlement administration. Stephanie is an active member of the Oregon State Bar. She received her B.A. from St. Cloud State University and her J.D. from the University of Oregon School of Law. Stephanie can be reached at sfie@epiqglobal.com.

Lauran Schultz, Epiq Managing Director

Lauran Schultz consults with Hilsoft clients on complex noticing issues. Lauran has more than 20 years of experience as a professional in the marketing and advertising field, specializing in legal notice and class action administration since 2005. High profile actions he has been involved in include working with companies such as BP, Bank of America, Fifth Third Bank, Symantec Corporation, Lowe's Home Centers, First Health, Apple, TJX, CNA and Carrier Corporation. Prior to joining Epiq in 2005, Lauran was a Senior Vice President of Marketing at National City Bank in Cleveland, Ohio. Lauran's education includes advanced study in political science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison along with a Ford Foundation fellowship from the Social Science Research Council and American Council of Learned Societies. Lauran can be reached at lschultz@hilsoft.com.

ARTICLES AND PRESENTATIONS

- **Cameron Azari** Chair, “Panel Discussion: Class Actions Case Management.” Global Class Actions Symposium 2022, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Nov. 17, 2022.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Driving Claims in Consumer Settlements: Notice/Claim Filing and Payments in the Digital Age.” Mass Torts Made Perfect Bi-Annual Conference, Las Vegas, NV, Oct. 12, 2022.
- **Cameron Azari** Chair, “Panel Discussion: Class Actions Case Management.” Global Class Actions Symposium 2021, London, UK, Nov. 16, 2021.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Mass Torts Made Perfect Bi-Annual Conference.” Class Actions Abroad, Las Vegas, NV, Oct. 13, 2021.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Virtual Global Class Actions Symposium 2020, Class Actions Case Management Panel.” Nov. 18, 2020.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Consumers and Class Action Notices: An FTC Workshop.” Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC, Oct. 29, 2019.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “The New Outlook for Automotive Class Action Litigation: Coattails, Recalls, and Loss of Value/Diminution Cases.” ACI’s Automotive Product Liability Litigation Conference, American Conference Institute, Chicago, IL, July 18, 2019.
- **Cameron Azari** Moderator, “Prepare for the Future of Automotive Class Actions.” Bloomberg Next, Webinar-CLE, Nov. 6, 2018.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “The Battleground for Class Certification: Plaintiff and Defense Burdens, Commonality Requirements and Ascertainability.” 30th National Forum on Consumer Finance Class Actions and Government Enforcement, Chicago, IL, July 17, 2018.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Recent Developments in Class Action Notice and Claims Administration.” PLI’s Class Action Litigation 2018 Conference, New York, NY, June 21, 2018.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “One Class Action or 50? Choice of Law Considerations as Potential Impediment to Nationwide Class Action Settlements.” 5th Annual Western Regional CLE Program on Class Actions and Mass Torts, Clyde & Co LLP, San Francisco, CA, June 22, 2018.
- **Cameron Azari** and **Stephanie Fiereck** Co-Authors, *A Practical Guide to Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Publication Notice*. E-book, published, May 2017.
- **Cameron Azari** Featured Speaker, “Proposed Changes to Rule 23 Notice and Scrutiny of Claim Filing Rates.” DC Consumer Class Action Lawyers Luncheon, Dec. 6, 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Recent Developments in Consumer Class Action Notice and Claims Administration.” Berman DeValerio Litigation Group, San Francisco, CA, June 8, 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “2016 Cybersecurity & Privacy Summit. Moving From ‘Issue Spotting’ To Implementing a Mature Risk Management Model.” King & Spalding, Atlanta, GA, Apr. 25, 2016.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, “Tips for Responding to a Mega-Sized Data Breach.” *Law360*, May 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Live Cyber Incident Simulation Exercise.” Advisen’s Cyber Risk Insights Conference, London, UK, Feb. 10, 2015.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Pitfalls of Class Action Notice and Claims Administration.” PLI’s Class Action Litigation 2014 Conference, New York, NY, July 9, 2014.

- **Cameron Azari** and **Stephanie Fiereck** Co-Authors, “What You Need to Know About Frequency Capping In Online Class Action Notice Programs.” *Class Action Litigation Report*, June 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Class Settlement Update – Legal Notice and Court Expectations.” PLI's 19th Annual Consumer Financial Services Institute Conference, New York, NY, Apr. 7-8, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Class Settlement Update – Legal Notice and Court Expectations.” PLI's 19th Annual Consumer Financial Services Institute Conference, Chicago, IL, Apr. 28-29, 2014.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, “Planning For The Next Mega-Sized Class Action Settlement.” *Law360*, Feb. 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Legal Notice in Consumer Finance Settlements - Recent Developments.” ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 29-30, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Legal Notice in Building Products Cases.” HarrisMartin's Construction Product Litigation Conference, Miami, FL, Oct. 25, 2013.
- **Cameron Azari** and **Stephanie Fiereck** Co-Authors, “Class Action Legal Noticing: Plain Language Revisited.” *Law360*, Apr. 2013.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Legal Notice in Consumer Finance Settlements Getting your Settlement Approved.” ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 2013.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Perspectives from Class Action Claims Administrators: Email Notices and Response Rates.” CLE International's 8th Annual Class Actions Conference, Los Angeles, CA, May 17-18, 2012.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Class Action Litigation Trends: A Look into New Cases, Theories of Liability & Updates on the Cases to Watch.” ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 26-27, 2012.
- **Lauran Schultz** Speaker, “Legal Notice Best Practices: Building a Workable Settlement Structure.” CLE International's 7th Annual Class Action Conference, San Francisco, CA, May 2011.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Data Breaches Involving Consumer Financial Information: Litigation Exposures and Settlement Considerations.” ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 2011.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Notice in Consumer Class Actions: Adequacy, Efficiency and Best Practices.” CLE International's 5th Annual Class Action Conference: Prosecuting and Defending Complex Litigation, San Francisco, CA, 2009.
- **Lauran Schultz** Speaker, “Efficiency and Adequacy Considerations in Class Action Media Notice Programs.” Chicago Bar Association, Chicago, IL, 2009.
- **Cameron Azari** Author, “Clearing the Five Hurdles of Email - Delivery of Class Action Legal Notices.” *Thomson Reuters Class Action Litigation Reporter*, June 2008.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Planning for a Smooth Settlement.” ACI: Class Action Defense – Complex Settlement Administration for the Class Action Litigator, Phoenix, AZ, 2007.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Structuring a Litigation Settlement.” CLE International's 3rd Annual Conference on Class Actions, Los Angeles, CA, 2007.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Noticing and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements.” Class Action Bar Gathering, Vancouver, British Columbia, 2007.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements.” Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom, LLP, New York, NY, 2006.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements.” Bridgeport Continuing Legal Education, Class Action and the UCL, San Diego, CA, 2006.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, “Consultant Service Companies Assisting Counsel in Class-Action Suits.” *New Jersey Lawyer*, Vol. 14, No. 44, Oct. 2005.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, “Expand Your Internet Research Toolbox.” The American Bar Association, *The Young Lawyer*, Vol. 9, No. 10, July/Aug. 2005.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, “Class Action Reform: Be Prepared to Address New Notification Requirements.” BNA, Inc. The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. *Class Action Litigation Report*, Vol. 6, No. 9, May 2005.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements.” Stoel Rives Litigation Group, Portland, OR / Seattle, WA / Boise, ID / Salt Lake City, UT, 2005.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements.” Stroock & Stroock & Lavan Litigation Group, Los Angeles, CA, 2005.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, “Bankruptcy Strategies Can Avert Class Action Crisis.” TMA - *The Journal of Corporate Renewal*, Sept. 2004.
- **Cameron Azari** Author, “FRCP 23 Amendments: Twice the Notice or No Settlement.” Current Developments – Issue II, Aug. 2003.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “A Scientific Approach to Legal Notice Communication.” Weil Gotshal Litigation Group, New York, NY, 2003.

JUDICIAL COMMENTS

Judge David O. Carter, *In re: California Pizza Kitchen Data Breach Litigation* (Feb. 22, 2023) 8:21-cv-01928 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice plan provided for in the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order: (i) was the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated to provide, and did provide due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class regarding the existence and nature of the Consolidated Cases, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the existence and terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the rights of Settlement Class members to exclude themselves from the settlement, to object and appear at the Final Approval Hearing, and to receive benefits under the Settlement Agreement; and (iii) satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and all other applicable law.

Judge David Knutson, *Duggan et al. v. Wings Financial Credit Union* (Feb. 3, 2023) 19AV-cv-20-2163 (Dist. Ct., Dakota Cnty., Minn.):

The Court finds that notice of the Settlement to the Class was the best notice practicable and complied with the requirements of Due Process.

Judge Clarence M. Darrow, *Rivera v. IH Mississippi Valley Credit Union* (Jan. 26, 2023) 2019 CH 299 (Cir. Ct 14th Jud. Cir., Rock Island Cnty., Ill.):

The Court finds that the distribution of the Notices and the notice methodology were properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court further finds that the Notice was simply written and readily understandable and Class members have received the best notice practicable under the circumstances of the pendency of this action, their right to opt out, their right to object to the settlement, and all other relevant matters. The notices provided to the class met all requirements of due process, 735 ILCS 5/8-2001, et seq., and any other applicable law.

Judge Andrew M. Lavin, *Brower v. Northwest Community Credit Union* (Jan. 18, 2023) 20CV38608 (Ore. Dist. Ct. Multnomah Cnty.):

This Court finds that the distribution of the Class Notice was completed in accordance with the Preliminary Approval/Notice Order, signed September 8, 2022, was made pursuant to ORCP 32 D, and fully met the requirements of the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, the United States Constitution, the Oregon Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Gregory H. Woods, *Torretto et al. v. Donnelley Financial Solutions, Inc. and Mediant Communications, Inc.* (Jan. 5, 2023) 1:20-cv-02667 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Court finds that the notice provided to the Class Members was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that it complies with the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2).

Judge Ledricka Thierry, *Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. Louisiana Health Service & Indemnity Company d/b/a Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana* (Dec. 21, 2022) 16-C-3647 (27th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

Notice given to Class Members and all other interested parties pursuant to this Court's order of October 31, 2022, was reasonably calculated to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action, the certification of the Class as defined, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, Class Members rights to be represented by private counsel, at their own costs, and Class Members' rights to appear in Court to have their objections heard, and to afford persons or entities within the Class definition an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Class. Such notice complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the Due Process Clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Class as defined..."

Judge Dale S. Fischer, *DiFlauro, et al. v. Bank of America, N.A.* (Dec. 19, 2022) 2:20-cv-05692 (C.D. Cal.):

The form and means of disseminating the Class Notice as provided for in the Order Preliminarily Approving Settlement and Providing for Notice constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all Members of the Class who could be identified through reasonable effort. Said Notice provided the best notice practicable under the circumstances of the proceedings and the matters set forth therein, including the proposed Settlement set forth in the Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice, and said Notice fully satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and complied with all laws, including, but not limited to, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

Judge Stephen R. Bough, *Browning et al. v. Anheuser-Busch, LLC* (Dec. 19, 2022) 4:20-cv-00889 (W.D. Mo.):

The Court has determined that the Notice given to the Classes, in accordance with the Notice Plan in the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order, fully and accurately informed members of the Classes of all material elements of the Settlement and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of due process, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, and all applicable law. The Court further finds that the Notice given to the Classes was adequate and reasonable.

Judge Robert E. Payne, *Haney et al. v. Genworth Life Insurance Co. et al.* (Dec. 12, 2022) 3:22-cv-00055 (E.D. Va.):

The Court preliminarily approved the Amended Settlement Agreement on July 7, 2022, and directed that notice be sent to the Class. ECF No. 34. The Notice explained the policy election options afforded to class members, how they could communicate with Class Counsel about the Amended Settlement Agreement, their rights and options thereunder, how they could examine certain information on a website that was set up as part of the settlement process, and their right to object to the proposed settlement and opt out of the proposed case. Class members were also informed that they could contact independent counsel of their choice for advice.

In assessing the adequacy of the Notice, as well as the fairness of the settlement itself, it is important that, according to the record, as of November 1, 2022, the Notice reached more than 99% of the more than 352,000 class members.

All things considered, the Notice is adequate under the applicable law....

Judge Danielle Viola, *Dearing v. Magellan Health, Inc. et al.* (Dec. 5, 2022) CV2020-013648 (Sup. Ct. Cnty. Maricopa, Ariz.):

The Court finds that the Notice to the Settlement Class fully complied with the requirements of the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure and due process, has constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, was reasonably calculated to provide, and did provide, due and sufficient notice to Settlement Class Members regarding the existence and nature of the Litigation, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the existence and terms of the Settlement Agreement, the rights of Settlement Class Members to exclude themselves from or object to the Settlement, the right to appear at the Final Fairness Hearing, and to receive benefits under the Settlement Agreement.

Judge Michael A. Duddy, *Churchill et al. v. Bangor Savings Bank* (Dec. 5, 2022) BCD-CIV-2021-00027 (Maine Bus. & Consumer Ct.):

The Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice of the proceedings and matters set forth therein, to all persons entitled to notice.

Judge Andrew Schulman, *Guthrie v. Service Federal Credit Union* (Nov. 22, 2022) 218-2021-CV-00160 (Sup. Ct. Rockingham Cnty., N.H.):

The notice given to the Settlement Class of the Settlement and the other matters set forth therein was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort. Said notice provided due and adequate notice of these proceedings and of the matters set forth in the Agreement, including the proposed Settlement, to all Persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of New Hampshire law and due process.

Judge Charlene Edwards Honeywell, *Stoll et al. v. Musculoskeletal Institute, Chartered d/b/a Florida Orthopaedic Institute* (Nov. 14, 2022) 8:20-cv-01798 (M.D. Fla):

The Court finds and determines that the Notice Program, preliminarily approved on May 16, 2022, and implemented on June 15, 2022, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, constituted due and sufficient notice of the matters set forth in the notices to all persons entitled to receive such notices, and fully satisfies the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and all other applicable laws and rules. The Notice Program involved direct notice via e-mail and postal mail providing details of the Settlement, including the benefits available, how to exclude or object to the Settlement, when the Final Fairness Hearing would be held, and how to inquire further about details of the Settlement. The Court further finds that all of the notices are written in plain language and are readily understandable by Class Members. The Court further finds that notice has been provided to the appropriate state and federal officials in accordance with the requirements of the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, drawing no objections.

Judge Thomas W. Thrash, Jr., *Callen v. Daimler AG and Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC* (Nov. 7, 2022) 1:19-cv-01411 (N.D. Ga.):

The Court finds that notice was given in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order (Dkt. No. 79), and that the form and content of that Notice, and the procedures for dissemination thereof, afforded adequate protections to Class Members and satisfy the requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process and constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Mark Thomas Bailey, *Snyder et al. v. The Urology Center of Colorado, P.C.* (Oct. 30, 2022) 2021CV33707 (2nd Dist. Ct. Cnty. of Denver Col.):

The Court finds that the Notice Program, set forth in the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order: (i) was the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated to provide, and did provide, due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class regarding the existence and nature of the Litigation, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the existence and terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the rights of Settlement Class Members to exclude themselves from the Settlement, to object and appear at the Final Approval Hearing, and to receive benefits under the Settlement Agreement; and (iii) satisfied the requirements of the Colorado Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and all other applicable law.

Judge Amy Berman Jackson, *In re: U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation* (Oct. 28, 2022) MDL No. 2664, 15-cv-01394 (D.D.C.):

The Court finds that notice of the Settlement was given to Class Members in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order, and that it constituted the best notice practicable of the matters set forth therein, including the Settlement, to all individuals entitled to such notice. It further finds that the notice satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and of due process.

Judge John R. Tunheim, *In re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPPs) (Smithfield Foods, Inc.)* (Oct. 19, 2022) 18-cv-01776 (D. Minn.):

The notice given to the Settlement Class, including individual notice to all members of the Settlement Class who could be identified through reasonable effort, was the most effective and practicable under the circumstances. This notice provided due and sufficient notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement, to all persons entitled to such notice, and this notice fully satisfied the requirements of Rules 23(c)(2) and 23(e)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process.

Judge Harvey E. Schlesinger, *In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (Alcon Laboratories, Inc. and Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, Inc.)* (Oct. 12, 2022) 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Notice: (a) was implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order; (b) constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Classes of (i) the pendency of the Action; (ii) the effect of the Settlement Agreements (including the Releases to be provided thereunder); (iii) Class Counsel's possible motion for an award of attorneys' fees and reimbursement of expenses; (iv) the right to object to any aspect of the Settlement Agreements, the Plan of Distribution, and/or Class Counsel's motion for attorneys' fees and reimbursement of expenses; (v) the right to opt out of the Settlement Classes; and (vi) the right to appear at the Fairness Hearing; (d) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled to receive notice of the Settlement Agreements; and (e) satisfies the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause).

Judge George H. Wu, *Hameed-Bolden et al. v. Forever 21 Retail, Inc. et al.* (Oct. 11, 2022) 2:18-cv-03019 (C.D. Cal):

[T]he Court finds that the Notice and notice methodology implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the Court's Preliminary Approval Order: (a) constituted methods that were reasonably calculated to inform the members of the Settlement Class of the Settlement and their rights thereunder; (b) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the litigation, their right to object to the Settlement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (c) were reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice; and (d) met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and any other applicable law.

