

In re Evenflo Co., Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices and Prod. Liab. Litig.
MDL No. 20-md-2938-DJC (D. Mass.)

CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT, dated March 19, 2025 (the “Settlement Date”), is made and entered into by and among Defendant Evenflo Company, Inc. (“Evenflo”) and the Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Settlement Class, intending that this Action shall be fully and finally compromised, settled, released, and dismissed with prejudice, as to all Parties to this Settlement Agreement under the terms and conditions set forth herein and subject to Court approval as required by Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Capitalized terms have the meanings provided in Section II unless a section or subsection of this Settlement Agreement provides otherwise.

I. RECITALS

A. In 2020, numerous individual and putative class action lawsuits were filed against Evenflo alleging that Evenflo misled consumers into purchasing its “Big Kid” booster seats. On June 3, 2020, the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation transferred these cases to the District of Massachusetts for centralized pretrial proceedings before Judge Denise J. Casper and assigned Case No. 20-md-2938 (D. Mass). ECF No. 2.

B. On August 27, 2020, the Court entered an order appointing Co-Lead Counsel, Liaison Counsel, and an Executive Committee for the Plaintiffs. ECF No. 50.

C. On October 20, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint. ECF No. 67. Plaintiffs asserted claims against Evenflo on behalf of a Nationwide Class, or in the alternative, State Subclasses for fraudulent concealment, unjust enrichment, negligent misrepresentation, and violations of multiple states’ consumer protection laws. Plaintiffs sought declaratory, injunctive, and monetary relief.

D. Evenflo denies the merits of Plaintiffs’ claims and denies that they are entitled to any relief.

E. On January 27, 2022, the Court granted Evenflo’s Rule 12(b)(1) motion based upon its finding that Plaintiffs lacked Article III standing. ECF No. 119. Plaintiffs appealed and, on November 11, 2022, the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit reversed the District Court’s opinion except as to Plaintiffs’ lack of standing to seek injunctive relief. ECF No. 127.

F. Following remand, Plaintiffs sought leave to file a Second Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint. ECF No. 144. The Court granted the motion to amend except as to a few state law claims and Plaintiffs’ request for injunctive relief. ECF No. 164.

G. On January 4, 2024, Plaintiffs filed a Second Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint. ECF No. 167.

H. On February 20, 2024, Evenflo filed its Answer to Plaintiffs' Second Amended Class Action Complaint, denying liability for any and all claims asserted and raising certain defenses thereto. ECF No. 175.

I. On April 5, 2023, the parties participated in a full-day, in-person mediation before the Hon. Louis Meisinger (Ret.), but were unable to reach a settlement agreement.

J. Beginning on August 29, 2023, the parties engaged in substantial written discovery with Plaintiffs individually producing documents and responding to interrogatories and with Evenflo producing more than 450,000 pages of documents.

K. After a year of further litigation between the parties, on October 30, 2024, the parties participated in a second in-person mediation before Robert Meyer of JAMS, and further engaged in multiple subsequent telephonic and written settlement discussions independently and with the aid of Mr. Meyer.

L. On December 5, 2024, Plaintiffs and Evenflo reached an agreement in principle to resolve the Action in order to avoid the expense, burden, and risk of further litigation and fully and finally resolve the Action and all claims that were or could have been asserted in the operative Complaint.

M. Upon careful review and analysis of the extensive record, Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' Co-Lead Counsel have concluded that it is in the best interests of the Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class to settle all claims against Evenflo for the consideration reflected in this Settlement Agreement. After arm's-length negotiations with Evenflo's Counsel, including through the efforts of Plaintiffs and Plaintiffs' Co-Lead Counsel, and consideration of, among other things: (1) the complexity, expense, and likely duration of the litigation, through trial and any appeals that might be taken; (2) the stage of the litigation and amount of discovery completed; (3) the potential for Evenflo to prevail in opposing class certification and the merits of the allegations; and (4) the range of possible recovery, have determined that this Settlement Agreement is fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class.

N. Upon careful review and analysis of the extensive record, Evenflo has concluded in light of the costs, risks, and burden of litigation, that this Settlement Agreement in this complex putative class action litigation is appropriate.

O. The Parties desire to settle, compromise, and resolve fully the Action.

P. The Parties will seek Court review and approval of the Settlement Agreement, and, subsequent to preliminary approval by the Court, the Parties will seek a Final Judgment from the Court dismissing the Action with prejudice.

Q. This Settlement Agreement will not be construed as evidence, nor as an admission by Evenflo, of any liability or wrongdoing whatsoever or as an admission by the Plaintiffs or Settlement Class Members of any lack of merit in their claims.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the agreements, promises, and covenants set forth in this Settlement Agreement, including the Release, this Action shall be settled and compromised under the following terms and conditions.

II. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Settlement Agreement, the following terms (designated by initial capitalization throughout this Agreement) will have the meanings set forth in this Section II.

A. “Action” means the consolidated case *In re Evenflo Co., Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices and Prod. Liab. Litig.*, MDL No. 20-md-2938-DJC (D. Mass.). It includes all putative class actions and individual actions composing this consolidated case (*i.e.*, all individual or putative class action complaints that have been, or are in the future, consolidated into this Action).

B. “Administrative Expenses” means the costs incurred in administering this Settlement, including the costs of Notice.

C. “Administrator” or “Settlement Administrator” means Epiq, subject to approval of the Court, which will perform services associated with the administration of the Settlement Agreement including but not limited to providing the Notice; creating and maintaining the Settlement Website; establishing the qualified settlement fund and complying with its tax filing, satisfaction of payment and reporting obligations; receiving and processing Claim Forms; providing information and reports to Class Counsel and Evenflo’s Counsel upon request or as otherwise required by this Settlement Agreement; sending payments and credits under the terms of the Settlement; being responsible for any tax reporting; and performing such other settlement administration matters set forth herein, contemplated by the Settlement, and/or ordered by the Court.

D. “Agreement,” “Settlement Agreement,” or “Settlement” means this Settlement Agreement and all accompanying exhibits, including any subsequent amendments thereto and any exhibits to such amendments.

E. “Claim” means a request to participate in the Settlement Fund submitted by a Settlement Class Member to the Settlement Administrator in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

F. “Claim Form” means a document a Settlement Class Member submits to the Settlement Administrator a make a Claim, in substantially the form attached here as Exhibit A.

G. “Claims Deadline” means the date two hundred and ten (210) days after Preliminary Approval of the Settlement Agreement, which is the date by which Settlement Class

Members must respond to the Notice of this Settlement by submitting a Claim. The Claims Deadline will be set forth in the Notice and on the Settlement Website.