Judge Robert M. Dow, Jr., *In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation* (Sept. 28, 2022) MDL No. 2909, 1:19-cv-03924 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice Program implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the Order preliminarily approving the Settlement ... (i) constituted the best practicable notice, (ii) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Litigation, of their right to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, of their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing, and of their right to seek monetary and other relief, (iii) constituted reasonable, due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice, and (iv) met all applicable requirements of due process and any other applicable law.

Judge Ethan P. Schulman, *Rodan & Fields LLC; Gorzo et al. v. Rodan & Fields, LLC* (Sept. 28, 2022) CJC-18-004981, CIVDS 1723435 & CGC-18-565628 (Sup. Ct. Cal., Cnty. of San Bernadino & Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Francisco):

The Court finds the Full Notice, Email Notice, Postcard Notice, and Notice of Opt-Out (collectively, the "Notice Packet") and its distribution to Class Members have been implemented pursuant to the Agreement and this Court's Preliminary Approval Order. The Court also finds the Notice Packet: a) Constitutes notice reasonably calculated to apprise Class Members of: (i) the pendency of the class action lawsuit; (ii) the material terms and provisions of the Settlement and their rights; (iii) their right to object to any aspect of the Settlement; (iv) their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement; (v) their right to claim a Settlement Benefit; (vi) their right to

appear at the Final Approval Hearing; and (vii) the binding effect of the orders and judgment in the class action lawsuit on all Participating Class Members; b) Constitutes notice that fully satisfied the requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 382, California Rules of Court, rule 3.769, and due process; c) Constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances of the class action lawsuit; and d) Constitutes reasonable, adequate, and sufficient notice to Class Members.

Judge Anthony J Trenga, *In Re: Capital One Customer Data Security Breach Litigation* (Sept. 13, 2022) MDL No. 1:19-md-2915, 1:19-cv-02915 (E.D Va.):

Pursuant to the Court's direction, the Claims Administrator appointed by the Court implemented a robust notice program ... The Notice Plan has been successfully implemented and reached approximately 96 percent of the Settlement Class by the individual notice efforts alone.... Targeted internet advertising and extensive news coverage enhanced public awareness of the Settlement.

The Court finds that the Notice Program has been implemented by the Settlement Administrator and the Parties in accordance with the requirements of the Settlement Agreement, and that such Notice Program, including the utilized forms of Notice, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfies due process and the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court finds that the Settlement Administrator and Parties have complied with the directives of the Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Directing Notice of Proposed Settlement and the Court reaffirms its findings concerning notice

Judge Evelio Grillo, *Aselfine v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.* (Sept. 13, 2022) RG21088118 (Cir. Ct. Cal. Alameda Cnty.):

The proposed class notice form and procedure are adequate. The email notice is appropriate given the amount at issue for each member of the class.

Judge David S. Cunningham, *Muransky et al. v. The Cheesecake Factory et al.* (Sept. 9, 2022) 19 stcv 43875 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Los Angeles):

The record shows that Class Notice has been given to the Settlement Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Class Notice: (i) constitutes reasonable and the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the terms of the Agreement and the Class Settlement set forth in the Agreement ("Class Settlement"), and the right of Settlement Class Members to object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement Class and appear at the Fairness Hearing held on May 20, 2022; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all person or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) meets the requirements of due process, California Code of Civil Procedure § 382, and California Rules of Court, Rules 3.760-3.771.

Judge Steven E. McCullough, *Fallis et al. v. Gate City Bank* (Sept. 9, 2022) 09-2019-cv-04007 (East Cent. Dist. Ct. Cass Cnty. N.D.):

The Courts finds that the distribution of the Notices and the Notice Program were properly implemented in accordance with N.D. R. Civ. P. 23, the terms of the Agreement, and the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court further finds that the Notice was simply written and readily understandable and that the Notice (a) constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (b) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Classes of the Agreement and their right to exclude themselves or object to the Agreement and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (c) is reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice; and (d) meets all applicable requirements of North Dakota law and any other applicable law and due process requirements.

Judge Susan N. Burke, *Mayo v. Affinity Plus Federal Credit Union* (Aug. 29, 2022) 27-cv-20-11786 (4th Jud. Dist. Ct. Minn.):

The Court finds that Notice to the Settlement Class was the best notice practicable and complied with the requirements of Due Process, and that the Notice Program was completed in compliance with the Preliminary Approval Order and the Agreement.

Judge Paul A. Engelmayer, *In re Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation* (Aug. 5, 2022) 1:20-cv-05914 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Court finds that the emailed and mailed notice, publication notice, website, and Class Notice plan implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and Judge Analisa Torres' Preliminary Approval Order: (a) were implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order; (b) constituted the best notice

practicable under the circumstances; (c) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to appraise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of this Action, of the effect of the proposed Settlement (including the Releases to be provided thereunder), of their right to exclude themselves from or object to the proposed Settlement, of their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing, of the Claims Process, and of Class Counsel's application for an award of attorneys' fees, for reimbursement of expenses associated with the Action, and any Service Award; (d) provided a full and fair opportunity to all Settlement Class Members to be heard with respect to the foregoing matters; (e) constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (f) met all applicable requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, including the Due Process Clause, and any other applicable rules of law.

Judge Denise Page Hood, *Bleachtech L.L.C. v. United Parcel Service Co.* (July 20, 2022) 14-cv-12719 (E.D. Mich.):

The Settlement Class Notice Program, consisting of, among other things, the Publication Notice, Long Form Notice, website, and toll-free telephone number, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.

Judge Robert E. Payne, *Skochin et al. v. Genworth Life Insurance Company et al.* (June 29, 2022) 3:21-cv-00019 (E.D. Va.):

The Court finds that the plan to disseminate the Class Notice and Publication Notice the Court previously approved has been implemented and satisfies the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) and due process. The Class Notice, which the Court approved, clearly defined the Class and explained the rights and obligations of the Class Members. The Class Notice explained how to obtain benefits under the Settlement, and how to contact Class Counsel and the Settlement Administrator. The Court appointed Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq") to fulfill the Settlement Administrator duties and disseminate the Class Notice and Publication Notice. The Class Notice and Publication Notice permitted Class Members to access information and documents about the case to inform their decision about whether to opt out of or object to the Settlement.

Judge Fernando M. Olguin, *Johnson v. Moss Bros. Auto Group, Inc. et al.* (June 24, 2022) 5:19-cv-02456 (C.D. Cal.):

Here, after undertaking the required examination, the court approved the form of the proposed class notice. (See Dkt. 125, PAO at 18-21). As discussed above, the notice program was implemented by Epiq. (Dkt. 137-3, Azari Decl. at ¶¶ 15-23 & Exhs. 3-4 (Class Notice)). Accordingly, based on the record and its prior findings, the court finds that the class notice and the notice process fairly and adequately informed the class members of the nature of the action, the terms of the proposed settlement, the effect of the action and release of claims, the class members' right to exclude themselves from the action, and their right to object to the proposed settlement....

Judge Harvey E. Schlesinger, *Beiswinger v. West Shore Home, LLC* (May 25, 2022) 3:20-cv-01286 (M.D. Fla.):

The Notice and the Notice Plan implemented pursuant to the Agreement (1) constitute the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (2) constitute notice that is reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Litigation, their right to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (3) are reasonable and constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice; and (4) meet all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, and the rules of the Court.

Judge Scott Kording, *Jackson v. UKG Inc., f/k/a The Ultimate Software Group, Inc.* (May 20, 2022) 2020L0000031 (Cir. Ct. of McLean Cnty., Ill.):

The Court has determined that the Notice given to the Settlement Class Members, in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order, fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members of all material elements of the Settlement, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803, applicable law, and the Due Process Clauses of the U.S. Constitution and Illinois Constitution.

Judge Denise J. Casper, *Breda v. Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless* (May 2, 2022) 1:16-cv-11512 (D. Mass.):

The Court hereby finds Notice of Settlement was disseminated to persons in the Settlement Class in accordance with the Court's preliminary approval order, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that the Notice satisfied Rule 23 and due process.

Judge William H. Orrick, *Maldonado et al. v. Apple Inc. et al.* (Apr. 29, 2022) 3:16-cv-04067 (N.D. Cal.):

[N]otice of the Class Settlement to the Certified Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The notice satisfied due process and provided adequate information to the Certified Class of all matters relating to the Class Settlement, and fully satisfied the requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2) and (e)(1).

Judge Laurel Beeler, *In re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation* (Apr. 21, 2022) 20-cv-02155 (N.D. Cal.):

Between November 19, 2021, and January 3, 2022, notice was sent to 158,203,160 class members by email (including reminder emails to those who did not submit a claim form) and 189,003 by mail. Of the emailed notices, 14,303,749 were undeliverable, and of that group, Epiq mailed notice to 296,592 class members for whom a physical address was available. Of the mailed notices, efforts were made to ensure address accuracy and currency, and as of March 10, 2022, 11,543 were undeliverable. In total, as of March 10, 2022, notice was accomplished for 144,242,901 class members, or 91% of the total. Additional notice efforts were made by newspaper ... social media, sponsored search, an informational release, and a Settlement Website. Epiq and Class Counsel also complied with the court's prior request that best practices related to the security of class member data be implemented.

[T]he Settlement Administrator provided notice to the class in the form the court approved previously. The notice met all legal prerequisites: it was the best notice practicable, satisfied the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2), adequately advised class members of their rights under the settlement agreement, met the requirements of due process, and complied with the court's order regarding court notice. The forms of notice fairly, plainly, accurately, and reasonably provided class members with all required information

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Volkswagen)* (Mar. 28, 2022) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

[T]he Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order ... The Court finds that such Class Notice: (i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense) and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), FED. R. CIV. P. 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge James Donato, *Pennington et al. v. Tetra Tech, Inc. et al.* (Mar. 28, 2022) 3:18-cv-05330 (N.D. Cal.):

On the Rule 23(e)(1) notice requirement, the Court approved the parties' notice plan, which included postcard notice, email notice, and a settlement website. Dkt. No. 154. The individual notice efforts reached an impressive 100% of the identified settlement class. Dkt. No. 200-223. The Court finds that notice was provided in the best practicable manner to class members who will be bound by the proposal. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1).

Judge Edward J. Davila, *Cochran et al. v. The Kroger Co. et al.* (Mar. 24, 2022) 5:21-cv-01887 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Notices: (a) was implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order; (b) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constituted notice that is appropriate, in a manner, content, and format reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members ...; (d) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (e) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Constitution of the United (including the Due Process Clause), and all other applicable laws and rules.

Judge Sunshine Sykes, *In re Renovate America Finance Cases* (Mar. 4, 2022) RICJCCP4940 (Sup. Ct. of Cal., Riverside Cnty.):

The Court finds that notice previously given to Class Members in the Action was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfies the requirements of due process ...The Court further finds that, because (a) adequate notice has been provided to all Class Members and (b) all Class Members have been given the opportunity to object to, and/or request exclusion from, the Settlement, the Court has jurisdiction over all Class Members.

Judge David O. Carter, *Fernandez v. Rushmore Loan Management Services LLC* (Feb. 14, 2022) 8:21-cv-00621 (C. D. Cal.):

Notice was sent to potential Class Members pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the method approved by the Court. The Class Notice adequately describes the litigation and the scope of the involved Class. Further, the Class Notice explained the amount of the Settlement Fund, the plan of allocation, that Plaintiff's counsel and Plaintiff will apply for attorneys' fees, costs, and a service award, and the Class Members' option to participate, opt out, or object to the Settlement. The Class Notice consisted of direct notice via USPS, as well as a Settlement Website where Class Members could view the Long Form Notice.

Judge Otis D. Wright, II, *In re Toll Roads Litigation* (Feb. 11, 2022) 8:16-cv-00262 (C. D. Cal.):

The Class Administrator provided notice to members of the Settlement Classes in compliance with the Agreements, due process, and Rule 23. The notice: (i) fully and accurately informed class members about the lawsuit and settlements; (ii) provided sufficient information so that class members were able to decide whether to accept the benefits offered, opt-out and pursue their own remedies, or object to the proposed settlements; (iii) provided procedures for class members to file written objections to the proposed settlements, to appear at the hearing, and to state objections to the proposed settlements; and (iv) provided the time, date, and place of the final fairness hearing. The Court finds that the Notice provided to the Classes pursuant to the Settlement Agreements and the Preliminary Approval Order and consisting of individual direct postcard and email notice, publication notice, settlement website, and CAFA notice has been successful and (i) constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (ii) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action, their right to object to the Settlements or exclude themselves from the Classes, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (iii) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and (iv) otherwise met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, and the rules of the Court.

Judge Virginia M. Kendall, *In re Turkey Antitrust Litigations (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs' Action) Sandee's Bakery d/b/a Sandee's Catering Bakery & Deli et al. v. Agri Stats, Inc.* (Feb. 10, 2022) 1:19-cv-08318 (N.D. Ill.):

The notice given to the Settlement Class, including individual notice all members of the Settlement Class who could be identified through reasonable efforts, was the most effective and practicable under the circumstances. This notice provided due and sufficient notice of proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed Settlement, to all persons entitled to such notice, and this notice fully satisfied the requirements of Rules 23(c)(2) and 23(e)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process.

Judge Beth Labson Freeman, *Ford et al. v. [24]7.ai, Inc.* (Jan. 28, 2022) 5:18-cv-02770 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the manner and form of notice (the "Notice Program") set forth in the Settlement Agreement was provided to Settlement Class Members. The Court finds that the Notice Program, as implemented, was the best practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, class certification, the terms of the Settlement, and their rights to opt-out of the Settlement Class and object to the Settlement, Class Counsel's fee request, and the request for Service Award for Plaintiffs. The Notice and notice program constituted sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice. The Notice and notice program satisfy all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the constitutional requirement of due process.

Judge Terrence W. Boyle, *Abramson et al. v. Safe Streets USA LLC et al.* (Jan. 12, 2022) 5:19-cv-00394 (E.D.N.C.):

Notice was provided to Settlement Class Members in compliance with Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement, due process, and Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The notice: (a) fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members about the Actions and Settlement Agreement; (b) provided sufficient information

so that Settlement Class Members could decide whether to accept the benefits offered, opt-out and pursue their own remedies, or object to the settlement; (c) provided procedures for Settlement Class Members to submit written objections to the proposed settlement, to appear at the hearing, and to state objections to the proposed settlement; and (d) provided the time, date, and place of the Final Approval Hearing.

Judge Joan B. Gottschall, Mercado et al. v. Verde Energy USA, Inc. (Dec. 17, 2021) 1:18-cv-02068 (N.D. Ill.):

In accordance with the Settlement Agreement, Epiq launched the Settlement Website and mailed out settlement notices in accordance with the preliminary approval order. (ECF No. 149). Pursuant to this Court's preliminary approval order, Epiq mailed and emailed notice to the Class on October 1, 2021. Therefore, direct notice was sent and delivered successfully to the vast majority of Class Members.

The Class Notice, together with all included and ancillary documents thereto, complied with all the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and fairly, accurately, and reasonably informed members of the Class of: (a) appropriate information about the nature of this Litigation, including the class claims, issues, and defenses, and the essential terms of the Settlement Agreement; (b) the definition of the Class; (c) appropriate information about, and means for obtaining additional information regarding, the lawsuit and the Settlement Agreement; (d) appropriate information about, and means for obtaining and submitting, a claim; (e) appropriate information about the right of Class Members to appear through an attorney, as well as the time, manner, and effect of excluding themselves from the Settlement, objecting to the terms of the Settlement Agreement, or objecting to Lead and Class Counsel's request for an award of attorneys' fees and costs, and the procedures to do so; (f) appropriate information about the consequences of failing to submit a claim or failing to comply with the procedures and deadline for requesting exclusion from, or objecting to, the Settlement; and (g) the binding effect of a class judgment on Class Members under Rule 23(c)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

The Court finds that Class Members have been provided the best notice practicable of the Settlement and that such notice fully satisfies all requirements of applicable laws and due process.

Judge Patricia M. Lucas, Wallace v. Wells Fargo (Nov. 24, 2021) 17CV317775 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Santa Clara):

On August 29, 2021, a dedicated website was established for the settlement at which class members can obtain detailed information about the case and review key documents, including the long form notice, postcard notice, settlement agreement, complaint, motion for preliminary approval ... (Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. Regarding Implementation and Adequacy of Settlement Notice Program ["Azari Dec."] ¶19). As of October 18, 2021, there were 2,639 visitors to the website and 4,428 website pages presented. (Ibid.).

On August 30, 2021, a toll-free telephone number was established to allow class members to call for additional information in English or Spanish, listen to answers to frequently asked questions, and request that a long form notice be mailed to them (Azari Dec. ¶20). As of October 18, 2021, the telephone number handled 345 calls, representing 1,207 minutes of use, and the settlement administrator mailed 30 long form notices as a result of requests made via the telephone number.

Also, on August 30, 2021, individual postcard notices were mailed to 177,817 class members. (Azari Dec. ¶14) As of November 10, 2021, 169,404 of those class members successfully received notice. (Supplemental Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. Regarding Implementation and Adequacy of Settlement Notice Program ["Supp. Azari Dec."] ¶10).

Judge John R. Tunheim, In Re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Plaintiff Action) (JBS USA Food Company, JBS USA Food Company Holdings) (Nov. 18, 2021) 18-cv-01776 (D. Minn.):

The notice given to the Settlement Class, including individual notice to all members of the Settlement Class who could be identified through reasonable effort, was the most effective and practicable under the circumstances. This notice provided due and sufficient notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement, to all persons entitled to such notice, and this notice fully satisfied the requirements of Rules 23(c)(2) and 23(e)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process.

Judge H. Russel Holland, Coleman v. Alaska USA Federal Credit Union (Nov. 17, 2021) 3:19-cv-00229 (D. Alaska):

The Court approved Notice Program has been fully implemented. The Court finds that the Notices given to the Settlement Class fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and constituted valid, due, and sufficient Notice to Settlement Class Members consistent with all applicable requirements. The Court further finds that the Notice Program satisfies due process.

Judge A. Graham Shirley, *Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc.* (Nov. 16, 2021) 21-CVS-534 (Sup. Ct. Wake Cnty., N.C.):

Notice has been provided to all members of the Settlement Class pursuant to and in the manner directed by the Preliminary Approval Order. The Notice Plan was properly administered by a highly experienced third-party Settlement Administrator. Proof of the provision of that Notice has been filed with the Court and full opportunity to be heard has been offered to all Parties to the Action, the Settlement Class, and all persons in interest. The form and manner of the Notice is hereby determined to have been the best notice practicable under the circumstances and to have been given full compliance with each of the requirements of North Carolina Rule of Civil Procedure 23, due process, and applicable law.

Judge Judith E. Levy, *In re Flint Water Cases* (Nov. 10, 2021) 5:16-cv-10444 (E.D. Mich.):

(1) a “Long Form Notice packet [was] mailed to each Settlement Class member ... a list of over 57,000 addresses—[and] over 90% of [the mailings] resulted in successful delivery;” (2) notices were emailed “to addresses that could be determined for Settlement Class members;” and (3) the “Notice Administrator implemented a comprehensive media notice campaign.” ... The media campaign coupled with the mailing was intended to reach the relevant audience in several ways and at several times so that the class members would be fully informed about the settlement and the registration and objection process.

The media campaign included publication in the local newspaper ... local digital banners ... television ... and radio spots ... banner notices and radio ads placed on Pandora and SoundCloud; and video ads placed on YouTube [T]his settlement has received widespread media attention from major news outlets nationwide.

Plaintiffs submitted an affidavit signed by Azari that details the implementation of the Notice plan The affidavit is bolstered by several documents attached to it, such as the declaration of Epiq Class Action and Claims Solutions, Inc.’s Legal Notice Manager, Stephanie J. Fiereck. Azari declared that Epiq “delivered individual notice to approximately 91.5% of the identified Settlement Class” and that the media notice brought the overall notice effort to “in excess of 95%.” The Court finds that the notice plan was implemented in an appropriate manner.

In conclusion, the Court finds that the Notice Plan as implemented, and its content, satisfies due process.

Judge Vince Chhabria, *Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC* (Oct. 28, 2021) 3:17-cv-03529 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court directed that Class Notice be given to the Class Members pursuant to the notice program proposed by the Parties and approved by the Court. In accordance with the Court’s Preliminary Approval Order and the Court-approved notice program, the Settlement Administrator caused the forms of Class Notice to be disseminated as ordered. The Long-form Class Notice advised Class Members of the terms of the Settlement Agreement; the Final Approval Hearing, and their right to appear at such hearing; their rights to remain in, or opt out of, the Settlement Class and to object to the Settlement Agreement; procedures for exercising such rights; and the binding effect of this Order and accompanying Final Judgment, whether favorable or unfavorable, to the Settlement Class.

The distribution of the Class Notice pursuant to the Class Notice Program constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfies the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, the requirements of due process, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and any other applicable law.

Judge Otis D. Wright, II, *Silveira v. M&T Bank* (Oct. 12, 2021) 2:19-cv-06958 (C.D. Cal.):

Notice was sent to potential class members pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the method approved by the Court. The Class Notice consisted of direct notice via USPS first class mail, as well as a Settlement Website where Class Members could view and request to be sent the Long Form Notice. The Class Notice adequately described the litigation and the scope of the involved class. Further, the Class Notice explained the amount of the Settlement Fund, the plan of allocation, that Plaintiff’s counsel and Plaintiff will apply for attorneys’ fees, costs, and a service award, and the class members’ option to participate, opt out, or object to the settlement.

Judge Timothy J. Korrigan, *Smith v. Costa Del Mar, Inc.* (Sept. 21, 2021) 3:18-cv-01011 (M.D. Fla.):

Following preliminary approval, the settlement administrator carried out the notice program The settlement administrator sent a summary notice and long-form notice to all class members, sent CAFA notice to federal and state officials ... and established a website with comprehensive information about the settlement Email notice was sent to class members with email addresses, and postcards were sent to class members with only physical addresses Multiple attempts were made to contact class members in some cases, and all notices

directed recipients to a website where they could access settlement information A paid online media plan was implemented for class members for whom the settlement administrator did not have data When the notice program was complete, the settlement administrator submitted a declaration stating that the notice and paid media plan reached at least seventy percent of potential class members [N]otices had been delivered via postcards or email to 939,400 of the 939,479 class members to whom the settlement administrator sent notice—a ninety-nine and a half percent deliverable rate....

Notice was disseminated in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B) requires that notice be “the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances.” Upon review of the notice materials ... and of Azari’s Declaration ... regarding the notice program, the Court is satisfied with the way in which the notice program was carried out. Class notice fully complied with Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and due process, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and was sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice of the settlement of this lawsuit.

Judge Jose E. Martinez, *Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc.* (Sept. 20, 2021) 1:19-cv-20592 (S.D. Fla.):

[T]he Court approved the appointment of Epiq Class Action and Claims Solutions, Inc. as the Claims Administrator with the responsibility of implementing the notice requirements approved in the Court’s Order of Approval The media plan included various forms of notice, utilizing national consumer print publications, internet banner advertising, social media, sponsored search, and a national informational release According to the Azari Declaration, the Court-approved Notice reached approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of the Settlement Class on an average of 3.5 times per Class Member

Pertinently, the Claims Administrator implemented digital banner notices across certain social media platforms, including Facebook and Instagram, which linked directly to the Settlement Website ... the digital banner notices generated approximately 522.6 million adult impressions online [T]he Court finds that notice was “reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections.”

Judge Steven L. Tiscione, *Fiore et al. v. Ingenious Designs, LLC* (Sept. 10, 2021) 1:18-cv-07124 (E.D.N.Y.):

Following the Court’s Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, the Notice Plan was effectuated by the Parties and the appointed Claims Administrator, Epiq Systems. The Notice Plan included a direct mailing to Class members who could be specifically identified, as well as nationwide notice by publication, social media and retailer displays and posters. The Notice Plan also included the establishment of an informational website and toll-free telephone number. The Court finds the Parties completed all settlement notice obligations imposed in the Order Preliminarily Approving Settlement. In addition, Defendants through the Class Administrator, sent the requisite CAFA notices to 57 federal and state officials. The class notices constitute “the best notice practicable under the circumstances,” as required by Rule 23(c)(2).

Judge John S. Meyer, *Lozano v. CodeMetro, Inc.* (Sept. 8, 2021) 37-2020-00022701 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego):

The Court finds that Notice has been given to the Settlement Class in the manner directed by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Notice: (i) was reasonable and constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Litigation, the terms of the Settlement, their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class or object to all or any part of the Settlement, their right to appear at the Final Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of final approval of the Settlement on all persons who do not exclude themselves from the Settlement Class; (iii) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), and any other applicable law.

Judge Mae A. D’Agostino, *Thompson et al. v. Community Bank, N.A.* (Sept. 8, 2021) 8:19-cv-0919 (N.D.N.Y.):

Prior to distributing Notice to the Settlement Class members, the Settlement Administrator established a website, ... as well as a toll-free line that Settlement Class members could access or call for any questions or additional information about the proposed Settlement, including the Long Form Notice. Once Settlement Class members were identified via Defendant’s business records, the Notices attached to the Agreement and approved by the Court were sent to each Settlement Class member. For Current Account Holders who have elected to receive bank communications via email, Email Notice was delivered. To Past Defendant Account Holders, and Current Account Holders who have not elected to receive communications by email or for whom

the Defendant does not have a valid email address, Postcard Notice was delivered by U.S. Mail. The Settlement Administrator mailed 36,012 Postcard Notices and sent 16,834 Email Notices to the Settlement Class, and as a result of the Notice Program, 95% of the Settlement Class received Notice of the Settlement.

Judge Anne-Christine Massullo, *UFCW & Employers Benefit Trust v. Sutter Health et al.* (Aug. 27, 2021) CGC 14-538451 consolidated with CGC-18-565398 (Sup. Ct. of Cal., Cnty. of San Fran.):

The notice of the Settlement provided to the Class constitutes due, adequate and sufficient notice and the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and meets the requirements of due process, the laws of the State of California, and Rule 3.769(f) of the California Rules of Court.

Judge Graham C. Mullen, *In re: Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. et al.* (July 27, 2021) 16-cv-31602 (W.D.N.C.):

[T]he Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. on Implementation of Notice Regarding the Joint Plan of Reorganization of Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. and Hanson Permanente Cement, Inc. ... (the "Notice Declaration") was filed with the Bankruptcy Court on July 1, 2020, attesting to publication notice of the Plan.

[T]he Court has reviewed the Plan, the Disclosure Statement, the Disclosure Statement Order, the Voting Agent Declaration, the Affidavits of Service, the Publication Declaration, the Notice Declaration, the Memoranda of Law, the Declarations, the Truck Affidavits and all other pleadings before the Court in connection with the Confirmation of the Plan, including the objections filed to the Plan. The Plan is hereby confirmed in its entirety

Judge Anne-Christine Massullo, *Morris v. Provident Credit Union* (June 23, 2021) CGC-19-581616 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Fran.):

The Notice approved by this Court was distributed to the Classes in substantial compliance with this Court's Order Certifying Classes for Settlement Purposes and Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Settlement ("Preliminary Approval Order") and the Agreement. The Notice met the requirements of due process and California Rules of Court, rules 3.766 and 3.769(f). The notice to the Classes was adequate.

Judge Esther Salas, *Sager et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.* (June 22, 2021) 18-cv-13556 (D.N.J.):

The Court further finds and concludes that Class Notice was properly and timely disseminated to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Class Notice Plan set forth in the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order (Dkt. No. 69). The Class Notice Plan and its implementation in this case fully satisfy Rule 23, the requirements of due process and constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Josephine L. Staton, *In re: Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation and Flaherty v. Hyundai Motor Company, Inc. et al.* (June 10, 2021) 8:17-cv-00838 and 18-cv-02223 (C.D. Cal.):

The Class Notice was disseminated in accordance with the procedures required by the Court's Orders ... in accordance with applicable law, and satisfied the requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process and constituted the best notice practicable for the reasons discussed in the Preliminary Approval Order and Final Approval Order.

Judge Harvey Schlesinger, *In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (ABB Concise Optical Group, LLC)* (May 31, 2021) 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Notice: (a) was implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order; (b) constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of (i) the pendency of the Action; (ii) the effect of the Settlement Agreement (including the Releases to be provided thereunder); (iii) Class Counsel's possible motion for an award of attorneys' fees and reimbursement of expenses; (iv) the right to object to any aspect of the Settlement Agreement, the Plan of Distribution, and/or Class Counsel's motion for attorneys' fees and reimbursement of expenses; (v) the right to opt out of the Settlement Class; (vi) the right to appear at the Fairness Hearing; and (vii) the fact that Plaintiffs may receive incentive awards; (d) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled to receive notice of the Settlement Agreement; and (e) satisfies the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause).

Judge Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr. *Richards et al. v. Chime Financial, Inc.* (May 24, 2021) 4:19-cv-06864 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice and notice plan previously approved by the Court was implemented and

complies with Rule 23(c)(2)(B) ... The Court ordered that the third-party settlement administrator send class notice via email based on a class list Defendant provided ... Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc., the third-party settlement administrator, represents that class notice was provided as directed Epiq received a total of 527,505 records for potential Class Members, including their email addresses If the receiving email server could not deliver the message, a “bounce code” was returned to Epiq indicating that the message was undeliverable Epiq made two additional attempts to deliver the email notice As of March 1, 2021, a total of 495,006 email notices were delivered, and 32,499 remained undeliverable In light of these facts, the Court finds that the parties have sufficiently provided the best practicable notice to the Class Members.

Judge Henry Edward Autrey, *Pearlstone v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.* (Apr. 22, 2021) 4:17-cv-02856 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that adequate notice was given to all Settlement Class Members pursuant to the terms of the Parties’ Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court has further determined that the Notice Plan fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members of all material elements of the Settlement, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule 23(c)(2) and 23(e)(1), applicable law, and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

Judge Lucy H. Koh, *Grace v. Apple, Inc.* (Mar. 31, 2021) 17-cv-00551 (N.D. Cal.):

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B) requires that the settling parties provide class members with “the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort. The notice must clearly and concisely state in plain, easily understood language: (i) the nature of the action; (ii) the definition of the class certified; (iii) the class claims, issues, or defenses; (iv) that a class member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (v) that the court will exclude from the class any member who requests exclusion; (vi) the time and manner for requesting exclusion; and (vii) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under Rule 23(c)(3).” The Court finds that the Notice Plan, which was direct notice sent to 99.8% of the Settlement Class via email and U.S. Mail, has been implemented in compliance with this Court’s Order (ECF No. 426) and complies with Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge Gary A. Fenner, *In re: Pre-Filled Propane Tank Antitrust Litigation* (Mar. 30, 2021) MDL No. 2567, 14-cv-02567 (W.D. Mo.):

Based upon the Declaration of Cameron Azari, on behalf of Epiq, the Administrator appointed by the Court, the Court finds that the Notice Program has been properly implemented. That Declaration shows that there have been no requests for exclusion from the Settlement, and no objections to the Settlement. Finally, the Declaration reflects that AmeriGas has given appropriate notice of this settlement to the Attorney General of the United States and the appropriate State officials under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and no objections have been received from any of them.

Judge Richard Seeborg, *Bautista v. Valero Marketing and Supply Company* (Mar. 17, 2021) 3:15-cv-05557 (N.D. Cal.):

The Notice given to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Notice Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances of these proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed Settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement, to all Persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and due process.

Judge James D. Peterson, *Fox et al. v. Iowa Health System d.b.a. UnityPoint Health* (Mar. 4, 2021) 18-cv-00327 (W.D. Wis.):

The approved Notice plan provided for direct mail notice to all class members at their last known address according to UnityPoint’s records, as updated by the administrator through the U.S. Postal Service. For postcards returned undeliverable, the administrator tried to find updated addresses for those class members. The administrator maintained the Settlement website and made Spanish versions of the Long Form Notice and Claim Form available upon request. The administrator also maintained a toll-free telephone line which provides class members detailed information about the settlement and allows individuals to request a claim form be mailed to them.

The Court finds that this Notice (i) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class members of the Settlement, the effect of the Settlement (including the release therein), and their right to object to the terms of the settlement and appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (iii) constituted due and sufficient notice of the Settlement to all reasonably identifiable persons entitled to receive such notice; (iv) satisfied the requirements of due process, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(1) and the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and all applicable laws and rules.

Judge Larry A. Burns, *Trujillo et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al.* (Mar. 3, 2021) 3:15-cv-01394 (S.D. Cal.):

The Class has received the best practicable notice under the circumstances of this case. The Parties' selection and retention of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq") as the Claims Administrator was reasonable and appropriate. Based on the Declaration of Cameron Azari of Epiq, the Court finds that the Settlement Notices were published to the Class Members in the form and manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. See Dkt. 181-6. The Settlement Notices provided fair, effective, and the best practicable notice to the Class of the Settlement's terms. The Settlement Notices informed the Class of Plaintiffs' intent to seek attorneys' fees, costs, and incentive payments, set forth the date, time, and place of the Fairness Hearing, and explained Class Members' rights to object to the Settlement or Fee Motion and to appear at the Fairness Hearing The Settlement Notices fully satisfied all notice requirements under the law, including the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the requirements of the California Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1781, and all due process rights under the U.S. Constitution and California Constitutions.

Judge Sherri A. Lydon, *Fitzhenry v. Independent Home Products, LLC* (Mar. 2, 2021) 2:19-cv-02993 (D.S.C.):

Notice was provided to Class Members in compliance with Section VI of the Settlement Agreement, due process, and Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The notice: (i) fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members about the lawsuit and settlement; (ii) provided sufficient information so that Settlement Class Members could decide whether to accept the benefits offered, opt-out and pursue their own remedies, or object to the settlement; (iii) provided procedures for Class Members to file written objections to the proposed settlement, to appear at the hearing, and to state objections to the proposed settlement; and (iv) provided the time, date, and place of the final fairness hearing.

Judge James V. Selna, *Alvarez v. Sirius XM Radio Inc.* (Feb. 9, 2021) 2:18-cv-08605 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Notices attached as Exhibits to the Settlement Agreement: (a) was implemented in accordance with the Notice Order; (b) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of (i) the pendency of the Action; (ii) their right to submit a claim (where applicable) by submitting a Claim Form; (iii) their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class; (iv) the effect of the proposed Settlement (including the Releases to be provided thereunder); (v) Named Plaintiffs' application for the payment of Service Awards; (vi) Class Counsel's motion for an award an attorneys' fees and expenses; (vii) their right to object to any aspect of the Settlement, and/or Class Counsel's motion for attorneys' fees and expenses (including a Service Award to the Named Plaintiffs and Mr. Wright); and (viii) their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (d) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (e) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause), and all other applicable laws and rules.