H. “Class Representatives” means Plaintiffs Mona-Alicia Sanchez, Heather Hampton, Karyn Aly, Debora de Souza Correa Talutto, Sakina Taylor, Jessica Greenshner, Becky Brown, Anna Gathings, Joseph Wilder, Talise Alexie, Jeffrey Lindsey, Theresa Holliday, Amy Sapeika, Emily Naughton, Karen Sanchez, Danielle Sarratori, David Schnitzer, Carla Matthews, Cassandra Honaker, Lauren Mahler, Tarnisha Alston, Ashley Miller, Lindsay Reed, and Kristin Atwell, or such other or different persons as may be appointed by the Court as representatives of the Settlement Class.

I. “Complaint” means, unless specified otherwise, the Second Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint filed in the Action on January 4, 2024, and any subsequent or amended complaint filed in the Action.

J. “Court” means the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

K. “Defendant” means Evenflo Co., Inc.

L. “Effective Date” means the date five (5) days after both: (a) the Court has entered a Final Judgment order approving the Settlement set forth in this Settlement Agreement under Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and a Final Judgment dismissing the Actions against Evenflo with prejudice has been entered; and (b) the time for appeal or to seek permission to appeal from the Court’s approval of the Settlement and the entry of a Final Judgment has expired or, if appealed, approval of the Settlement and the Final Judgment have been affirmed in their entirety by the court of last resort to which such appeal has been taken and such affirmance is no longer subject to further appeal or review. However, any appeal or proceeding seeking subsequent judicial review pertaining solely to an order issued with respect to (i) attorneys’ fees, costs or expenses, or (ii) the plan of allocation of Settlement proceeds (as submitted or subsequently modified), shall not in any way delay the Effective Date (unless the appeal of such issues could result in termination of the entire Settlement).

M. “Escrow Account” means the escrow account established with the escrow agent to receive and maintain funds contributed by Evenflo for the benefit of the Settlement Class.

N. “Evenflo’s Counsel” means Tristan Duncan and Daniel Rogers of Shook, Hardy & Bacon L.L.P.

O. “Fee Award” means the amount of attorneys’ fees and reimbursement of costs to Settlement Class Counsel approved by the Court to be paid out of the Settlement Fund.

P. “Final Approval Hearing” means the hearing before the Court where Plaintiffs will request that the Court grant Final Approval of the Settlement and enter the Final Judgment, thereby finally approving the Settlement as fair, reasonable, and adequate, and determining the Fee Award and the Service Awards to the Class Representatives.

Q. “Final Judgment” means the final order and judgment to be entered by the Court confirming certification of the Settlement Class for purposes of Settlement, approving the Settlement of the Action in accordance with this Settlement Agreement after the Final Approval Hearing, and dismissing the Action with prejudice.

R. “Notice” or “Settlement Notice” means the notice of this proposed Settlement and Final Approval Hearing, which, subject to Court approval, is to be disseminated to the Settlement Class substantially in the manner set forth in this Settlement Agreement and the Notice Plan, and which fulfills the requirements of Due Process and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, and is substantially in the form of Exhibit B (short-form Notice) and Exhibit C (long-form Notice).

S. “Notice Date” means the date by which the Notice begins to be disseminated to the Settlement Class, which shall be a date no later than fourteen (14) days after entry of Preliminary Approval.

T. “Notice Plan” means the plan set forth to provide Notice to the Settlement Class in the accompanying declaration by the Settlement Administrator, attached hereto as Exhibit D.

U. “Parties” means Evenflo and Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Settlement Class (each of which may be referred to individually as a “Party”).

V. “Person” means any individual natural person or any agent or beneficiary thereof.

W. “Plaintiffs” means the Plaintiffs identified above as “Class Representatives.”

X. “Preliminary Approval” means the Court’s Order preliminarily approving the Agreement, appointing Settlement Class Counsel, certifying and/or finding the Settlement Class is likely to be certified for purposes of entering the Final Judgment, and approving the form and manner of the Notice.

Y. “Release” means the entirety of Section XVI of this Settlement Agreement, including any defined terms in this Section II.

Z. “Released Claims” means all causes of action asserted in the Action and that could have been asserted in the Action and which are released in the Release.

AA. “Released Parties” means Evenflo and any of its past or present parents, subsidiaries, affiliated companies, and corporations, and any of their past or present officers, directors, managers, employees, general partners, limited partners, principals, insurers, reinsurers, shareholders, attorneys, advisors, representatives, agents, consultants, contractors, service providers, purchasers from Evenflo for resale, successors, or assigns.

BB. “Response Deadline” means the date one hundred and sixty-five (165) days after Preliminary Approval, which is the last date on which Settlement Class Members may (1) serve a request for exclusion from the Settlement Class on the Settlement Administrator; or (2) file an

objection to the Settlement with the Court. The Response Deadline will be set forth in the Notice and on the Settlement Website.

CC. “Service Award” means such award as the Court may authorize to be paid to the Class Representatives from the Settlement Fund for their service to the Settlement Class in bringing and prosecuting this case.

DD. “Settlement Amount” or “Settlement Fund” means the non-reversionary cash settlement amount of \$3,500,000.00, plus all interest and accretions thereto. Payments to Settlement Class Members from the Settlement Amount shall be allocated pursuant to the terms of the Distribution Plan set forth in Section XIII. The Settlement Fund shall satisfy all monetary obligations of Evenflo under this Settlement Agreement. In no event under this Settlement Agreement shall Evenflo be required to pay more than the amount of \$3,500,000.00.

EE. “Settlement Class” means all Persons in the United States, including the District of Columbia and any U.S. territories (including without limitation Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands), who purchased an Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat in the United States during the Class Period. The “Class Period” includes purchases between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2022. Excluded from the Settlement Class are the judge to whom this case is assigned, any member of the judge’s immediate family, and the judge’s staff and their immediate families.

FF. “Settlement Class Counsel” or “Co-Lead Counsel” means the court-appointed Co-Lead Counsel who are so designated and who are signatories to this Settlement Agreement, namely, Steve W. Berman of Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro LLP, Mark P. Chalos of Lieff Cabraser Heimann & Bernstein LLP, and Martha A. Geer of Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC.

GG. “Settlement Class Member” means a Person who falls within the definition of the Settlement Class and who does not submit a valid request for exclusion from the Settlement Class.

HH. “Settlement Website” means the website to be created, launched, and maintained by the Administrator, which among other things will provide access to relevant settlement administration documents, including the Notice, relevant case documents, and other relevant material.

II. “Valid Claim” means:

1. a claim submitted by a Settlement Class Member for a Big Kid booster seat he or she purchased during the Class Period and for which he or she registered the warranty directly with Evenflo or registered for recalls;
2. a claim submitted by a Settlement Class Member for a Big Kid booster seat he or she purchased during the Class Period on-line (a) directly from

Evenflo's website www.evenflo.com or (b) from a retailer that caused Evenflo to directly ship the Big Kid to the Settlement Class Member;

3. a claim submitted by a Settlement Class Member who provides a receipt, invoice, or credit card statement corroborating the purchase during the Class Period of a Big Kid booster seat;
4. a claim submitted by a Settlement Class Member who provides documentation showing submission of the purchased Big Kid to a retail rewards program from an authorized retailer of the Big Kid, along with a sworn statement that he or she purchased a Big Kid booster seat during the Class Period; or
5. a claim submitted by a Settlement Class Member who provides one or more of the following, along with a sworn statement that he or she purchased a Big Kid booster seat during the Class Period:
 - a) identification of the name and location of the retailer from whom the Big Kid was purchased, approximate year of purchase, and the color/pattern of the Big Kid seat purchased; or
 - b) a photograph taken in or around the Settlement Class Member's home or vehicle of the purchased Big Kid or its packaging and the municipality, year, and State in which the Big Kid was purchased.

III. COURT APPROVAL CONTINGENCY

All terms of this Agreement, except as provided in Section XV, are contingent upon: (1) Preliminary Approval of the Settlement by the Court; (2) entry of a Final Judgment by the Court approving the Settlement and dismissing the Action with prejudice; and (3) the exhaustion of any appeals from the Final Judgment.

IV. PRELIMINARY APPROVAL

A. The Parties and their counsel agree that, by March 20, 2025, Plaintiffs will file an unopposed motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement with the Court seeking Preliminary Approval of this proposed Settlement. The motion for Preliminary Approval shall request that the Court (1) preliminarily approve the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement; (2) approve the Notice to the Settlement Class and the Claim Forms and authorize the notice program distributing them; (3) preliminarily certify the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only and preliminarily appoint Co-Lead Counsel as Settlement Class Counsel for purposes of this Settlement; and (4) schedule a Final Approval Hearing, not earlier than three hundred and ten (310) days after Preliminary Approval. The motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement shall be accompanied by a Proposed Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement in a form to be agreed upon by the Parties.

B. The Parties agree to take all commercially reasonable actions necessary to obtain Preliminary and Final Approval of the Settlement and entry of a Final Judgment dismissing all Released Claims against all Released Parties with prejudice. Evenflo agrees not to oppose Plaintiffs' requests to the Court for approval of the Settlement. The Parties agree not to engage in any public communications critical of the Settlement.

C. Evenflo stipulates, for settlement purposes only, to the certification of the Settlement Class but does not waive, and instead expressly reserves, its right to challenge the propriety of conditional or class certification for any other purpose, as if this Agreement had not been entered into by the Parties, in the event that the Court does not grant Preliminary Approval or Final Approval to the Settlement or the Effective Date does not occur. The Parties agree that, if approved, certification of the Settlement Class is in no way an admission by Evenflo that class certification is proper in the Action, or any other litigation against Evenflo. The Parties further agree that, other than to effectuate the Settlement of this Action in this jurisdiction, the certification of the Settlement Class is for settlement purposes only and all documents related thereto, including this Agreement and all accompanying exhibits and all orders entered by the Court in connection with this Agreement, shall not be construed or asserted as an acknowledgement of liability, and shall not be admissible in any judicial, arbitral, administrative, investigative, or other court, tribunal, forum, or other proceeding, against any of the Released Parties, with the only admissibility exception being on behalf of Evenflo, in its discretion, with respect to the enforcement of any of its rights of contribution, subrogation, or indemnity under any law.

D. The form of class certification order set forth in the Preliminary Approval Order, Final Judgment, or otherwise shall expressly state that the Parties agree that certification of the Settlement Class is a conditional certification for settlement purposes only.

V. SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR

A. Co-Lead Counsel shall retain Epiq to serve as Settlement Administrator and perform services associated with the administration of the Settlement including, without limitation, disseminating Notice to Settlement Class Members, disseminating the notices required by the Class Action Fairness Act (CAFA), 28 U.S.C. § 1715, maintaining the Settlement Website, receiving and processing Claim Forms, distributing awards from the Settlement Fund to Settlement Class Members, and complying with the qualified settlement fund's tax obligations.

B. The Settlement Administrator shall also provide any necessary information to the Court concerning the administration and processing of Claims, including providing reports on request to Co-Lead Counsel or Evenflo's Counsel concerning Claims, objections, and exclusions, and shall respond to inquiries from Co-Lead Counsel, Evenflo's Counsel, the Court, and Settlement Class Members.

C. The Settlement Administrator shall, no later than sixty (60) days after the Claims Deadline, provide a final report to Co-Lead Counsel and Evenflo's Counsel that identifies the number of valid claims.

D. The costs of administering the Settlement, including the fees and costs paid to the Settlement Administrator, shall be paid solely and exclusively from the Settlement Amount.

VI. NOTICE

A. No later than fourteen (14) days after Preliminary Approval, the Settlement Administrator shall establish the Settlement Website, which will inform Settlement Class Members, in English and Spanish, of the terms of this Settlement, their rights, dates and deadlines, and related information. The Settlement Website shall also make the Claim Forms available for download and provide Settlement Class Members with the ability to complete and submit the Claim Forms electronically. The Parties shall confer and agree on information posted on the Settlement Website.

B. Within thirty (30) days after the Court grants Preliminary Approval, Evenflo shall provide to the Settlement Administrator currently available contact information for each Settlement Class Member for whom Evenflo has such information in an accessible form from warranty registrations, recall registrations, or direct sales. The Parties agree that Evenflo will provide the information in the form in which it is currently maintained by Evenflo. The Settlement Administrator will engage in commercially-reasonable efforts to de-duplicate the contact information to ensure that each Settlement Class Member for whom Evenflo has contact information is sent only one notice. The Settlement Administrator shall agree in writing, before receiving such contact information from Evenflo, that (i) it shall not disclose the contact information to any third party and (ii) the contact information will be used solely to provide notice and information about the Settlement to Settlement Class Members and will not be used for any other purpose. No later than sixty (60) days after the Notice Date, the Settlement Administrator shall complete the process of providing Notice directly to those Settlement Class Members for whom Evenflo has provided such contact information as set forth in this paragraph.

C. No later than sixty (60) days after the Notice Date, the Settlement Administrator shall complete the process of providing Notice by publication as set forth in the Notice Plan.

D. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1715, not later than ten (10) days after the Settlement Agreement is filed with the Court, the Settlement Administrator shall cause to be served on behalf of Evenflo a notice of this Action and the proposed Settlement as required by law upon the Attorneys General of each U.S. State in which Settlement Class Members reside, the Attorney General of the United States, and any other required government officials. The Administrator will make a copy of these notices available for review by Settlement Class Counsel and Evenflo's Counsel. The Parties agree to cooperate and use their best efforts to ensure that the Court does not enter the Final Judgment until at least ninety (90) days after the notice required by this Paragraph has been served on the appropriate governmental officials.

VII. OBJECTIONS TO SETTLEMENT

A. The Notice shall provide Settlement Class Members who wish to object to the Settlement, including the Fee Award or Service Award, with instructions that they must file with the Court a written statement objecting to the Settlement.

B. For an objection to be considered by the Court, the objection must be electronically filed with the Court or mailed to the Court and posted on the Court's docket by the Response Deadline.

C. In addition, for an objection to be considered by the Court, the objection must set forth:

1. a statement that the objection is to the Evenflo Settlement (the formal name of the Action is not required);

2. the objector's full name, mailing address, email address, and telephone number;

3. all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to the objector or his or her counsel;

4. whether the objection applies only to the objector, to a specific subset of the Settlement Class, or to the entire Settlement Class;

5. the identity and contact information of all counsel who represent the objector, if any;

6. a statement whether the objector intends to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing;

7. the objector's signature (an attorney's signature alone is not sufficient);
and

8. identification of any class action settlements objected to by the objector and/or objector's counsel in the last three years.

D. No Person shall be entitled to be heard at the Final Approval Hearing (whether individually or through separate counsel) or to object to the Settlement, and no written objections or briefs submitted by any person shall be received or considered by the Court at the Final Approval Hearing, unless such written statement of objections and supporting materials are timely filed with the Court. Persons who wish to speak at the Final Approval Hearing to object to the Settlement must so state in their written objection, as described above. Persons failing to file timely written objections in the manner specified above shall be deemed to have waived any objections and shall be foreclosed from making any objection (whether by appeal or otherwise) to the Settlement. Persons who are not Settlement Class Members may not object to the Settlement.

E. If a member of the Settlement Class hires his or her own personal attorney to represent him or her in connection with an objection, and if the attorney wishes to appear at the Fairness Hearing, the attorney must file, through the CM/ECF system, a notice of appearance in the Action no later than ten (10) days before the originally-scheduled date of the Fairness Hearing (if the Fairness Hearing is continued, the deadline runs from the first-scheduled Fairness Hearing).

F. In the exercise of their due diligence, the Parties may seek expedited discovery from an objecting Settlement Class Member regarding the basis for the objection, to allow them to appropriately respond to the objection. Failure by the objecting Settlement Class Member to comply with expedited discovery requests may result in the Court striking the Settlement Class Member's objection and otherwise denying that Settlement Class Member the opportunity to make an objection or be further heard.

G. To the extent any Settlement Class Member objects to the Settlement, and such objection is overruled in whole or in part, such Settlement Class Member will be forever bound by the Final Judgment of the Court.

VIII. EXCLUSIONS FROM SETTLEMENT

A. Any Settlement Class Member may submit a request for exclusion from the Settlement by serving a request for exclusion on the Settlement Administrator on or before the Response Deadline.

B. To be valid, any request for exclusion must (1) be in writing; (2) identify the case name (*In re Evenflo Co., Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices and Prod. Liab. Litig.*, No. 20-md-2938 (D. Mass.)); (3) state the full name, current mailing address, and email address of the Person in the Settlement Class seeking exclusion; (4) be signed by the Person seeking exclusion; and (5) be postmarked or received by the Settlement Administrator on or before the Response Deadline. Each request for exclusion must also contain a statement to the effect that "I hereby request to be excluded from the proposed Settlement Class in *In re Evenflo Co., Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices and Prod. Liab. Litig.*, No. 20-md-2938 (D. Mass.)."

C. A request for exclusion that does not include all of the foregoing information, that is sent to an address or email address other than that designated in the Notice, or that is not postmarked to the Settlement Administrator within the time specified, shall be invalid and the Person serving such a request shall be deemed to remain a Settlement Class Member and shall be bound as Settlement Class Members by this Settlement Agreement, if approved. No Person may request to be excluded from the Settlement Class through "mass" or "class" opt-outs, meaning that each Person who seeks to be excluded must send an individual, separate, request to the Settlement Administrator that complies with all requirements of this Section VIII.

D. Any Person who requests exclusion from the Settlement Class shall not (1) be bound by any orders or Final Judgment entered in the Action; (2) receive a payment under this Settlement Agreement; (3) gain any rights by virtue of this Settlement Agreement; or (4) be entitled to object to any aspect of this Settlement Agreement or Final Judgment.

E. Copies of all requests for exclusion from Members of the Settlement Class received by the Administrator (or other person designated to receive exclusion requests) shall be provided to Evenflo's Counsel and Settlement Class Counsel no later than fourteen (14) days after the Response Deadline.

F. Any Settlement Class Member who both objects to the Settlement and requests to be excluded from the Settlement by the Response Deadline will be deemed to have requested exclusion and the Settlement Class Member's contemporaneous objection shall be deemed null and void.

G. If more than 0.5% of Settlement Class Members opt out of the Settlement, Evenflo may terminate the entire Settlement.

IX. CLAIMS

A. All Settlement Class Members will be entitled to submit a Claim for money from the Settlement Fund and for a \$25 credit toward the purchase of Evenflo products directly from Evenflo at www.evenflo.com for each Big Kid they purchased during the Class Period, up to a maximum of two (2) seats, subject to the terms and conditions set forth below.

B. Claim Forms and supporting documentation may be submitted electronically or by mail to the Settlement Administrator (or its designee) and will be administered by the Settlement Administrator. Settlement Class Members will need to submit the information and/or documentation identified in the Claim Form.

C. Evenflo agrees that Settlement Class Members who registered the warranties for their Products, registered their Products for recalls, or purchased their Products on evenflo.com and for whom Evenflo has a valid email address and/or an available mailing address will be sent a notification with a "one click" option to submit their Claims without filling out a Claim Form.

D. The Settlement Administrator shall implement state-of-the-art fraud detection processes for the Claims process.

E. A limit of one Claim (for up to two (2) seats) will be the maximum allowed per Settlement Class Member for Valid Claims. If multiple Settlement Class Members reside in the same household and collectively make Claims for more than five seats, the Settlement Administrator will subject such Claims to additional scrutiny for fraud.