Judge Jon S. Tigar, *Elder v. Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc.* (Feb. 4, 2021) 16-cv-00278 (N.D. Cal.):

"Epiq implemented the notice plan precisely as set out in the Settlement Agreement and as ordered by the Court." ECF No. 162 at 9-10. Epiq sent initial notice by email to 8,777 Class Members and by U.S. Mail to the remaining 1,244 Class members. Id. at 10. The Notice informed Class Members about all aspects of the Settlement, the date and time of the fairness hearing, and the process for objections. ECF No. 155 at 28-37. Epiq then mailed notice to the 2,696 Class Members whose emails were returned as undeliverable. Id. "Of the 10,021 Class Members identified from Defendants' records, Epiq was unable to deliver the notice to only 35 Class Members. Accordingly, the reach of the notice is 99.65%." Id. (citation omitted). Epiq also created and maintained a settlement website and a toll-free hotline that Class Members could call if they had questions about the settlement. Id.

The Court finds that the parties have complied with the Court's preliminary approval order and, because the notice plan complied with Rule 23, have provided adequate notice to class members.

Judge Michael W. Jones, *Wallace et al. v. Monier Lifetile LLC et al.* (Jan. 15, 2021) SCV-16410 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Court also finds that the Class Notice and notice process were implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order, providing the best practicable notice under the circumstances.

Judge Kristi K. DuBose, Drazen v. GoDaddy.com, LLC and Bennett v. GoDaddy.com, LLC (Dec. 23, 2020) 1:19-cv-00563 (S.D. Ala.):

The Court finds that the Notice and the claims procedures actually implemented satisfy due process, meet the requirements of Rule 23(e)(1), and the Notice constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr., Izor v. Abacus Data Systems, Inc. (Dec. 21, 2020) 19-cv-01057 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice plan previously approved by the Court was implemented and that the notice thus satisfied Rule 23(c)(2)(B). [T]he Court finds that the parties have sufficiently provided the best practicable notice to the class members.

Judge Christopher C. Conner, AI's Discount Plumbing et al. v. Viega, LLC (Dec. 18, 2020) 19-cv-00159 (M.D. Pa.):

The Court finds that the notice and notice plan previously approved by the Court was implemented and complies with Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) and due process. Specifically, the Court ordered that the third-party Settlement Administrator, Epiq, send class notice via email, U.S. mail, by publication in two recognized industry magazines, Plumber and PHC News, in both their print and online digital forms, and to implement a digital media campaign. (ECF 99). Epiq represents that class notice was provided as directed. See Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, ¶¶ 12-15 (ECF 104-13).

Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald, In re: Libor-Based Financial Instruments Antitrust Litigation (Dec. 16, 2020) MDL No. 2262, 1:11-md-02262 (S.D.N.Y.):

Upon review of the record, the Court hereby finds that the forms and methods of notifying the members of the Settlement Classes and their terms and conditions have met the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable law and rules; constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; and constituted due and sufficient notice to all members of the Settlement Classes of these proceedings and the matters set forth herein, including the Settlements, the Plan of Allocation and the Fairness Hearing. Therefore, the Class Notice is finally approved.

Judge Larry A. Burns, Cox et al. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Dec 15, 2020) 3:17-cv-00597 (S.D. Cal.):

The Class has received the best practicable notice under the circumstances of this case. The Parties' selection and retention of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq") as the Claims Administrator was reasonable and appropriate. Based on the Declaration of Cameron Azari of Epiq, the Court finds that the Settlement Notices were published to the Class Members in the form and manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. See Dkt. 129-6. The Settlement Notices provided fair, effective, and the best practicable notice to the Class of the Settlement's terms. The Settlement Notices informed the Class of Plaintiffs' intent to seek attorneys' fees, costs, and incentive payments, set forth the date, time, and place of the Fairness Hearing, and explained Class Members' rights to object to the Settlement or Fee Motion and to appear at the Fairness Hearing ... The Settlement Notices fully satisfied all notice requirements under the law, including the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the requirements of the California Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1781, and all due process rights under the U.S. Constitution and California Constitutions.

Judge Timothy J. Sullivan, Robinson v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC (Dec. 11, 2020) 8:14-cv-03667 (D. Md.):

The Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class conforms with the requirements of Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 23, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, by providing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort, and by providing due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein to the other Settlement Class Members. The Class Notice fully satisfied the requirements of Due Process.

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, In re: Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation (Dec. 10, 2020) MDL No. 2420, 4:13-md-02420 (N.D. Cal.):

The proposed notice plan was undertaken and carried out pursuant to this Court's preliminary approval order prior to remand, and a second notice campaign thereafter. (See Dkt. No. 2571.) The class received direct and indirect notice through several methods – email notice, mailed notice upon request, an informative settlement website, a telephone support line, and a vigorous online campaign. Digital banner advertisements were targeted specifically to settlement class members, including on Google and Yahoo's ad networks, as well as

Facebook and Instagram, with over 396 million impressions delivered. Sponsored search listings were employed on Google, Yahoo and Bing, resulting in 216,477 results, with 1,845 clicks through to the settlement website. An informational release was distributed to 495 media contacts in the consumer electronics industry. The case website has continued to be maintained as a channel for communications with class members. Between February 11, 2020 and April 23, 2020, there were 207,205 unique visitors to the website. In the same period, the toll-free telephone number available to class members received 515 calls.

Judge Katherine A. Bacal, *Garvin v. San Diego Unified Port District* (Nov. 20, 2020) 37-2020-00015064 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

Notice was provided to Class Members in compliance with the Settlement Agreement, California Code of Civil Procedure §382 and California Rules of Court 3.766 and 3.769, the California and United States Constitutions, and any other applicable law, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, by providing notice to all individual Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort, and by providing due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein to the other Class Members. The Notice fully satisfied the requirements of due process.

Judge Catherine D. Perry, *Pirozzi et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising, LLC* (Nov. 13, 2020) 4:19-cv-807 (E.D. Mo.):

The COURT hereby finds that the CLASS NOTICE given to the CLASS: (i) fairly and accurately described the ACTION and the proposed SETTLEMENT; (ii) provided sufficient information so that the CLASS MEMBERS were able to decide whether to accept the benefits offered by the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT; (iii) adequately described the time and manner by which CLASS MEMBERS could submit a CLAIM under the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT and/or appear at the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING; and (iv) provided the date, time, and place of the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING. The COURT hereby finds that the CLASS NOTICE was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, constituted a reasonable manner of notice to all class members who would be bound by the SETTLEMENT, and complied fully with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 23, due process, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Robert E. Payne, *Skochin et al. v. Genworth Life Insurance Company et al.* (Nov. 12, 2020) 3:19-cv-00049 (E.D. Va.):

For the reasons set forth in the Court's Memorandum Opinion addressing objections to the Settlement Agreement, ... the plan to disseminate the Class Notice and Publication Notice, which the Court previously approved, has been implemented and satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) and due process.

Judge Jeff Carpenter, *Eastwood Construction LLC et al. v. City of Monroe* (Oct. 27, 2020) 18-cvs-2692 and ***The Estate of Donald Alan Plyler Sr. et al. v. City of Monroe*** (Oct. 27, 2020) 19-cvs-1825 (Sup. Ct. N.C.):

The Settlement Agreement and the Settlement Notice are found to be fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class, and are hereby approved pursuant to North Carolina Rule of Civil Procedure 23. The Parties are hereby authorized and directed to comply with and to consummate the Settlement Agreement in accordance with the terms and provisions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and the Clerk of the Court is directed to enter and docket this Order and Final Judgement in the Actions.

Judge M. James Lorenz, *Walters et al. v. Target Corp.* (Oct. 26, 2020) 3:16-cv-1678 (S.D. Cal.):

The Court has determined that the Class Notices given to Settlement Class members fully and accurately informed Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and constituted valid, due, and sufficient notice to Settlement Class members consistent with all applicable requirements. The Court further finds that the Notice Program satisfies due process and has been fully implemented.

Judge Maren E. Nelson, *Harris et al. v. Farmers Insurance Exchange and Mid Century Insurance Company* (Oct. 26, 2020) BC 579498 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

Distribution of Notice directed to the Settlement Class Members as set forth in the Settlement has been completed in conformity with the Preliminary Approval Order, including individual notice to all Settlement Class members who could be identified through reasonable effort, and the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice, which reached 99.9% of all Settlement Class Members, provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed Settlement, to all persons entitled to Notice, and the Notice and its distribution fully satisfied the requirements of due process.

Judge Vera M. Scanlon, *Lashmbae v. Capital One Bank, N.A.* (Oct. 21, 2020) 1:17-cv-06406 (E.D.N.Y.):

The Class Notice, as amended, contained all of the necessary elements, including the class definition, the identifies of the named Parties and their counsel, a summary of the terms of the proposed Settlement, information regarding the manner in which objections may be submitted, information regarding the opt-out procedures and deadlines, and the date and location of the Final Approval Hearing. Notice was successfully delivered to approximately 98.7% of the Settlement Class and only 78 individual Settlement Class Members did not receive notice by email or first class mail.

Having reviewed the content of the Class Notice, as amended, and the manner in which the Class Notice was disseminated, this Court finds that the Class Notice, as amended, satisfied the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable law and rules. The Class Notice, as amended, provided to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and provided this Court with jurisdiction over the absent Settlement Class Members. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B).

Chancellor Walter L. Evans, K.B., by and through her natural parent, Jennifer Qassis, and Lillian Knox-Bender v. Methodist Healthcare - Memphis Hospitals (Oct. 14, 2020) CH-13-04871-1 (30th Jud. Dist. Tenn.):

Based upon the filings and the record as a whole, the Court finds and determines that dissemination of the Class Notice as set forth herein complies with Tenn. R. Civ. P. 23.03(3) and 23.05 and (i) constitutes the best practicable notice under the circumstances, (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of Class Settlement, their rights to object to the proposed Settlement, (iii) was reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice, (iv) meets all applicable requirements of Due Process; (v) and properly provides notice of the attorney's fees that Class Counsel shall seek in this action. As a result, the Court finds that Class Members were properly notified of their rights, received full Due Process

Judge Sara L. Ellis, *Nelson v. Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc.* (Sept. 15, 2020) 1:18-cv-07400 (N.D. Ill.):

Notice of the Final Approval Hearing, the proposed motion for attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses, and the proposed Service Award payment to Plaintiff have been provided to Settlement Class Members as directed by this Court's Orders.

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members in compliance with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge George H. Wu, *Lusnak v. Bank of America, N.A.* (Aug. 10, 2020) 14-cv-01855 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the Notice program for disseminating notice to the Settlement Class, provided for in the Settlement Agreement and previously approved and directed by the Court, has been implemented by the Settlement Administrator and the Parties. The Court finds that such Notice program, including the approved forms of notice: (a) constituted the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances; (b) included direct individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort; (c) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the nature of the Lawsuit, the definition of the Settlement Class certified, the class claims and issues, the opportunity to enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; the opportunity, the time, and manner for requesting exclusion from the Settlement Class, and the binding effect of a class judgment; (d) constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice; and (e) met all applicable requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, due process under the U.S. Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge James Lawrence King, *Dasher v. RBC Bank (USA) predecessor in interest to PNC Bank, N.A.* (Aug. 10, 2020) 1:10-cv-22190 (S.D. Fla.) as part of ***In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the members of the Settlement Class were provided with the best practicable notice; the notice was "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." Shutts, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting Mullane, 339 U.S. at 314-15). This Settlement was widely publicized, and any member of the Settlement Class who wished to express comments or objections had ample opportunity and means to do so.

Judge Jeffrey S. Ross, *Lehman v. Transbay Joint Powers Authority et al.* (Aug. 7, 2020) CGC-16-553758 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Notice approved by this Court was distributed to the Settlement Class Members in compliance with this Court's Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement, dated May 8, 2020. The Notice provided to the Settlement Class Members met the requirements of due process and constituted the best notice practicable in the circumstances. Based on evidence and other material submitted in conjunction with the final approval hearing, notice to the class was adequate.

Judge Jean Hoefler Toal, *Cook et al. v. South Carolina Public Service Authority et al.* (July 31, 2020) 2019-CP-23-6675 (Ct. of Com. Pleas. 13th Jud. Cir. S.C.):

Notice was sent to more than 1.65 million Class members, published in newspapers whose collective circulation covers the entirety of the State, and supplemented with internet banner ads totaling approximately 12.3 million impressions. The notices directed Class members to the settlement website and toll-free line for additional inquiries and further information. After this extensive notice campaign, only 78 individuals (0.0047%) have opted-out, and only nine (0.00054%) have objected. The Court finds this response to be overwhelmingly favorable.

Judge Peter J. Messitte, *Jackson et al. v. Viking Group, Inc. et al.* (July 28, 2020) 8:18-cv-02356 (D. Md.):

[T]he Court finds, that the Notice Plan has been implemented in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order as amended. The Court finds that the Notice Plan: (i) constitutes the best notice practicable to the Settlement Class under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of this Lawsuit and the terms of the Settlement, their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement, or to object to any part of the Settlement, their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of the Final Approval Order and the Final Judgment, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all Persons who do not exclude themselves from the Settlement Class, (iii) due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice; and (iv) notice that fully satisfies the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, and any other applicable law.

Judge Michael P. Shea, *Grayson et al. v. General Electric Company* (July 27, 2020) 3:13-cv-01799 (D. Conn.):

Pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Notice was mailed, emailed and disseminated by the other means described in the Settlement Agreement to the Class Members. This Court finds that this notice procedure was (i) the best practicable notice; (ii) reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Class Members of the pendency of the Civil Action and of their right to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement; and (iii) reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all entities and persons entitled to receive notice.

Judge Gerald J. Pappert, *Rose v. The Travelers Home and Marine Insurance Company et al.* (July 20, 2020) 19-cv-00977 (E.D. Pa.):

The Class Notice ... has been given to the Settlement Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. Such Class Notice (i) constituted the best notice practicable to the Settlement Class under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency and nature of this Action, the definition of the Settlement Class, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the rights of the Settlement Class to exclude themselves from the settlement or to object to any part of the settlement, the rights of the Settlement Class to appear at the Final Approval Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of the Settlement Agreement on all persons who do not exclude themselves from the Settlement Class, (iii) provided due, adequate, and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class; and (iv) fully satisfied all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the due process requirements of the United States Constitution.

Judge Christina A. Snyder, *Waldrup v. Countrywide Financial Corporation et al.* (July 16, 2020) 2:13-cv-08833 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that mailed and publication notice previously given to Class Members in the Action was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfies the requirements of due process and FED. R. CIV. P. 23. The Court further finds that, because (a) adequate notice has been provided to all Class Members and (b) all Class Members have been given the opportunity to object to, and/or request exclusion from, the Settlement, it has jurisdiction over all Class Members. The Court further finds that all requirements of statute

(including but not limited to 28 U.S.C. § 1715), rule, and state and federal constitutions necessary to effectuate this Settlement have been met and satisfied.

Judge James Donato, *Coffeng et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.* (June 10, 2020) 17-cv-01825 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that, as demonstrated by the Declaration and Supplemental Declaration of Cameron Azari, and counsel's submissions, Notice to the Settlement Class was timely and properly effectuated in accordance with FED. R. CIV. P. 23(e) and the approved Notice Plan set forth in the Court's Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that said Notice constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfies all requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process.

Judge Michael W. Fitzgerald, *Behfarin v. Pruco Life Insurance Company et al.* (June 3, 2020) 17-cv-05290 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure and other laws and rules applicable to final settlement approval of class actions have been satisfied

This Court finds that the Claims Administrator caused notice to be disseminated to the Class in accordance with the plan to disseminate Notice outlined in the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order, and that Notice was given in an adequate and sufficient manner and complies with Due Process and Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

Judge Nancy J. Rosenstengel, *First Impressions Salon, Inc. et al. v. National Milk Producers Federation et al.* (Apr. 27, 2020) 3:13-cv-00454 (S.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Notice given to the Class Members was completed as approved by this Court and complied in all respects with the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process. The settlement Notice Plan was modeled on and supplements the previous court-approved plan and, having been completed, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances. In making this determination, the Court finds that the Notice provided Class members due and adequate notice of the Settlement, the Settlement Agreement, the Plan of Distribution, these proceedings, and the rights of Class members to opt-out of the Class and/or object to Final Approval of the Settlement, as well as Plaintiffs' Motion requesting attorney fees, costs, and Class Representative service awards.

Judge Harvey Schlesinger, *In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (CooperVision, Inc.)* (Mar. 4, 2020) 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Notice: (a) was implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Orders; (b) constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Classes of (i) the pendency of the Action; (ii) the effect of the Settlement Agreements (including the Releases to the provided thereunder); (iii) Class Counsel's possible motion for an award of attorneys' fees and reimbursement of expenses; (iv) the right to object to any aspect of the Settlement Agreements, the Plan of Distribution, and/or Class Counsel's motion for attorneys' fees and reimbursement of expenses; (v) the right to opt out of the Settlement Classes; (vi) the right to appear at the Fairness Hearing; and (vii) the fact that Plaintiffs may receive incentive awards; (d) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled to receive notice of the Settlement Agreement and (e) satisfies the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause).

Judge Amos L. Mazzant, *Stone et al. v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens* (Mar. 3, 2020) 4:17-cv-00001 (E.D. Tex.):

The Court has reviewed the Notice Plan and its implementation and efficacy, and finds that it constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to the proposed settlement in full compliance with the requirements of applicable law, including the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and Rules 23(c) and (e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

In addition, Class Notice clearly and concisely stated in plain, easily understood language: (i) the nature of the action; (ii) the definition of the certified Equitable Relief Settlement Class; (iii) the claims and issues of the Equitable Relief Settlement Class; (iv) that a Settlement Class Member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (v) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(3).

Judge Michael H. Simon, *In re: Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation* (Mar. 2, 2020) MDL No. 2633, 3:15-md-2633 (D. Ore.):

The Court confirms that the form and content of the Summary Notice, Long Form Notice, Publication Notice, and Claim Form, and the procedure set forth in the Settlement for providing notice of the Settlement to the Class, were in full compliance with the notice requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B) and 23(e), fully, fairly, accurately, and adequately advised members of the Class of their rights under the Settlement, provided the best notice practicable under the circumstances, fully satisfied the requirements of due process and Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and afforded Class Members with adequate time and opportunity to file objections to the Settlement and attorney's fee motion, submit Requests for Exclusion, and submit Claim Forms to the Settlement Administrator.

Judge Maxine M. Chesney, *McKinney-Drobnis et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising* (Mar. 2, 2020) 3:16-cv-06450 (N.D. Cal.):

The COURT hereby finds that the individual direct CLASS NOTICE given to the CLASS via email or First Class U.S. Mail (i) fairly and accurately described the ACTION and the proposed SETTLEMENT; (ii) provided sufficient information so that the CLASS MEMBERS were able to decide whether to accept the benefits offered by the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT; (iii) adequately described the manner in which CLASS MEMBERS could submit a VOUCHER REQUEST under the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT and/or appear at the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING; and (iv) provided the date, time, and place of the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING. The COURT hereby finds that the CLASS NOTICE was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and complied fully with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 23, due process, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Harry D. Leinenweber, *Albrecht v. Oasis Power, LLC d/b/a Oasis Energy* (Feb. 6, 2020) 1:18-cv-01061 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the distribution of the Class Notice, as provided for in the Settlement Agreement, (i) constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances to Settlement Class Members, (ii) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of, among other things, the pendency of the Action, the nature and terms of the proposed Settlement, their right to object or to exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, (iii) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to be provided with notice, and (iv) complied fully with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable law.

The Court finds that the Class Notice and methodology set forth in the Settlement Agreement, the Preliminary Approval Order, and this Final Approval Order (i) constitute the most effective and practicable notice of the Final Approval Order, the relief available to Settlement Class Members pursuant to the Final Approval Order, and applicable time periods; (ii) constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice for all other purposes to all Settlement Class Members; and (iii) comply fully with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable laws.

Judge Robert Scola, Jr., *Wilson et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.* (Jan. 28, 2020) 17-cv-23033 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice, in the form approved by the Court, was properly disseminated to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Notice Plan and constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances. The forms and methods of the Notice Plan approved by the Court met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Code, the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), and any other applicable law.

Judge Michael Davis, *Garcia v. Target Corporation* (Jan. 27, 2020) 16-cv-02574 (D. Minn.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this case, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Bruce Howe Hendricks, *In re: TD Bank, N.A. Debit Card Overdraft Fee Litigation* (Jan. 9, 2020) MDL No. 2613, 6:15-MN-02613 (D.S.C.):

The Classes have been notified of the settlement pursuant to the plan approved by the Court. After having reviewed the Declaration of Cameron R. Azari (ECF No. 220-1) and the Supplemental Declaration of Cameron R. Azari (ECF No. 225-1), the Court hereby finds that notice was accomplished in accordance with the Court's directives. The Court further finds that the notice program constituted the best practicable notice to the Settlement Classes under the circumstances and fully satisfies the requirements of due process and Federal Rule 23.

Judge Margo K. Brodie, *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (Dec. 13, 2019) MDL No. 1720, 05-md-01720 (E.D.N.Y.):

The notice and exclusion procedures provided to the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class, including but not limited to the methods of identifying and notifying members of the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class, were fair, adequate, and sufficient, constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances, and were reasonably calculated to apprise members of the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class of the Action, the terms of the Superseding Settlement Agreement, and their objection rights, and to apprise members of the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class of their exclusion rights, and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, any other applicable laws or rules of the Court, and due process.

Judge Steven Logan, *Knapper v. Cox Communications, Inc.* (Dec. 13, 2019) 2:17-cv-00913 (D. Ariz.):

The Court finds that the form and method for notifying the class members of the settlement and its terms and conditions was in conformity with this Court's Preliminary Approval Order (Doc. 120). The Court further finds that the notice satisfied due process principles and the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c), and the Plaintiff chose the best practicable notice under the circumstances. The Court further finds that the notice was clearly designed to advise the class members of their rights.

Judge Manish Shah, *Prather v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.* (Dec. 10, 2019) 1:17-cv-00481 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in Section VIII of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this case, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Liam O'Grady, *Liggio v. Apple Federal Credit Union* (Dec. 6, 2019) 1:18-cv-01059 (E.D. Va.):

The Court finds that the manner and form of notice (the "Notice Plan") as provided for in this Court's July 2, 2019 Order granting preliminary approval of class settlement, and as set forth in the Parties' Settlement Agreement was provided to Settlement Class Members by the Settlement Administrator The Notice Plan was reasonably calculated to give actual notice to Settlement Class Members of the right to receive benefits from the Settlement, and to be excluded from or object to the Settlement. The Notice Plan met the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and due process and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Brian McDonald, *Armon et al. v. Washington State University* (Nov. 8, 2019) 17-2-23244-1 (consolidated with 17-2-25052-0) (Sup. Ct. Wash.):

The Court finds that the Notice Program, as set forth in the Settlement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, satisfied CR 23(c)(2), was the best Notice practicable under the circumstances, was reasonably calculated to provide-and did provide-due and sufficient Notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Litigation; certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only; the existence and terms of the Settlement; the identity of Class Counsel and appropriate information about Class Counsel's then-forthcoming application for attorneys' fees and incentive awards to the Class Representatives; appropriate information about how to participate in the Settlement; Settlement Class Members' right to exclude themselves; their right to object to the Settlement and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, through counsel if they desired; and appropriate instructions as to how to obtain additional information regarding this Litigation and the Settlement. In addition, pursuant to CR 23(c)(2)(B), the Notice properly informed Settlement Class Members that any Settlement Class Member who failed to opt-out would be prohibited from bringing a lawsuit against Defendant based on or related to any of the claims asserted by Plaintiffs, and it satisfied the other requirements of the Civil Rules.

Judge Andrew J. Guilford, *In re: Wells Fargo Collateral Protection Insurance Litigation* (Nov. 4, 2019) 8:17-ml-02797 (C.D. Cal.):

Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”), the parties’ settlement administrator, was able to deliver the court-approved notice materials to all class members, including 2,254,411 notice packets and 1,019,408 summary notices.

Judge Paul L. Maloney, *Burch v. Whirlpool Corporation* (Oct. 16, 2019) 1:17-cv-00018 (W.D. Mich.):

[T]he Court hereby finds and concludes that members of the Settlement Class have been provided the best notice practicable of the Settlement and that such notice satisfies all requirements of federal and applicable state laws and due process.

Judge Gene E.K. Pratter, *Tashica Fulton-Green et al. v. Accolade, Inc.* (Sept. 24, 2019) 2:18-cv-00274 (E.D. Pa.):

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members in compliance with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge Edwin Torres, *Burrow et al. v. Forjas Taurus S.A. et al.* (Sept. 6, 2019) 1:16-cv-21606 (S.D. Fla.):

Because the Parties complied with the agreed-to notice provisions as preliminarily approved by this Court, and given that there are no developments or changes in the facts to alter the Court’s previous conclusion, the Court finds that the notice provided in this case satisfied the requirements of due process and of Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge Amos L. Mazzant, *Fessler v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens* (Aug. 30, 2019) 4:19-cv-00248 (E.D. Tex.):

The Court has reviewed the Notice Plan and its implementation and efficacy, and finds that it constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to the proposed settlement or opt out of the Settlement Class in full compliance with the requirements of applicable law, including the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and Rules 23(c) and (e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

In addition, Class Notice clearly and concisely stated in plain, easily understood language: (i) the nature of the action; (ii) the definition of the certified 2011 Settlement Class; (iii) the claims and issues of the 2011 Settlement Class; (iv) that a Settlement Class Member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (v) that the Court will exclude from the Settlement Class any member who requests exclusions; (vi) the time and manner for requesting exclusion; and (vii) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(3).

Judge Karon Owen Bowdre, *In re: Community Health Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation* (Aug. 22, 2019) MDL No. 2595, 2:15-cv-00222 (N.D. Ala.):

The court finds that the Notice Program: (1) satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) and due process; (2) was the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (3) reasonably apprised Settlement Class members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to the settlement or opt-out of the Settlement Class; and (4) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice. Approximately 90% of the 6,081,189 individuals identified as Settlement Class members received the Initial Postcard Notice of this Settlement Action.

The court further finds, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), that the Class Notice adequately informed Settlement Class members of their rights with respect to this action.

Judge Christina A. Snyder, *Zaklit et al. v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC et al.* (Aug. 21, 2019) 5:15-cv-02190 (C.D. Cal.):

The Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class conforms with the requirements of Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 23, the California and United States Constitutions, and any other applicable law, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, by providing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort, and by providing due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein to the other Settlement Class Members. The notice fully satisfied the requirements of Due Process. No Settlement Class Members have objected to the terms of the Settlement.

Judge Brian M. Cogan, *Luib v. Henkel Consumer Goods Inc.* (Aug. 19, 2019) 1:17-cv-03021 (E.D.N.Y.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan, set forth in the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order: (i) was the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated to provide, and did provide, due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class regarding the existence and nature of the Action, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the existence and terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the rights of Settlement Class members to exclude themselves from the Settlement Agreement, to object and appear at the Final Approval Hearing, and to receive benefits under the Settlement Agreement; and (iii) satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and all other applicable law.

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, *In re: Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation* (Aug. 16, 2019) MDL No. 2420, 4:13-md-02420 (N.D. Cal.):

The proposed notice plan was undertaken and carried out pursuant to this Court's preliminary approval order. [T]he notice program reached approximately 87 percent of adults who purchased portable computers, power tools, camcorders, or replacement batteries, and these class members were notified an average of 3.5 times each. As a result of Plaintiffs' notice efforts, in total, 1,025,449 class members have submitted claims. That includes 51,961 new claims, and 973,488 claims filed under the prior settlements.

Judge Jon Tigar, *McKnight et al. v. Uber Technologies, Inc. et al.* (Aug. 13, 2019) 3:14-cv-05615 (N.D. Cal.):

The settlement administrator, Epiq Systems, Inc., carried out the notice procedures as outlined in the preliminary approval. ECF No. 162 at 17-18. Notices were mailed to over 22 million class members with a success rate of over 90%. Id. at 17. Epiq also created a website, banner ads, and a toll free number. Id. at 17-18. Epiq estimates that it reached through mail and other formats 94.3% of class members. ECF No. 164 ¶ 28. In light of these actions, and the Court's prior order granting preliminary approval, the Court finds that the parties have provided adequate notice to class members.

Judge Gary W.B. Chang, *Robinson v. First Hawaiian Bank* (Aug. 8, 2019) 17-1-0167-01 (Cir. Ct. of First Cir. Haw.):

This Court determines that the Notice Program satisfies all of the due process requirements for a class action settlement.

Judge Karin Crump, *Hyder et al. v. Consumers County Mutual Insurance Company* (July 30, 2019) D-1-GN-16-000596 (D. Ct. of Travis Cnty. Tex.):

Due and adequate Notice of the pendency of this Action and of this Settlement has been provided to members of the Settlement Class, and this Court hereby finds that the Notice Plan described in the Preliminary Approval Order and completed by Defendant complied fully with the requirements of due process, the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, and the requirements of due process under the Texas and United States Constitutions, and any other applicable laws.

Judge Wendy Battlestone, *Underwood v. Kohl's Department Stores, Inc. et al.* (July 24, 2019) 2:15-cv-00730 (E.D. Pa.):

The Notice, the contents of which were previously approved by the Court, was disseminated in accordance with the procedures required by the Court's Preliminary Approval Order in accordance with applicable law.

Judge Andrew G. Ceresia, J.S.C., *Denier et al. v. Taconic Biosciences, Inc.* (July 15, 2019) 00255851 (Sup Ct. N.Y.):

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members in compliance with the requirements of the CPLR.

Judge Vince G. Chhabria, *Parsons v. Kimpton Hotel & Restaurant Group, LLC* (July 11, 2019) 3:16-cv-05387 (N.D. Cal.):

Pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, the notice documents were sent to Settlement Class Members by email or by first-class mail, and further notice was achieved via publication in People magazine, internet banner notices, and internet sponsored search listings. The Court finds that the manner and form of notice (the "Notice Program") set forth in the Settlement Agreement was provided to Settlement Class Members. The Court finds that the Notice Program, as implemented, was the best practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, class certification, the terms of the Settlement, and their rights to opt-out of the Settlement Class

and object to the Settlement, Class Counsel's fee request, and the request for Service Award for Plaintiff. The Notice and Notice Program constituted sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice. The Notice and Notice Program satisfy all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the constitutional requirement of due process.

Judge Daniel J. Buckley, *Adlouni v. UCLA Health Systems Auxiliary et al.* (June 28, 2019) BC589243 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order was appropriate, adequate, and sufficient, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all Persons within the definition of the Settlement Class to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the Action, the nature of the claims, the definition of the Settlement Class, and the opportunity to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class or present objections to the settlement. The notice fully complied with the requirements of due process and all applicable statutes and laws and with the California Rules of Court.

Judge John C. Hayes III, *Lightsey et al. v. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of SCANA et al.* (June 11, 2019) 2017-CP-25-335 (Ct. of Com. Pleas., S.C.):

These multiple efforts at notification far exceed the due process requirement that the class representative provide the best practical notice.... Following this extensive notice campaign reaching over 1.6 million potential class member accounts, Class counsel have received just two objections to the settlement and only 24 opt outs.

Judge Stephen K. Bushong, *Scharfstein v. BP West Coast Products, LLC* (June 4, 2019) 1112-17046 (Ore. Cir., Cnty. of Multnomah):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan ... fully met the requirements of the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, the United States Constitution, the Oregon Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Cynthia Bashant, *Lloyd et al. v. Navy Federal Credit Union* (May 28, 2019) 17-cv-1280 (S.D. Cal.):

This Court previously reviewed, and conditionally approved Plaintiffs' class notices subject to certain amendments. The Court affirms once more that notice was adequate.

Judge Robert W. Gettleman, *Cowen v. Lenny & Larry's Inc.* (May 2, 2019) 1:17-cv-01530 (N.D. Ill.):

Notice to the Settlement Class and other potentially interested parties has been provided in accordance with the elements specified by the Court in the preliminary approval order. Adequate notice of the amended settlement and the final approval hearing has also been given. Such notice informed the Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and of their opportunity to object or comment thereon or to exclude themselves from the Settlement; provided Settlement Class Members adequate instructions and a means to obtain additional information; was adequate notice under the circumstances; was valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class [M]embers; and complied fully with the laws of the State of Illinois, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, due process, and other applicable law.

Judge Edward J. Davila, *In re: HP Printer Firmware Update Litigation* (Apr. 25, 2019) 5:16-cv-05820 (N.D. Cal.):

Due and adequate notice has been given of the Settlement as required by the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that notice of this Settlement was given to Class Members in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order and constituted the best notice practicable of the proceedings and matters set forth therein, including the Settlement, to all Persons entitled to such notice, and that this notice satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and of due process.

Judge Claudia Wilken, *Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc. et al.* (Apr. 16, 2019) 4:17-cv-03806 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court also finds that the notice program satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process. The notice approved by the Court and disseminated by Epiq constituted the best practicable method for informing the class about the Final Settlement Agreement and relevant aspects of the litigation.

Judge Paul Gardephe, *37 Besen Parkway, LLC v. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)* (Mar. 31, 2019) 15-cv-9924 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Notice given to Class Members complied in all respects with the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process and provided due and adequate notice to the Class.

Judge Alison J. Nathan, *Pantelyat et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. et al.* (Jan. 31, 2019) 16-cv-08964 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice of the proceedings and matters set forth therein, to all persons entitled to notice. The notice fully satisfied the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable law and rules.

Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt, *Al's Pals Pet Card, LLC et al. v. Woodforest National Bank, N.A. et al.* (Jan. 30, 2019) 4:17-cv-3852 (S.D. Tex.):

[T]he Court finds that the class has been notified of the Settlement pursuant to the plan approved by the Court. The Court further finds that the notice program constituted the best practicable notice to the class under the circumstances and fully satisfies the requirements of due process, including Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1) and 28 U.S.C. § 1715.