X. FINAL APPROVAL

A. Within two hundred and eighty (280) days after Preliminary Approval, Settlement Class Counsel shall move the Court for entry of a Final Judgment finally approving the Settlement, which shall include, among other provisions, a request that the Court:

1. find that it has personal jurisdiction over all Settlement Class Members and subject matter jurisdiction to approve this Settlement Agreement, including all attached Exhibits;

2. approve the Settlement as fair, reasonable, and adequate as to, and in the best interests of, the Settlement Class Members;

3. direct the Parties and their counsel to implement and consummate the Settlement according to its terms and conditions;

4. find that the Notice implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement (a) constitutes the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (b) constitutes notice that is reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action and their rights to object to or exclude themselves from this Settlement Agreement and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (c) is reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons and businesses entitled to receive notice; and (d) fulfills the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, and the rules of the Court;

5. finally certify or confirm certification of the Settlement Class under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, including finding that the Class Representatives and Settlement Class Counsel adequately represented the Settlement Class for purposes of entering into and implementing the Settlement Agreement;

6. dismiss the Action on the merits and with prejudice, without fees or costs to any Party except as provided in this Settlement Agreement;

7. incorporate the Release, make the Release effective as of the Effective Date, and forever discharge the Released Parties as set forth herein;

8. authorize the Parties, without further approval from the Court, to agree to and adopt such amendments, modifications, and expansions of the Settlement and its implementing documents (including all Exhibits to this Settlement Agreement) that (a) shall be consistent in all material respects with the Final Judgment; and (b) do not limit the rights of Settlement Class Members; and

9. without affecting the finality of the Final Judgment for purposes of appeal, retain jurisdiction as to all matters relating to administration, consummation, enforcement and interpretation of the Settlement Agreement and the Final Judgment, and for any other necessary purpose.

B. The Parties shall, in good faith, cooperate, assist, and undertake all reasonable actions and steps in order to accomplish these required events on the schedule set by the Court, subject to the terms of this Settlement Agreement.

C. The Final Judgment shall provide that the Action shall be dismissed with prejudice and without costs, with the Court retaining jurisdiction over the case for purposes of ensuring compliance with the terms of this Settlement Agreement and any order of the Court issued in connection therewith.

XI. NON-MONETARY TERMS

A. Evenflo will fully implement the following non-monetary terms on or before thirty (30) days after the Effective Date.

B. Informational Notice

In consideration of the Settlement of the Released Claims by the Settlement Class against Evenflo, Evenflo shall make the following two informational notices available to Settlement Class Members:

1. Information on the Minimum Weight for the Safe Use of the Big Kid Belt-Positioning Booster Seat

Evenflo, in the past, represented to buyers of some of its Big Kid booster seats that those booster seats were appropriate for children weighing 30 pounds or more, provided the other conditions for using the seat were met. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the American Academy of Pediatrics currently recommend that children weighing less than 40 pounds should remain in a front-facing car seat with a harness and a tether until they reach the maximum height and weight permitted by the manufacturer of the front-facing seat they are currently using.

Absent special circumstances, and provided a tether is used with the front-facing harness seat, Evenflo agrees with this recommendation.

Please see Evenflo's owner's manual, website, and Facebook page for additional information on the safe use of booster seats, including an educational video discussing the subject of transitioning a child from a forward-facing harnessed car seat to a belt-positioning booster seat, specifically addressing issues such as weight, age, height, and child maturity level.

2. Information on the Side-Impact Testing Performed on the Big Kid Belt-Positioning Booster Seat

Starting in the early 2000s, Evenflo represented to buyers of its Big Kid booster seats that it had performed testing on the Big Kid that met or exceeded the safety tests required by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).

Beginning around 2008, Evenflo also represented that it had performed side-impact tests on the Big Kid. At no time from 2008 through the present has NHTSA had a side-impact testing standard applicable to booster seats. Although NHTSA has recently developed side-impact testing standards, those standards do not apply to child restraint systems for children weighing 40 pounds or more and, therefore, currently no federal regulation exists relating to side-impact testing of booster seats. Therefore, Evenflo's statements related to side-impact testing refer only to testing pursuant to standards developed by Evenflo and not to NHTSA standards, which did not exist at the time Evenflo marketed the Big Kid. Evenflo's own side-impact testing standard as used with the Big Kid is different than the standard ultimately adopted by NHTSA, which does not apply to belt-positioning booster seats in any event.

C. Future Representations

In further consideration of the Settlement of the Released Claims by the Settlement Class against Evenflo, Evenflo agrees to conform its marketing of belt-positioning booster seats as it concerns child weight recommendations to comply with federal regulations established by NHTSA. Evenflo also agrees not to market its booster seats as being tested in any other manner not regulated by NHTSA without identifying the testing standard as having been developed by Evenflo and not NHTSA or another governmental body.

D. Educational Video

In further consideration of the Settlement of the Released Claims by the Settlement Class against Evenflo, Evenflo agrees to post an educational video that discusses the subject of transitioning a child from a front-facing harnessed car seat with a tether to a booster seat. The video will have a title reasonably related to the topic of transitioning a child from a front-facing harnessed car seat with a tether to a booster seat and the video will include a statement substantially similar to the following:

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and American Academy of Pediatrics recommend that you keep your child in a forward-facing car seat with a harness and tether until the child reaches the maximum height or weight limit allowed by your car seat's manufacturer for that car seat.

The educational video will appear on Evenflo's Facebook page and on the blog page of Evenflo's website (currently available at <https://www.evenflo.com/blogs/evenflo-blog>). Evenflo will ensure that this educational video remains on the first page of the Evenflo blog section of the website for a reasonable time-period of no less than one year, but not to exceed two years.

XII. FINANCIAL TERMS

A. In further consideration of the Settlement of the Released Claims by the Settlement Class against Evenflo, Evenflo agrees to pay \$3,500,000.00 cash (the “Settlement Amount”) into a common fund which shall be non-reversionary to Evenflo.

B. Evenflo shall pay the Settlement Amount to the Settlement Administrator for the benefit of the Settlement Class Members within fourteen (14) days after the Effective Date. The Settlement Administrator shall keep the Settlement Amount in an interest bearing account.

C. The Settlement Amount, including all interest and accretions thereto, shall be used to pay:

1. The Fee Award and Service Awards in an amount to be approved by the Court; and
2. All settlement administration costs (including providing the Notice specified herein and settlement administration services, distribution costs, etc.); and
3. After such payments, the “Net Settlement Amount” shall be used to make settlement payments to Settlement Class Members pursuant to the Distribution Plan set forth in Section XIII below.