Judge Robert M. Dow, Jr., *In re: Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litigation* (Jan. 23, 2019) MDL No. 2817, 18-cv-00864 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Settlement Administrator fully complied with the Preliminary Approval Order and that the form and manner of providing notice to the Dealership Class of the proposed Settlement with Reynolds was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members of the Dealership Class who could be identified through the exercise of reasonable effort. The Court further finds that the notice program provided due and adequate notice of these proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the terms of the Agreement, to all parties entitled to such notice and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b), and constitutional due process.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Ford)* (Dec. 20, 2018) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

The record shows and the Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Class Notice: (i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense) and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), FED. R. Civ. P. 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Herndon, *Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company et al.* (Dec. 16, 2018) 3:12-cv-00660 (S.D. Ill.):

The Class here is estimated to include approximately 4.7 million members. Approximately 1.43 million of them received individual postcard or email notice of the terms of the proposed Settlement, and the rest were notified via a robust publication program "estimated to reach 78.8% of all U.S. Adults Aged 35+ approximately 2.4 times." Doc. 966-2 ¶¶ 26, 41. The Court previously approved the notice plan (Doc. 947), and now, having carefully reviewed the declaration of the Notice Administrator (Doc. 966-2), concludes that it was fully and properly executed, and reflected "the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort." See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B). The Court further concludes that CAFA notice was properly effectuated to the attorneys general and insurance commissioners of all 50 states and District of Columbia.

Judge Jesse M. Furman, *Alaska Electrical Pension Fund et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. et al.* (Nov. 13, 2018) 14-cv-07126 (S.D.N.Y.):

The mailing and distribution of the Notice to all members of the Settlement Class who could be identified through reasonable effort, the publication of the Summary Notice, and the other Notice efforts described in the Motion for Final Approval, as provided for in the Court's June 26, 2018 Preliminary Approval Order, satisfy the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process, constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constitute due and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to notice.

Judge William L. Campbell, Jr., Ajose et al. v. Interline Brands, Inc. (Oct. 23, 2018) 3:14-cv-01707 (M.D. Tenn.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan, as approved by the Preliminary Approval Order: (i) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23(c)(3) and due process; (ii) was reasonable and the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (iii) reasonably apprised the Settlement Class of the pendency of the action, the terms of the Agreement, their right to object to the proposed settlement or opt out of the Settlement Class, the right to appear at the Final Fairness Hearing, and the Claims Process; and (iv) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all those entitled to receive notice.

Judge Joseph C. Spero, Abante Rooter and Plumbing v. Pivotal Payments Inc., d/b/a/ Capital Processing Network and CPN (Oct. 15, 2018) 3:16-cv-05486 (N.D. Cal.):

[T]he Court finds that notice to the class of the settlement complied with Rule 23(c)(3) and (e) and due process. Rule 23(e)(1) states that “[t]he court must direct notice in a reasonable manner to all class members who would be bound by” a proposed settlement, voluntary dismissal, or compromise. Class members are entitled to the “best notice that is practicable under the circumstances” of any proposed settlement before it is finally approved by the Court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) ... The notice program included notice sent by first class mail to 1,750,564 class members and reached approximately 95.2% of the class.

Judge Marcia G. Cooke, Dipuglia v. US Coachways, Inc. (Sept. 28, 2018) 1:17-cv-23006 (S.D. Fla.):

The Settlement Class Notice Program was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.

Judge Beth Labson Freeman, Gergetz v. Telenav, Inc. (Sept. 27, 2018) 5:16-cv-04261 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the Notice and Notice Plan implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, which consists of individual notice sent via first-class U.S. Mail postcard, notice provided via email, and the posting of relevant Settlement documents on the Settlement Website, has been successfully implemented and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and: (1) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action, their right to object to or to exclude themselves from the Settlement Agreement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (2) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and (3) met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause, and the Rules of this Court.

Judge M. James Lorenz, Farrell v. Bank of America, N.A. (Aug. 31, 2018) 3:16-cv-00492 (S.D. Cal.):

The Court therefore finds that the Class Notices given to Settlement Class members adequately informed Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and constituted valid, due, and sufficient notice to Settlement Class members. The Court further finds that the Notice Program satisfies due process and has been fully implemented.

Judge Dean D. Pregerson, Falco et al. v. Nissan North America, Inc. et al. (July 16, 2018) 2:13-cv-00686 (C.D. Cal.):

Notice to the Settlement Class as required by Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure has been provided in accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, and such Notice by first-class mail was given in an adequate and sufficient manner, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfies all requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process.

Judge Lynn Adelman, In re: Windsor Wood Clad Window Product Liability Litigation (July 16, 2018) MDL No. 2688, 16-md-02688 (E.D. Wis.):

The Court finds that the Notice Program was appropriately administered, and was the best practicable notice to the Class under the circumstances, satisfying the requirements of Rule 23 and due process. The Notice Program, constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons, entities, and/or organizations entitled to receive notice; fully satisfied the requirements of the Constitution of the United States (including the Due

Process Clause), Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and any other applicable law; and is based on the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Stephen K. Bushong, *Surrett et al. v. Western Culinary Institute et al.* (June 18, 2018) 0803-03530 (Ore. Cir. Cnty. of Multnomah):

This Court finds that the distribution of the Notice of Settlement ... fully met the requirements of the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, the United States Constitution, the Oregon Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Jesse M. Furman, *Alaska Electrical Pension Fund et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. et al.* (June 1, 2018) 14-cv-07126 (S.D.N.Y.):

The mailing of the Notice to all members of the Settlement Class who could be identified through reasonable effort, the publication of the Summary Notice, and the other Notice distribution efforts described in the Motion for Final Approval, as provided for in the Court's October 24, 2017 Order Providing for Notice to the Settlement Class and Preliminarily Approving the Plan of Distribution, satisfy the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process, constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constitute due and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to notice.

Judge Brad Seligman, *Larson v. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)* (May 8, 2018) RG16813803 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice and dissemination of the Class Notice as carried out by the Settlement Administrator complied with the Court's order granting preliminary approval and all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to California Rules of Court, rule 3.769(f) and the Constitutional requirements of due process, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice of the Settlement.

[T]he dissemination of the Class Notice constituted the best notice practicable because it included mailing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who are reasonably identifiable using the same method used to inform class members of certification of the class, following a National Change of Address search and run through the LexisNexis Deceased Database.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *Masson v. Tallahassee Dodge Chrysler Jeep, LLC* (May 8, 2018) 17-cv-22967 (S.D. Fla.):

The Settlement Class Notice Program was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.

Chancellor Russell T. Perkins, *Morton v. GreenBank* (Apr. 18, 2018) 11-135-IV (20th Jud. Dist. Tenn.):

The Notice Program as provided or in the Agreement and the Preliminary Amended Approval Order constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all Settlement Class members who could be identified through reasonable effort. The Notice Plan fully satisfied the requirements of Tennessee Rule of Civil Procedure 23.03, due process and any other applicable law.

Judge James V. Selna, *Callaway v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC* (Mar. 8, 2018) 8:14-cv-02011 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice given to the Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances of this case, and that the notice complied with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process.

The notice given by the Class Administrator constituted due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class, and adequately informed members of the Settlement Class of their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class so as not to be bound by the terms of the Settlement Agreement and how to object to the Settlement.

The Court has considered and rejected the objection ... [regarding] the adequacy of the notice plan. The notice given provided ample information regarding the case. Class members also had the ability to seek additional information from the settlement website, from Class Counsel or from the Class Administrator.

Judge Thomas M. Durkin, Vergara et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc. (Mar. 1, 2018) 1:15-cv-06972 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in Section IX of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Classes of the pendency of this case, certification of the Settlement Classes for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law. Further, the Court finds that Defendant has timely satisfied the notice requirements of 28 U.S.C. Section 1715.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Honda & Nissan) (Feb. 28, 2018) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Class Notice: (i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense) and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), FED R. CIV. R. 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Susan O. Hickey, Larey v. Allstate Property and Casualty Insurance Company (Feb. 9, 2018) 4:14-cv-04008 (W.D. Kan.):

Based on the Court's review of the evidence submitted and argument of counsel, the Court finds and concludes that the Class Notice and Claim Form was mailed to potential Class Members in accordance with the provisions of the Preliminary Approval Order, and together with the Publication Notice, the automated toll-free telephone number, and the settlement website: (i) constituted, under the circumstances, the most effective and practicable notice of the pendency of the Lawsuit, this Stipulation, and the Final Approval Hearing to all Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort; and (ii) met all requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the requirements of due process under the United States Constitution, and the requirements of any other applicable rules or law.

Judge Muriel D. Hughes, Glaske v. Independent Bank Corporation (Jan. 11, 2018) 13-009983 (Cir. Ct. Mich.):

The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfied due process requirements ... The notice, among other things, was calculated to reach Settlement Class Members because it was sent to their last known email or mail address in the Bank's files.

Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald, Orlander v. Staples, Inc. (Dec. 13, 2017) 13-cv-00703 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Notice of Class Action Settlement ("Notice") was given to all Class Members who could be identified with reasonable effort in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order. The form and method of notifying the Class of the pendency of the Action as a class action and the terms and conditions of the proposed Settlement met the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause); and any other applicable law, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto.

Judge Lisa Godbey Wood, T.A.N. v. PNI Digital Media, Inc. (Dec. 1, 2017) 2:16-cv-132 (S.D. Ga.):

Notice to the Settlement Class Members required by Rule 23 has been provided as directed by this Court in the Preliminary Approval Order, and such notice constituted the best notice practicable, including, but not limited to, the forms of notice and methods of identifying and providing notice to the Settlement Class Members, and satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 and due process, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Robin L. Rosenberg, *Gottlieb v. Citgo Petroleum Corporation* (Nov. 29, 2017) 9:16-cv-81911 (S.D. Fla.):

The Settlement Class Notice Program was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.

Judge Donald M. Middlebrooks, *Mahoney v. TT of Pine Ridge, Inc.* (Nov. 20, 2017) 9:17-cv-80029 (S.D. Fla.):

Based on the Settlement Agreement, Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement Agreement, and upon the Declaration of Cameron Azari, Esq. (DE 61-1), the Court finds that Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that it satisfied the requirements of due process and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(1).

Judge Gerald Austin McHugh, *Sobiech v. U.S. Gas & Electric, Inc., i/t/d/b/a Pennsylvania Gas & Electric et al.* (Nov. 8, 2017) 2:14-cv-04464 (E.D. Pa.):

Notice has been provided to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this Action, the conditional certification of the Settlement Class for purposes of this Settlement, and the preliminary approval of the Settlement Agreement and the Settlement contemplated thereby. The Court finds that the notice provided was the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons entitled to such notice and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (BMW, Mazda, Toyota, & Subaru)* (Nov. 1, 2017) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

[T]he Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved in the Preliminary Approval Order. The Class Notice: (i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Charles R. Breyer, *In re: Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Products Liability Litigation* (May 17, 2017) MDL No. 2672 (N.D. Cal.):

*The Court is satisfied that the Notice Program was reasonably calculated to notify Class Members of the proposed Settlement. The Notice "appris[e] interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford[ed] them an opportunity to present their objections." *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). Indeed, the Notice Administrator reports that the notice delivery rate of 97.04% "exceed[ed] the expected range and is indicative of the extensive address updating and re-mailing protocols used." (Dkt. No. 3188-2 ¶ 24.)*

Judge Rebecca Brett Nightingale, *Ratzlaff et al. v. BOKF, NA d/b/a Bank of Oklahoma et al.* (May 15, 2017) CJ-2015-00859 (Dist. Ct. Okla.):

*The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfies Oklahoma law because it is "reasonable" (12 O.S. § 2023(E)(I)) and it satisfies due process requirements because it was "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." *Shutts*, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting *Mullane*, 339 U.S. at 314-15).*

Judge Joseph F. Bataillon, *Klug v. Watts Regulator Company* (Apr. 13, 2017) 8:15-cv-00061 (D. Neb.):

The court finds that the notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Class Action and of this settlement, as provided by the Settlement Agreement and by the Preliminary Approval Order dated December

7, 2017, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons and entities within the definition of the Settlement Class, and fully complied with the requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 23 and due process. Due and sufficient proof of the execution of the Notice Plan as outlined in the Preliminary Approval Order has been filed.

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, *Bias v. Wells Fargo & Company et al.* (Apr. 13, 2017) 4:12-cv-00664 (N.D. Cal.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice of Settlement given to the Settlement Class was adequate and reasonable and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including both individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort and publication notice.

Notice of Settlement, as given, complied with the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, satisfied the requirements of due process, and constituted due and sufficient notice of the matters set forth herein.

Notice of the Settlement was provided to the appropriate regulators pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1715(c)(1).

Judge Carlos Murguía, *Whitton v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. et al.* (Dec. 14, 2016) 2:12-cv-02247 and **Gary, LLC v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. et al.** 2:13-cv-02634 (D. Kan.):

The Court determines that the Notice Plan as implemented was reasonably calculated to provide the best notice practicable under the circumstances and contained all required information for members of the proposed Settlement Class to act to protect their interests. The Court also finds that Class Members were provided an adequate period of time to receive Notice and respond accordingly.

Judge Yvette Kane, *In re: Shop-Vac Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation* (Dec. 9, 2016) MDL No. 2380 (M.D. Pa.):

The Court hereby finds and concludes that members of the Settlement Class have been provided the best notice practicable of the Settlement and that such notice satisfies all requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Timothy D. Fox, *Miner v. Philip Morris USA, Inc.* (Nov. 21, 2016) 60CV03-4661 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

The Court finds that the Settlement Notice provided to potential members of the Class constituted the best and most practicable notice under the circumstances, thereby complying fully with due process and Rule 23 of the Arkansas Rules of Civil Procedure.

Judge Eileen Bransten, *In re: HSBC Bank USA, N.A., as part of In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation* (Oct. 13, 2016) 650562/2011 (Sup. Ct. N.Y.):

This Court finds that the Notice Program and the Notice provided to Settlement Class members fully satisfied the requirements of constitutional due process, the N.Y. C.P.L.R., and any other applicable laws, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled thereto.

Judge Jerome B. Simandle, *In re: Caterpillar, Inc. C13 and C15 Engine Products Liability Litigation* (Sept. 20, 2016) MDL No. 2540 (D.N.J.):

The Court hereby finds that the Notice provided to the Settlement Class constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. Said Notice provided due and adequate notice of these proceedings and the matters set forth herein, including the terms of the Settlement Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, requirements of due process and any other applicable law.

Judge Marcia G. Cooke, *Chimeno-Buzzi v. Hollister Co. and Abercrombie & Fitch Co.* (Apr. 11, 2016) 14-cv-23120 (S.D. Fla.):

Pursuant to the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Administrator, Epiq Systems, Inc. [Hilsoft Notifications], has complied with the approved notice process as confirmed in its Declaration filed with the

Court on March 23, 2016. The Court finds that the notice process was designed to advise Class Members of their rights. The form and method for notifying Class Members of the settlement and its terms and conditions was in conformity with this Court's Preliminary Approval Order, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B), the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and due process under the United States Constitution and other applicable laws.

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, *In re: Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation* (Mar. 22, 2016) MDL No. 2420, 4:13-md-02420 (N.D. Cal.):

From what I could tell, I liked your approach and the way you did it. I get a lot of these notices that I think are all legalese and no one can really understand them. Yours was not that way.

Judge Christopher S. Sontchi, *In re: Energy Future Holdings Corp et al.* (July 30, 2015) 14-cv-10979 (Bankr. D. Del.):

Notice of the Asbestos Bar Date as set forth in this Asbestos Bar Date Order and in the manner set forth herein constitutes adequate and sufficient notice of the Asbestos Bar Date and satisfies the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, and the Local Rules.

Judge David C. Norton, *In re: MI Windows and Doors Inc. Products Liability Litigation* (July 22, 2015) MDL No. 2333, 2:12-mn-00001 (D.S.C.):

The court finds that the Notice Plan, as described in the Settlement and related declarations, has been faithfully carried out and constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances of this Action, and was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to be provided with Notice.

The court also finds that the Notice Plan was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of: (1) the pendency of this class action; (2) their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class and the proposed Settlement; (3) their right to object to any aspect of the proposed Settlement (including final certification of the Settlement Class, the fairness, reasonableness, or adequacy of the proposed Settlement, the adequacy of the Settlement Class's representation by Named Plaintiffs or Class Counsel, or the award of attorney's and representative fees); (4) their right to appear at the fairness hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense); and (5) the binding and preclusive effect of the orders and Final Order and Judgment in this Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all Persons who do not request exclusion from the Settlement Class. As such, the court finds that the Notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2) and (e), the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), the rules of this court, and any other applicable law, and provided sufficient notice to bind all Class Members, regardless of whether a particular Class Member received actual notice.

Judge Robert W. Gettleman, *Adkins et al. v. Nestlé Purina PetCare Company et al.* (June 23, 2015) 1:12-cv-02871 (N.D. Ill.):

Notice to the Settlement Class and other potentially interested parties has been provided in accordance with the notice requirements specified by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. Such notice fully and accurately informed the Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and of their opportunity to object or comment thereon or to exclude themselves from the Settlement; provided Settlement Class Members adequate instructions and a variety of means to obtain additional information; was the best notice practicable under the circumstances; was valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class members; and complied fully with the laws of the State of Illinois, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, due process, and other applicable law.

Judge James Lawrence King, *Steen v. Capital One, N.A.* (May 22, 2015) 2:10-cv-01505 (E.D. La.) and 1:10-cv-22058 (S.D. Fla.) as part of ***In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation***, MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Settlement Class Members were provided with the best practicable notice; the notice was reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." Shutts, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting Mullane, 339 U.S. at 314-15). This Settlement with Capital One was widely publicized, and any Settlement Class Member who wished to express comments or objections had ample opportunity and means to do so. Azari Decl. ¶¶ 30-39.

Judge Rya W. Zobel, *Gulbankian et al. v. MW Manufacturers, Inc.* (Dec. 29, 2014) 1:10-cv-10392 (D. Mass.):

This Court finds that the Class Notice was provided to the Settlement Class consistent with the Preliminary Approval Order and that it was the best notice practicable and fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, and applicable law. The Court finds that the Notice Plan that was implemented by the Claims Administrator satisfies the requirements of FED. R. CIV. P. 23, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and Due Process, and is the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Plan constituted due and sufficient notice of the Settlement, the Final Approval Hearing, and the other matters referred to in the notices. Proof of the giving of such notices has been filed with the Court via the Azari Declaration and its exhibits.

Judge Edward J. Davila, *Rose v. Bank of America Corporation et al.* (Aug. 29, 2014) 5:11-cv-02390 & 5:12-cv-00400 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of this action, all material elements of the Settlement, the opportunity for Settlement Class Members to exclude themselves from, object to, or comment on the settlement and to appear at the final approval hearing. The notice was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, satisfying the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B); provided notice in a reasonable manner to all class members, satisfying Rule 23(e)(1)(B); was adequate and sufficient notice to all Class Members; and, complied fully with the laws of the United States and of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, due process and any other applicable rules of court.

Judge James A. Robertson, II, *Wong et al. v. Alacer Corp.* (June 27, 2014) CGC-12-519221 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

Notice to the Settlement Class has been provided in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order. Based on the Declaration of Cameron Azari dated March 7, 2014, such Class Notice has been provided in an adequate and sufficient manner, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfies the requirements of California Civil Code Section 1781, California Civil Code of Civil Procedure Section 382, Rules 3.766 of the California Rules of Court, and due process.

Judge John Gleeson, *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (Dec. 13, 2013) MDL No. 1720, 05-md-01720 (E.D.N.Y.):

The Class Administrator notified class members of the terms of the proposed settlement through a mailed notice and publication campaign that included more than 20 million mailings and publication in more than 400 publications. The notice here meets the requirements of due process and notice standards ... The objectors' complaints provide no reason to conclude that the purposes and requirements of a notice to a class were not met here.

Judge Lance M. Africk, *Evans et al. v. TIN, Inc. et al.* (July 7, 2013) 2:11-cv-02067 (E.D. La.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Class Notice... as described in Notice Agent Lauran Schultz's Declaration: (a) constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (b) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances...; (c) constituted notice that was reasonable, due, adequate, and sufficient; and (d) constituted notice that fully satisfied all applicable legal requirements, including Rules 23(c)(2)(B) and (e)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution (including Due Process Clause), the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable law, as well as complied with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Edward M. Chen, *Marolda v. Symantec Corporation* (Apr. 5, 2013) 3:08-cv-05701 (N.D. Cal.):

Approximately 3.9 million notices were delivered by email to class members, but only a very small percentage objected or opted out ... The Court ... concludes that notice of settlement to the class was adequate and satisfied all requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e) and due process. Class members received direct notice by email, and additional notice was given by publication in numerous widely circulated publications as well as in numerous targeted publications. These were the best practicable means of informing class members of their rights and of the settlement's terms.

Judge Ann D. Montgomery, *In re: Zurn Pex Plumbing Products Liability Litigation* (Feb. 27, 2013) MDL No. 1958, 08-md-01958 (D. Minn.):

The parties retained Hilsoft Notifications ("Hilsoft"), an experienced class-notice consultant, to design and carry out the notice plan. The form and content of the notices provided to the class were direct, understandable, and consistent with the "plain language" principles advanced by the Federal Judicial Center.

*The notice plan's multi-faceted approach to providing notice to settlement class members whose identity is not known to the settling parties constitutes "the best notice [*26] that is practicable under the circumstances" consistent with Rule 23(c)(2)(B).*

Magistrate Judge Stewart, Gessele et al. v. Jack in the Box, Inc. (Jan. 28, 2013) 3:10-cv-00960 (D. Ore.):

Moreover, plaintiffs have submitted [a] declaration from Cameron Azari (docket #129), a nationally recognized notice expert, who attests that fashioning an effective joint notice is not unworkable or unduly confusing. Azari also provides a detailed analysis of how he would approach fashioning an effective notice in this case.

Judge Carl J. Barbier, In re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Medical Benefits Settlement) (Jan. 11, 2013) MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.):

Through August 9, 2012, 366,242 individual notices had been sent to potential [Medical Benefits] Settlement Class Members by postal mail and 56,136 individual notices had been e-mailed. Only 10,700 mailings—or 3.3%—were known to be undeliverable. (Azari Decl. ¶¶ 8, 9.) Notice was also provided through an extensive schedule of local newspaper, radio, television and Internet placements, well-read consumer magazines, a national daily business newspaper, highly-trafficked websites, and Sunday local newspapers (via newspaper supplements). Notice was also provided in non-measured trade, business and specialty publications, African-American, Vietnamese, and Spanish language publications, and Cajun radio programming. The combined measurable paid print, television, radio, and Internet effort reached an estimated 95% of adults aged 18+ in the Gulf Coast region an average of 10.3 times each, and an estimated 83% of all adults in the United States aged 18+ an average of 4 times each. (Id. ¶¶ 8, 10.) All notice documents were designed to be clear, substantive, and informative. (Id. ¶ 5.)

The Court received no objections to the scope or content of the [Medical Benefits] Notice Program. (Azari Supp. Decl. ¶ 12.) The Court finds that the Notice and Notice Plan as implemented satisfied the best notice practicable standard of Rule 23(c) and, in accordance with Rule 23(e)(1), provided notice in a reasonable manner to Class Members who would be bound by the Settlement, including individual notice to all Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort. Likewise, the Notice and Notice Plan satisfied the requirements of Due Process. The Court also finds the Notice and Notice Plan satisfied the requirements of CAFA.

Judge Carl J. Barbier, In re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Economic and Property Damages Settlement) (Dec. 21, 2012) MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice and Class Notice Plan satisfied and continue to satisfy the applicable requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(b) and 23(e), the Class Action Fairness Act (28 U.S.C. § 1711 et seq.), and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution (U.S. Const., amend. V), constituting the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances of this litigation. The notice program surpassed the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA. Based on the factual elements of the Notice Program as detailed below, the Notice Program surpassed all of the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA.

The Notice Program, as duly implemented, surpasses other notice programs that Hilsoft Notifications has designed and executed with court approval. The Notice Program included notification to known or potential Class Members via postal mail and e-mail; an extensive schedule of local newspaper, radio, television and Internet placements, well-read consumer magazines, a national daily business newspaper, and Sunday local newspapers. Notice placements also appeared in non-measured trade, business, and specialty publications, African-American, Vietnamese, and Spanish language publications, and Cajun radio programming. The Notice Program met the objective of reaching the greatest possible number of class members and providing them with every reasonable opportunity to understand their legal rights. See Azari Decl. ¶¶ 8, 15, 68. The Notice Program was substantially completed on July 15, 2012, allowing class members adequate time to make decisions before the opt-out and objections deadlines.

The media notice effort alone reached an estimated 95% of adults in the Gulf region an average of 10.3 times each, and an estimated 83% of all adults in the United States an average of 4 times each. These figures do not include notice efforts that cannot be measured, such as advertisements in trade publications and sponsored search engine listings. The Notice Program fairly and adequately covered and notified the class without excluding any demographic group or geographic area, and it exceeded the reach percentage achieved in most other court-approved notice programs.

Judge Alonzo Harris, *Opelousas General Hospital Authority, A Public Trust, D/B/A Opelousas General Health System and Arklamiss Surgery Center, L.L.C. v. FairPay Solutions, Inc.* (Aug. 17, 2012) 12-C-1599 (27th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

Notice given to Class Members and all other interested parties pursuant to this Court's order of April 18, 2012, was reasonably calculated to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action, the certification of the Class as Defined for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, Class Members rights to be represented by private counsel, at their own costs, and Class Members rights to appear in Court to have their objections heard, and to afford persons or entities within the Class Definition an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Class. Such notice complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the Due Process Clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Class as Defined.

Judge James Lawrence King, *Sachar v. Iberiabank Corporation* (Apr. 26, 2012) as part of ***In re: Checking Account Overdraft*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla):

The Court finds that the Notice previously approved was fully and properly effectuated and was sufficient to satisfy the requirements of due process because it described "the substantive claims ... [and] contained information reasonably necessary to [allow Settlement Class Members to] make a decision to remain a class member and be bound by the final judgment.".... The Notice, among other things, defined the Settlement Class, described the release as well as the amount and method and manner of proposed distribution of the Settlement proceeds, and informed Settlement Class Members of their rights to opt-out or object, the procedures for doing so, and the time and place of the Final Approval Hearing. The Notice also informed Settlement Class Members that a class judgment would bind them unless they opted out, and told them where they could obtain more information, such as access to a full copy of the Agreement. Further, the Notice described in summary form the fact that Class Counsel would be seeking attorneys' fees of up to 30 percent of the Settlement. Settlement Class Members were provided with the best practicable notice "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise them of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." Mullane, 339 U.S. at 314. The content of the Notice fully complied with the requirements of Rule 23.

Judge Bobby Peters, *Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers* (Apr. 13, 2012) SU10-cv-2267B (Ga. Super. Ct.):

The Court finds that the Notice and the Notice Plan was fulfilled, in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the Amendment, and this Court's Preliminary Approval Order and that this Notice and Notice Plan constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances of this action, constituted due and sufficient Notice of the proposed Settlement to all persons entitled to participate in the proposed Settlement, and was in full compliance with Ga. Code Ann § 9-11-23 and the constitutional requirements of due process. Extensive notice was provided to the class, including point of sale notification, publication notice and notice by first-class mail for certain potential Class Members.

The affidavit of the notice expert conclusively supports this Court's finding that the notice program was adequate, appropriate, and comported with Georgia Code Ann. § 9-11-23(b)(2), the Due Process Clause of the Constitution, and the guidance for effective notice articulate in the FJC's Manual for Complex Litigation, 4th.

Judge Lee Rosenthal, *In re: Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation* (Mar. 2, 2012) MDL No. 2046 (S.D. Tex.):

*The notice that has been given clearly complies with Rule 23(e)(1)'s reasonableness requirement ... Hilsoft Notifications analyzed the notice plan after its implementation and conservatively estimated that notice reached 81.4 percent of the class members. (Docket Entry No. 106, ¶ 32). Both the summary notice and the detailed notice provided the information reasonably necessary for the presumptive class members to determine whether to object to the proposed settlement. See *Katrina Canal Breaches*, 628 F.3d at 197. Both the summary notice and the detailed notice "were written in easy-to-understand plain English." *In re: Black Farmers Discrimination Litig.*, — F. Supp. 2d —, 2011 WL 5117058, at *23 (D.D.C. 2011); accord AGGREGATE LITIGATION § 3.04(c).15 The notice provided "satisf[ies] the broad reasonableness standards imposed by due process" and Rule 23. *Katrina Canal Breaches*, 628 F.3d at 197.*

Judge John D. Bates, *Trombley v. National City Bank* (Dec. 1, 2011) 1:10-cv-00232 (D.D.C.) as part of ***In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to the Settlement Class were in full compliance with the Court's January 11, 2011 Order, the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e), and due process. The notice was adequate

and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. In addition, adequate notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to participate in the final fairness hearing were provided to the Settlement Class.

Judge Robert M. Dow, Jr., *Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank* (July 29, 2011) 1:09-cv-06655 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court has reviewed the content of all of the various notices, as well as the manner in which Notice was disseminated, and concludes that the Notice given to the Class fully complied with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, as it was the best notice practicable, satisfied all constitutional due process concerns, and provided the Court with jurisdiction over the absent Class Members.

Judge Ellis J. Daigle, *Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer Inc.* (June 30, 2011) 11-C-3187-B (27th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

Notices given to Settlement Class members and all other interested parties throughout this proceeding with respect to the certification of the Settlement Class, the proposed settlement, and all related procedures and hearings—including, without limitation, the notice to putative Settlement Class members and others ... were reasonably calculated under all the circumstances and have been sufficient, as to form, content, and manner of dissemination, to apprise interested parties and members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the action, the certification of the Settlement Class, the Settlement Agreement and its contents, Settlement Class members' right to be represented by private counsel, at their own cost, and Settlement Class members' right to appear in Court to have their objections heard, and to afford Settlement Class members an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class. Such notices complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the due process clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedures, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Settlement Class.

Judge Stefan R. Underhill, *Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A.* (Mar. 24, 2011) 3:10-cv-01448 (D. Conn.) as part of ***In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to the Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice, as given, provided valid, due, and sufficient notice of the proposed settlement, the terms and conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and these proceedings to all persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process.

Judge Ted Stewart, *Miller v. Basic Research, LLC* (Sept. 2, 2010) 2:07-cv-00871 (D. Utah):

Plaintiffs state that they have hired a firm specializing in designing and implementing large scale, unbiased, legal notification plans. Plaintiffs represent to the Court that such notice will include: 1) individual notice by electronic mail and/or first-class mail sent to all reasonably identifiable Class members; 2) nationwide paid media notice through a combination of print publications, including newspapers, consumer magazines, newspaper supplements and the Internet; 3) a neutral, Court-approved, informational press release; 4) a neutral, Court-approved Internet website; and 5) a toll-free telephone number. Similar mixed media plans have been approved by other district courts post class certification. The Court finds this plan is sufficient to meet the notice requirement.

Judge Sara Loi, *Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co.* (Oct. 7, 2009) 5:07-cv-02580 (N.D. Ohio):

[T]he elaborate notice program contained in the Settlement Agreement provides for notice through a variety of means, including direct mail to each class member, notice to the United States Attorney General and each State, a toll free number, and a website designed to provide information about the settlement and instructions on submitting claims. With a 99.9% effective rate, the Court finds that the notice program constituted the "best notice that is practicable under the circumstances," Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), and clearly satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge James Robertson, *In re: Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation* (Sept. 23, 2009) MDL No. 1796 (D.D.C.):

The Notice Plan, as implemented, satisfied the requirements of due process and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Plan was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the action, the terms of the Settlement, and their right to appear, object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement. Further, the notice was reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice.

LEGAL NOTICE CASES

Hilsoft has served as a notice expert for planning, implementation and/or analysis in the following partial list of cases:

<i>In Re Juul Labs, Inc., Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 19-md-02913
<i>Rogowski et al. v. State Farm Life Insurance Company et al. (Whole Life or Universal Life Insurance)</i>	W.D. Mo., No. 4:22-cv-00203
<i>Ingram v. Jamestown Import Auto Sales, Inc. d/b/a Kia of Jamestown (TCPA)</i>	W.D.N.Y., No. 1:22-cv-00309
<i>In re: Midwestern Pet Foods Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation</i>	S.D. Ind., No. 3:21-cv-00007
<i>Meier v. Prosperity Bank (Bank Fees & Overdraft)</i>	239th Jud. Dist., Brazoria Cnty, Tex., No. 109569-CV
<i>Middleton et al. v. Liberty Mutual Personal Insurance Company et al. (Auto Insurance Claims Sales Tax)</i>	S.D. Ohio, No. 1:20-cv-00668
<i>Checchia v. Bank of America, N.A. (Bank Fees)</i>	E.D. Penn., No. 2:21-cv-03585
<i>McCullough v. True Health New Mexico, Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	2nd Dist. Ct, N.M., No. D-202-CV-2021-06816
<i>Sonterra Capital Master Fund Ltd. v. Credit Suisse Group AG et al. (Swiss Franc LIBOR-Based Derivatives)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:15-cv-00871
<i>Duggan et al. v. Wings Financial Credit Union (Bank Fees)</i>	Dist. Ct., Dakota Cnty., Minn., No. 19AV-cv-20-2163
<i>Miller v. Bath Saver, Inc. et al. (TCPA)</i>	M.D. Penn., No. 1:21-cv-01072
<i>Chapman v. Insight Global Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	M.D. Penn., No. 1:21-cv-00824
<i>Thomsen et al. v. Morley Cos., Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 1:22-cv-10271
<i>In re Scripps Health Data Incident Litigation (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2021-00024103
<i>In Re Robinhood Outage Litigation (Trading Outage)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:20-cv-01626
<i>Walker v Highmark BCBS Health (TCPA)</i>	W.D. Penn., No. 20-cv-01975
<i>Dickens et al. v. Thinx, Inc. (Consumer Product)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:22-cv-04286
<i>Service et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America et al. (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Contra Costa, No. C22-01841
<i>Paris et al. v. Progressive American et al. & South v. Progressive Select Insurance Company (Automobile Total Loss)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 19-cv-21761 & 19-cv-21760
<i>Wenston Desue et al. v. 20/20 Eye Care Network, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 21-cv-61275
<i>Rivera v. IH Mississippi Valley Credit Union (Overdraft)</i>	Cir. Ct 14th Jud. Cir., Rock Island Cnty., Ill., No. 2019 CH 299
<i>Guthrie v. Service Federal Credit Union (Overdraft)</i>	Sup. Ct. Rockingham Cnty, N.H., No. 218-2021-CV-00160
<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority. v. Louisiana Health Service & Indemnity Company d/b/a Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana (Medical Insurance)</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 16-C-3647
<i>Churchill et al. v. Bangor Savings Bank (Overdraft)</i>	Maine Bus. & Consumer Ct., No. BCD-CIV-2021-00027
<i>Brower v. Northwest Community Credit Union (Bank Fees)</i>	Ore. Dist. Ct. Multnomah Cnty., No. 20CV38608
<i>Kent et al. v. Women's Health USA, Inc. et al. (IVF Antitrust Pricing)</i>	Sup. Ct. Jud. Dist. of Stamford/Norwalk, Conn., No. FST-CV-21-6054676-S