D. Evenflo further agrees to provide the Settlement Administrator, within fourteen (14) days of the Effective Date, with credits in the amount of \$25 each toward the purchase of Evenflo products directly from Evenflo at www.evenflo.com, subject to the terms and conditions set forth below. For avoidance of doubt, credits will not be useable to purchase third-party products which may be accessible through links included on www.evenflo.com.

E. Each Settlement Class Member who makes a Valid Claim will receive a \$25 credit for each seat claimed up to a maximum of two (2) seats, in addition to the cash payment otherwise provided for that Settlement Class Member in the Distribution Plan, subject to a limit of one Valid Claim (for a maximum of two (2) seats) per Settlement Class Member.

F. The \$25 credits shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. Settlement Class Members who make a Valid Claim will receive one \$25 credit for each Big Kid booster seat they establish they purchased within the Class Period (up to a maximum of two credits per Settlement Class Member);
2. Each \$25 credit may be used on www.evenflo.com toward the purchase price of one Evenflo product (not for taxes or shipping). If the purchase price is below \$25, there is no residual value for the credit;
3. Only one \$25 credit received as part of this Settlement may be used per transaction (*i.e.*, the \$25 credits are not stackable);

4. The \$25 credits may not be used in combination with other discounts, promotions, coupons, and/or credits otherwise available for the purchase of Evenflo products on www.evenflo.com (*i.e.*, the \$25 credits are not combinable with other offers);

5. Each \$25 credit will expire one year from the date of Final Judgment; in the event of any material delay, the expiration date will be extended to no less than 1 year from issuance; and

6. Each \$25 credit is freely transferable by a Settlement Class Member to another individual to use on the same terms and conditions as if used by the Settlement Class Member.

XIII. DISTRIBUTION PLAN

A. Following the expiration of the Claims Deadline, the Settlement Administrator will, within sixty (60) days, complete all work required to identify Valid Claims submitted and determine the total number of Valid Claims submitted. The Settlement Administrator shall provide at that time or earlier a Claims Report to Evenflo's Counsel and Settlement Class Counsel identifying the number of Valid Claims submitted.

B. Within thirty (30) days of the Effective Date, the Settlement Administrator shall issue to each Settlement Class Member who submits a Valid Claim a \$25 credit and a cash payment in an amount equal to the number of seats for which that Settlement Class Member makes a Valid Claim multiplied by the quotient of the Net Settlement Amount divided by the total number seats for which Valid Claims were submitted.

Cash payments will be issued by check to the mailing address provided in the Claim Form, or as identified by the Settlement Administrator, or transmitted electronically, if requested by the claimant, subject to verification or additional procedures determined by the Settlement Administrator. All cash payments issued to Settlement Class Members via check will state on the face of the check that the check will expire and become null and void unless cashed within one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of its issuance. If any balance remains of the Settlement Fund six (6) months after the date of the distribution of the cash payments from the Settlement Fund (by reason of tax refunds, uncashed checks, or otherwise), Settlement Class Counsel shall request the Settlement Administrator, if economically feasible and reasonable, to reallocate such balance among those eligible Settlement Class Members who have cashed their checks in an equitable fashion, after payment of unpaid costs or fees incurred in administering the Settlement Fund for such redistribution. Additional re-distributions to eligible Settlement Class Members who have cashed their prior checks may occur thereafter if Settlement Class Counsel, in consultation with the Settlement Administrator, determines that additional redistributions, after the deduction of any additional fees and expenses incurred in administering the Settlement, including for such re-distributions, would be cost-effective. At such time as it is determined that the re-distribution of funds remaining in the Settlement Fund is not cost effective, the remaining balance shall be contributed to SafeKids Worldwide and CChIPS (Center for Child Injury Prevention Studies), with each organization receiving one-half of the remaining balance.

XIV. ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS

A. Settlement Class Counsel and Evenflo's Counsel represent that they have not discussed attorneys' fees and reimbursements of costs prior to agreement on the material terms of this Settlement Agreement.

B. Settlement Class Counsel may petition the Court for a Fee Award in conjunction with the Settlement for work performed in connection with the Action pursuant to Rules 23(h) and 54(d)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Any such petition shall be filed within one hundred and thirty-five (135) days after Preliminary Approval.

C. Any attorneys' fees awarded in conjunction with the Settlement shall be paid from the Settlement Fund and shall reduce the Settlement Fund payable to Settlement Class Members. As part of the petition for a Fee Award, Settlement Class Counsel may seek a reimbursement of costs and expenses, which reimbursement shall be paid if allowed by the Court from the Settlement Fund and shall reduce the Settlement Fund payable to Settlement Class Members.

D. The Fee Award awarded to Settlement Class Counsel will be paid from the Settlement Fund into the Escrow Account within twenty-one (21) days after the Effective Date and wired from the Escrow Account to an account number identified by Settlement Class Counsel. If, however, at the time of the Effective Date, the Court has not issued its order on the Fee Award, Settlement Class Counsel will be paid from the Escrow Account to an account number identified by Settlement Class Counsel within two (2) business days of such order on the Fee Award that is entered after the Effective Date.

XV. SERVICE AWARD TO SETTLEMENT CLASS REPRESENTATIVES

A. Settlement Class Counsel may petition for a Service Award to Settlement Class Representatives. Any such petition shall be filed within one hundred and thirty-five (135) days after Preliminary Approval. Any Service Award granted to Settlement Class Representatives shall be paid from the Settlement Fund and shall reduce the Settlement Fund payable to the Settlement Class Members, and shall be in addition to payments that such Settlement Class Representatives shall receive as Settlement Class Members.

B. Any such Service Award granted by the Court shall be distributed by the Settlement Administrator after Final Approval in a separate check mailed contemporaneously with the mailing of cash payments to Settlement Class Members pursuant to the Distribution Plan and shall be reported to state and federal taxing authorities as non-wage income on IRS Form 1099.

C. Evenflo will not oppose any request by Settlement Class Counsel for Service Awards to the Settlement Class Representatives that do not exceed one-thousand dollars (\$1,000) per Settlement Class Representative.

XVI. RELEASE

A. Upon the Effective Date, by operation of the entry of the Final Judgment, Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members shall be deemed to fully, forever, and irrevocably release Evenflo and all Released Parties from any and all claims for damages (excluding those arising from personal injuries or wrongful death), injunctive relief, declaratory relief, interest, attorney's fees, and litigation expenses arising from or relating to purchase(s) of a Big Kid booster seat, including but not limited to those claims asserted in this Action, and any and all claims that could have been asserted in this Action, including claims under any other federal, state, local, statutory or common law.