<i>In re: U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	D.D.C., No. MDL No. 2664, 15-cv-01394
<i>In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation (False Labeling & Marketing)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. MDL No. 2909, No. 1:19-cv-03924
<i>In Re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:20-cv-02155
<i>Browning et al. v. Anheuser-Busch, LLC (False Advertising)</i>	W.D. Mo., No. 20-cv-00889
<i>Callen v. Daimler AG and Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC (Interior Trim)</i>	N.D. Ga., No. 1:19-cv-01411
<i>In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (Alcon Laboratories, Inc. and Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, Inc.) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
<i>Ford et al. v. [24]7.ai, Inc. (Data Breach - Best Buy Data Incident)</i>	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2863, No. 5:18-cv-02770
<i>In re Takata Airbag Class Action Settlement - Australia Settlement Louise Haselhurst v. Toyota Motor Corporation Australia Limited Kimley Whisson v. Subaru (Aust) Pty Limited Akuratiya Kularathne v. Honda Australia Pty Limited Owen Brewster v. BMW Australia Ltd Jaydan Bond v. Nissan Motor Co (Australia) Pty Limited Camilla Coates v. Mazda Australia Pty Limited</i>	Australia; NSWSC, No. 2017/00340824 No. 2017/00353017 No. 2017/00378526 No. 2018/00009555 No. 2018/00009565 No. 2018/00042244
<i>In Re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPs) (Smithfield Foods, Inc.)</i>	D. Minn., No. 0:18-cv-01776
<i>Jackson v. UKG Inc., f/k/a The Ultimate Software Group, Inc. (Biometrics)</i>	Cir. Ct. of McLean Cnty., Ill., No. 2020L31
<i>In Re: Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	E.D. Va., MDL No. 2915, No. 1:19-md-02915
<i>Aseltine v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc. (Food Ordering Fees)</i>	Cir. Ct. Cal. Alameda Cnty., No. RG21088118
<i>In re Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:20-cv-05914
<i>DiFlauro et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. (Mortgage Bank Fees)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:20-cv-05692
<i>In re: California Pizza Kitchen Data Breach Litigation</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:21-cv-01928
<i>Breda v. Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless (TCPA)</i>	D. Mass., No. 1:16-cv-11512
<i>Snyder et al. v. The Urology Center of Colorado, P.C. (Data Breach)</i>	2nd Dist. Ct. Cnty. of Denver Col., No. 2021CV33707
<i>Dearing v. Magellan Health Inc. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Maricopa, Ariz., No. CV2020-013648
<i>Torretto et al. v. Donnelley Financial Solutions, Inc. and Mediant Communications Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:20-cv-02667
<i>In Re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Volkswagen)</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599, No. 1:15-md-02599
<i>Beiswinger v. West Shore Home, LLC (TCPA)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:20-cv-01286
<i>Arthur et al. v. McDonald's USA, LLC et al.; Lark et al. v. McDonald's USA, LLC et al. (Biometrics)</i>	Cir. Ct. St. Clair Cnty., Ill., Nos. 20-L-0891; 1-L-559
<i>Kostka et al. v. Dickey's Barbecue Restaurants, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	N.D. Tex., No. 3:20-cv-03424
<i>Scherr v. Rodan & Fields, LLC; Gorzo et al. v. Rodan & Fields, LLC (Lash Boost Mascara Product)</i>	Sup. Ct. of Cal., Cnty. San Bernadino, No. CJC-18-004981; Sup. Ct. of Cal., Cnty. of San Francisco, Nos. CIVDS 1723435 and CGC-18-565628
<i>Cochran et al. v. The Kroger Co. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 5:21-cv-01887

<i>Fernandez v. Rushmore Loan Management Services LLC (Mortgage Loan Fees)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:21-cv-00621
<i>Abramson v. Safe Streets USA LLC (TCPA)</i>	E.D.N.C., No. 5:19-cv-00394
<i>Stoll et al. v. Musculoskeletal Institute, Chartered d/b/a Florida Orthopaedic Institute (Data Breach)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:20-cv-01798
<i>Mayo v. Affinity Plus Federal Credit Union (Overdraft)</i>	4th Jud. Dist. Ct. Minn., No. 27-cv-11786
<i>Johnson v. Moss Bros. Auto Group, Inc. et al. (TCPA)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 5:19-cv-02456
<i>Muransky et al. v. The Cheesecake Factory, Inc. et al. (FACTA)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Los Angeles, No. 19 stcv43875
<i>Haney v. Genworth Life Ins. Co. (Long Term Care Insurance)</i>	E.D. Va., No. 3:22-cv-00055
<i>Halcom v. Genworth Life Ins. Co. (Long Term Care Insurance)</i>	E.D. Va., No. 3:21-cv-00019
<i>Mercado et al. v. Verde Energy USA, Inc. (Variable Rate Energy)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:18-cv-02068
<i>Fallis et al. v. Gate City Bank (Overdraft)</i>	East Cent. Dist. Ct. Cass Cnty. N.D., No. 09-2019-cv-04007
<i>Sanchez et al. v. California Public Employees' Retirement System et al. (Long Term Care Insurance)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Los Angeles, No. BC 517444
<i>Hameed-Bolden et al. v. Forever 21 Retail, Inc. et al. (Data Breach for Payment Cards)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:18-cv-03019
<i>Wallace v. Wells Fargo (Overdraft Fees on Uber and Lyft One-Time Transactions)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Santa Clara, No. 17-cv-317775
<i>In re Turkey Antitrust Litigations (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs' Action – CIIPPs) Sandee's Bakery d/b/a Sandee's Catering Bakery & Deli et al. v. Agri Stats, Inc.</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:20-cv-02295
<i>Coleman v. Alaska USA Federal Credit Union (Retry Bank Fees)</i>	D. Alaska, No. 3:19-cv-00229
<i>Fiore et al. v. Ingenious Designs, L.L.C. and HSN, Inc. (My Little Steamer)</i>	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:18-cv-07124
<i>In Re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPPs) (JBS USA Food Company, JBS USA Food Company Holdings)</i>	D. Minn., No. 0:18-cv-01776
<i>Lozano v. CodeMetro Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2020-00022701
<i>Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC (Schiff Move Free® Advanced Glucosamine Supplements)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-03529
<i>Cin-Q Automobiles, Inc. et al. v. Buccaneers Limited Partnership (TCPA)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:13-cv-01592
<i>Thompson et al. v. Community Bank, N.A. (Overdraft)</i>	N.D.N.Y., No. 8:19-cv-00919
<i>Bleachtech L.L.C. v. United Parcel Service Co. (Declared Value Shipping Fees)</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 2:14-cv-12719
<i>Silveira v. M&T Bank (Mortgage Fees)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:19-cv-06958
<i>In re Toll Roads Litigation; Borsuk et al. v. Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency et al. (OCTA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
<i>In Re: Toll Roads Litigation (3M/TCA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
<i>Pearlstone v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. (Sales Tax)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 4:17-cv-02856
<i>Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc. (Fortnite or Rocket League Video Games)</i>	Sup. Ct. Wake Cnty. N.C., No. 21-CVS-534

<i>In re: Flint Water Cases</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 5:16-cv-10444
<i>Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc. (Weighted Goods Pricing)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 1:19-cv-20592
<i>Grace v. Apple, Inc. (Apple iPhone 4 and iPhone 4S Devices)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-00551
<i>Alvarez v. Sirius XM Radio Inc.</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:18-cv-08605
<i>In re: Pre-Filled Propane Tank Antitrust Litigation</i>	W.D. Mo., No. MDL No. 2567, No. 14-cv-02567
<i>In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (ABB Concise Optical Group, LLC) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
<i>Morris v. Provident Credit Union (Overdraft)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Fran., No. CGC-19-581616
<i>Pennington v. Tetra Tech, Inc. et al. (Property)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:18-cv-05330
<i>Maldonado et al. v. Apple Inc. et al. (Apple Care iPhone)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-04067
<i>UFCW & Employers Benefit Trust v. Sutter Health et al. (Self-Funded Payors)</i>	Sup. Ct. of Cal., Cnty. of San Fran., No. CGC 14-538451 Consolidated with CGC-18-565398
<i>Fitzhenry v. Independent Home Products, LLC (TCPA)</i>	D.S.C., No. 2:19-cv-02993
<i>In re: Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation and Flaherty v. Hyundai Motor Company, Inc. et al.</i>	C.D. Cal., Nos. 8:17-cv-00838 & 18-cv-02223
<i>Sager et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.</i>	D.N.J., No. 18-cv-13556
<i>Bautista v. Valero Marketing and Supply Company</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:15-cv-05557
<i>Richards et al. v. Chime Financial, Inc. (Service Disruption)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 4:19-cv-06864
<i>In re: Health Insurance Innovations Securities Litigation</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:17-cv-02186
<i>Fox et al. v. Iowa Health System d.b.a. UnityPoint Health (Data Breach)</i>	W.D. Wis., No. 18-cv-00327
<i>Smith v. Costa Del Mar, Inc. (Sunglasses Warranty)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:18-cv-01011
<i>AI's Discount Plumbing et al. v. Viega, LLC (Building Products)</i>	M.D. Pa., No. 19-cv-00159
<i>Rose v. The Travelers Home and Marine Insurance Company et al.</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 19-cv-00977
<i>Eastwood Construction LLC et al. v. City of Monroe The Estate of Donald Alan Plyler Sr. et al. v. City of Monroe</i>	Sup. Ct. N.C., Nos. 18-CVS-2692 & 19-CVS-1825
<i>Garvin v. San Diego Unified Port District</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. 37-2020-00015064
<i>Consumer Financial Protection Bureau v. Siringoringo Law Firm</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:14-cv-01155
<i>Robinson v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC</i>	D. Md., No. 8:14-cv-03667
<i>Drazen v. GoDaddy.com, LLC and Bennett v. GoDaddy.com, LLC (TCPA)</i>	S.D. Ala., No. 1:19-cv-00563
<i>In re: Libor-Based Financial Instruments Antitrust Litigation</i>	S.D.N.Y., MDL No. 2262, No. 1:11-md-2262
<i>Izor v. Abacus Data Systems, Inc. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 19-cv-01057
<i>Cook et al. v. South Carolina Public Service Authority et al.</i>	Ct. of Com. Pleas. 13 th Jud. Cir. S.C., No. 2019-CP-23-6675

<i>K.B., by and through her natural parent, Jennifer Qassis, and Lillian Knox-Bender v. Methodist Healthcare - Memphis Hospitals</i>	30th Jud. Dist. Tenn., No. CH-13-04871-1
<i>In re: Roman Catholic Diocese of Harrisburg</i>	Bank. Ct. M.D. Pa., No. 1:20-bk-00599
<i>Denier et al. v. Taconic Biosciences, Inc.</i>	Sup Ct. N.Y., No. 00255851
<i>Robinson v. First Hawaiian Bank (Overdraft)</i>	Cir. Ct. of First Cir. Haw., No. 17-1-0167-01
<i>Burch v. Whirlpool Corporation</i>	W.D. Mich., No. 1:17-cv-00018
<i>Armon et al. v. Washington State University (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Wash., No. 17-2-23244-1 consolidated with No. 17-2-25052-0
<i>Wilson et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 17-cv-23033
<i>Prather v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:17-cv-00481
<i>In re: Wells Fargo Collateral Protection Insurance Litigation</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:17-ml-02797
<i>Ciuffitelli et al. v. Deloitte & Touche LLP et al.</i>	D. Ore., No. 3:16-cv-00580
<i>Coffeng et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-01825
<i>Audet et al. v. Garza et al.</i>	D. Conn., No. 3:16-cv-00940
<i>In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (CooperVision, Inc.) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
<i>Hyder et al. v. Consumers County Mutual Insurance Company</i>	D. Ct. of Travis Cnty. Tex., No. D-1-GN-16-000596
<i>Fessler v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens</i>	E.D. Tex., No. 4:19-cv-00248
<i>In re: TD Bank, N.A. Debit Card Overdraft Fee Litigation</i>	D.S.C., MDL No. 2613, No. 6:15-MN-02613
<i>Liggio v. Apple Federal Credit Union</i>	E.D. Va., No. 1:18-cv-01059
<i>Garcia v. Target Corporation (TCPA)</i>	D. Minn., No. 16-cv-02574
<i>Albrecht v. Oasis Power, LLC d/b/a Oasis Energy</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:18-cv-01061
<i>McKinney-Drobnis et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-06450
<i>In re: Optical Disk Drive Products Antitrust Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2143, No. 3:10-md-02143
<i>Stone et al. v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens</i>	E.D. Tex., No. 4:17-cv-00001
<i>In re: Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. et al. (Asbestos)</i>	Bankr. W.D. N.C., No. 16-31602
<i>Kuss v. American HomePatient, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:18-cv-02348
<i>Lusnak v. Bank of America, N.A.</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 14-cv-01855
<i>In re: Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	D. Ore., MDL No. 2633, No. 3:15-md-02633
<i>Elder v. Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc. (Hotel Stay Promotion)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 16-cv-00278
<i>Grayson et al. v. General Electric Company (Microwaves)</i>	D. Conn., No. 3:13-cv-01799

Harris et al. v. Farmers Insurance Exchange and Mid Century Insurance Company	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. BC 579498
Lashambae v. Capital One Bank, N.A. (Overdraft)	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:17-cv-06406
Trujillo et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)	S.D. Cal., No. 3:15-cv-01394
Cox et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)	S.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-00597
Pirozzi et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising, LLC	E.D. Mo., No. 4:19-cv-00807
Lehman v. Transbay Joint Powers Authority et al. (Millennium Tower)	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. GCG-16-553758
In re: FCA US LLC Monostable Electronic Gearshift Litigation	E.D. Mich., MDL No. 2744 & No. 16-md-02744
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<i>In re: MI Windows and Doors Inc. Products Liability Litigation (Building Products)</i>	D.S.C., MDL No. 2333
<i>Given v. Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company a/k/a M&T Bank, as part of In re: Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Scharfstein v. BP West Coast Products, LLC</i>	Ore. Cir., Cnty. of Multnomah, No. 1112-17046
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<i>Smith v. City of New Orleans</i>	Civil D. Ct., Parish of Orleans, La., No. 2005-05453
<i>Hawthorne v. Umpqua Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 11-cv-06700
<i>Gulbankian et al. v. MW Manufacturers, Inc.</i>	D. Mass., No. 1:10-cv-10392
<i>Costello v. NBT Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	Sup. Ct. Del Cnty., N.Y., No. 2011-1037
<i>In re American Express Anti-Steering Rules Antitrust Litigation (II) (Italian Colors Restaurant)</i>	E.D.N.Y., MDL No. 2221, No. 11-md-2221
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<i>In re: Plasma-Derivative Protein Therapies Antitrust Litigation</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 09-cv-07666
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<i>George Raymond Williams, M.D., Orthopedic Surgery, a Professional Medical, LLC et al. v. Bestcomp, Inc. et al.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5242-B
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<i>Rose v. Bank of America Corporation et al. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Cal., Nos. 5:11-cv-02390 & 5:12-cv-00400
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<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. Qmedtrix Systems, Inc.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599-C
<i>Evans et al. v. TIN, Inc. et al. (Environmental)</i>	E.D. La., No. 2:11-cv-02067
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In re: Zurn Pex Plumbing Products Liability Litigation	D. Minn., MDL No. 1958, No. 08-md-1958
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Wolfgeher v. Commerce Bank, as part of In re: Checking Account Overdraft	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
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Lawson v. BancorpSouth (Overdraft Fees)	W.D. Ark., No. 1:12-cv-01016
LaCour v. Whitney Bank (Overdraft Fees)	M.D. Fla., No. 8:11-cv-01896
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Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc. (Risk Management)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc. (Hammerman)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (First Health)	14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417

<i>Delandro v. County of Allegheny (Prisoner Strip Search)</i>	W.D. Pa., No. 2:06-cv-00927
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<i>Trombley v. National City Bank, as part of In re: Checking Account Overdraft</i>	D.D.C., No. 1:10-cv-00232, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:09-cv-06655
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<i>Little v. Kia Motors America, Inc. (Braking Systems)</i>	N.J. Super. Ct., No. UNN-L-0800-01
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<i>Steele v. Pergo (Flooring Products)</i>	D. Ore., No. 07-cv-01493
<i>Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co. (Long Term Care Insurance)</i>	N.D. Ohio, No. 5:07-cv-02580
<i>Dolen v. ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (Callable CD's)</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., Nos. 01-L-454 & 01-L-493
<i>In re: Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation</i>	D.D.C., MDL No. 1796
<i>In re: Katrina Canal Breaches Consolidated Litigation</i>	E.D. La., No. 05-cv-04182

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