B. Upon the Effective Date, Plaintiffs and all Settlement Class Members shall be deemed to have, and shall have, expressly waived and relinquished, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the provisions, rights, and benefits of Section 1542 of the California Civil Code (or any other analogous state or federal law), which provides as follows:

A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS THAT THE CREDITOR OR RELEASING PARTY DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS OR HER FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE AND THAT, IF KNOWN BY HIM OR HER, WOULD HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS OR HER SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR OR RELEASED PARTY.

C. Upon the Effective Date, Plaintiffs and all Settlement Class Members also shall be deemed to have, and shall have, expressly waived and relinquished, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any and all provisions, rights and benefits conferred by any law of any state or territory of the United States, or principle of common law, or the law of any jurisdiction outside of the United States, which is similar, comparable or equivalent to § 1542 of the California Civil Code. Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members acknowledge that they may discover facts in addition to or different from those that they now know or believe to be true with respect to the subject matter of this Release, but that it is their intention to finally and forever settle and release the Released Claims, notwithstanding any unknown claims they may have.

D. Plaintiffs represent and warrant that they are the sole and exclusive owners of all claims that they are personally releasing in this Settlement Agreement. They further acknowledge that they have not assigned, pledged, or in any manner whatsoever sold, transferred, assigned, or encumbered any right, title, interest, or claim arising out of or in any way whatsoever pertaining to the Action, and that they are not aware of anyone other than themselves claiming any interest, in whole or in part, in the Action or in any benefits, proceeds, or values under the Action on their behalf.

E. The Parties and each Settlement Class Member who does not validly exclude themselves from the Settlement shall be deemed to have agreed that the Release set forth herein will be and may be raised as a complete defense to, and will preclude any action or proceeding based in whole or in part upon, the claims released by and through this Settlement Agreement.

F. The Parties agree that Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Counsel shall request that the order granting Preliminary Approval contain a preliminary injunction against the filing,

prosecution, or maintenance by Settlement Class Members of actions asserting claims that would be subject to the Release provided for by this Settlement Agreement. The Parties agree that such a preliminary injunction is a necessary in order to protect the Court's jurisdiction and facilitate the Court's consideration of whether Final Approval of this Settlement Agreement and its proposed class action settlement is appropriate.

XVII. NO ADMISSION OF LIABILITY

Neither this Agreement (whether or not consummated), including the exhibits hereto, the negotiations leading to the execution of this Agreement, nor any proceedings taken pursuant to or in connection with this Agreement and/or approval of the Settlement (including any arguments proffered in connection therewith) constitute or shall be offered against Evenflo or any Released Party as evidence of, or construed as, or deemed to be evidence of any presumption, concession, or admission by Evenflo with respect to the truth of any fact alleged by Plaintiffs or the validity of any claim that was or could have been asserted or the deficiency of any defense that has been or could have been asserted in this Action or in any other litigation, or of any liability, negligence, fault, or other wrongdoing of any kind of Evenflo or in any way referred to for any other reason as against Evenflo, in any civil, criminal or administrative action or proceeding, other than such proceedings as may be necessary to effectuate the provisions of this Agreement.

XVIII. MODIFICATION OR TERMINATION

A. If the Settlement is not approved or is materially modified by the Court, the Parties agree to meet and confer in a good faith attempt to agree to modifications that satisfy the Court and to resubmit the modified Settlement for approval.

B. The Settlement and this Settlement Agreement may be terminated by the Parties by jointly filing with the Court a written notice of termination within thirty (30) days after any of the following occurrences: (a) the Parties mutually agree to termination; (b) the Court disapproves or sets aside this Settlement Agreement or any material part hereof for any reason, and the Parties cannot mutually agree on modifications to the Settlement Agreement that would satisfy the Court; (c) the Court rejects, materially modifies, amends, changes, or declines to preliminarily or finally approve the Settlement, and the Parties cannot mutually agree on modifications to the Settlement Agreement that would satisfy the Court; (d) an appellate court vacates or reverses the Final Judgment, and the Settlement is not reinstated and finally approved without material change by the Court on remand within two hundred and seventy (270) days of such reversal; (e) any court incorporates into, or deletes or strikes from, or modifies, amends, or changes, the order granting Preliminary Approval, Final Judgment, or the Settlement in a way that a Party reasonably considers material; (f) Final Approval does not occur; or (g) any other ground for termination provided for elsewhere in this Settlement Agreement.

C. In the event of a termination as provided for herein, this Settlement Agreement shall be considered null and void; all of the Parties' obligations under the Settlement Agreement shall cease to be of any force and effect; all negotiations, transactions, and proceedings in connection therewith shall not be deemed to prejudice in any way the respective positions of the

Parties; the Action shall be deemed to revert to its status quo ante as of the date and time immediately prior to the execution of this Settlement Agreement; the provisions contained in this Settlement Agreement and all negotiations, discussions, and proceedings in connection thereto shall not be deemed a presumption, concession, or admission by any Party of any fault, liability, or wrongdoing or lack of any fault, liability, or wrongdoing, as to any facts or claims alleged or asserted in the Action, or any other actions or proceedings, and shall not be interpreted, construed, deemed, invoked, offered, or received in evidence or otherwise used by any person in the Action, or in any other action or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, or administrative; Evenflo shall not be obligated to make any of the payments provided for in this Agreement; and the preliminary/provisional certification of the Settlement Class as provided for herein shall be vacated and be of no further force and effect. Provided, however, that in the event that the Parties, within ten (10) business days of any court action allowing for termination of this Settlement Agreement, jointly elect to appeal from or otherwise seek further review or reconsideration of such court action, this Settlement Agreement shall not be deemed null and void until such time as such court action becomes final after any proceedings arising directly or indirectly from the Parties' appeal(s) or other attempt(s) to have such court action reversed, withdrawn, or overturned.

XIX. NOTICE

Whenever this Agreement requires or contemplates that one of the Parties shall or may give notice to the other, notice shall be provided by e-mail and/or next-day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and Legal Holidays) express delivery service as follows:

Evenflo's Counsel

Tristan L. Duncan
SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P.
2555 Grand Blvd.
Kansas City, MO 64108
(816) 474-6550
Email: tlduncan@shb.com

Daniel B. Rogers
SHOOK HARDY & BACON L.L.P.
201 S Biscayne Blvd., Suite 3200
Miami, FL 33131
(305) 358-5171
Email: drogers@shb.com

Settlement Class Counsel

Steve W. Berman
HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP
1301 Second Avenue, Suite 2000
Seattle, WA 98101

(206) 623-7292
Email: steve@hbsslaw.com

Mark P. Chalos
LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN LLP
222 Second Avenue South, Suite 1640
Nashville, TN 37201
(615) 313-9000
Email: mchalos@lchb.com

Martha A. Geer
MILBERG COLEMAN BRYSON PHILLIPS GROSSMAN, PLLC
900 W. Morgan Street
Raleigh, NC 27606
(919) 600-5000
Email: mgeer@milberg.com

XX. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

A. *Complete Agreement.* The Parties warrant that no representation, promise, or inducement not contained in this Agreement has been offered or made to induce any Party to enter into this Agreement and that they are competent to execute this Agreement and accept full responsibility therefor. This Agreement contains and constitutes the entire understanding and agreement between the Parties and supersedes all previous oral and written negotiations, agreements, commitments, and writings in connection therewith. This Agreement may not be amended or modified except by a writing signed by authorized representatives of all Parties.

B. *Knowing and Voluntary Agreement.* Each Party agrees that he, she, or it is entering into this Agreement knowingly, voluntarily, and with full knowledge of its significance. Each Party further affirms that he, she, or it has not been coerced, threatened, or intimidated into signing this Agreement; that he, she, or it has been advised to consult with an attorney; and that he, she, or it in fact has consulted with an attorney before signing this Agreement. Settlement Class Counsel represent that they have conducted a thorough investigation into the facts of the Action and have diligently pursued an investigation of the claims asserted on behalf of Settlement Class Members. Based on their own independent investigation and the extensive litigation and mediations, which led to this Settlement, Settlement Class Counsel state that they are of the opinion that the Settlement with Evenflo is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and is in the best interest of the Members of the Settlement Class, in light of all known facts and circumstances, including the risks of significant delay and defenses asserted by Evenflo.

C. *Severability.* If any part of this Agreement is found to be illegal, invalid, inoperative, or unenforceable in law or equity, such finding shall not affect the validity of any other provisions of this Agreement, which shall be construed, reformed, and enforced to effect the purposes thereof to the fullest extent permitted by law. If one or more of the provisions contained in the Agreement shall for any reason be held to be excessively broad in scope, subject matter or otherwise, so as to be unenforceable at law, the Parties agree that such provision(s)

shall be construed to be limited or reduced so as to be enforceable to the maximum extent under the applicable law.

D. *Authorization to Enter into Settlement Agreement.* Counsel for Plaintiffs and Evenflo's Counsel are expressly authorized by the Parties whom they represent to enter into this Agreement and to take all appropriate action required or permitted to be taken by such Parties to effectuate its terms, and to execute any other documents required to carry out the terms of this Agreement. Co-Lead Counsel signing this Agreement represent and warrant that they have authorization from all Plaintiffs to sign and execute this Agreement on their behalf and to bind them to the terms and conditions herein.

E. *Heirs, Successors, and Assigns.* This Settlement Agreement shall inure to the benefit of and shall be binding upon the Parties' heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, agents, successors, and assigns.

F. *Media and Public Communications.* The Parties, Settlement Class Counsel, and Evenflo's Counsel agree that, with the exception of the Notice Plan provided to the Settlement Class, any public statements issued regarding the Settlement or this Settlement Agreement shall, in form and substance, be consistent with the following: The parties have agreed to a class action settlement because they believe that a class action settlement of this case is in the best interests of the parties and the settlement class and believe that the terms of the settlement are fair, reasonable, and appropriate for this case. Further information about the settlement and documents concerning the settlement and its terms can be found on the settlement website at www.BigKidBoosterSettlement.com.

G. *Governing Law.* All terms of this Agreement and the exhibits hereto shall be governed by and interpreted according to the laws of the State of Massachusetts without regard to its principles of conflict of laws.

H. *Jurisdiction of the Court.* Any dispute regarding the interpretation or validity of, or otherwise arising out of, this Agreement, or relating to the Action or the Released Claims, including any disputes regarding fees, costs and/or expenses amongst counsel, shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court and shall be decided pursuant to the laws of the State of Massachusetts. The Court shall retain jurisdiction with respect to the interpretation, implementation, and enforcement of the terms of this Agreement and all orders and judgments entered in connection therewith, and Plaintiffs and Evenflo and their respective counsel submit to the jurisdiction of the Court for purposes of interpreting, implementing, and enforcing the Settlement embodied in this Agreement and all orders and judgments entered in connection therewith. Furthermore, pursuant to District of Massachusetts Local Rule 40.1(g)(1) and in the interests of judicial efficiency and economy, the Parties agree that, subject to Court approval, the Court will have jurisdiction over any opt-out litigation arising out of or relating to the Action filed in, removed to, or transferred to the Court, and that any such litigation will be deemed related to the Action under District of Massachusetts Local Rule 40.1(g)(1).

Exhibit A: Claim Form

Exhibit B: Short-Form Notice

Exhibit C: Long-Form Notice

Exhibit D: Post-Card Notice

Exhibit E: Administrator Declaration containing Notice Plan

Dated: 03/20/2025



James Zhou
Chief Executive Officer
Evenflo Company, Inc.

Dated: _____

Steve W. Berman
HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO
LLP
1301 Second Avenue, Suite 2000
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 623-7292
Email: steve@hbsslaw.com

Dated: _____

Mark P. Chalos
LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN &
BERNSTEIN LLP
222 Second Avenue South, Suite 1640
Nashville, TN 37201
(615) 313-9000
Email: mchalos@lchb.com

Dated: _____

Martha A. Geer
MILBERG COLEMAN BRYSON
PHILLIPS GROSSMAN, PLLC
900 W. Morgan Street
Raleigh, NC 27606
(919) 600-5000
Email: mgeer@milberg.com

Settlement Class Counsel

Exhibit C: Long-Form Notice


Exhibit D: Post-Card Notice

Exhibit E: Administrator Declaration containing Notice Plan

Dated: _____

James Zhou
Chief Executive Officer
Evenflo Company, Inc.

Dated: March 20, 2025



Steve W. Berman
HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO
LLP
1301 Second Avenue, Suite 2000
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 623-7292
Email: steve@hbsslaw.com

Dated: _____

Mark P. Chalos
LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN &
BERNSTEIN LLP
222 Second Avenue South, Suite 1640
Nashville, TN 37201
(615) 313-9000
Email: mchalos@lchb.com

Dated: _____

Martha A. Geer
MILBERG COLEMAN BRYSON
PHILLIPS GROSSMAN, PLLC
900 W. Morgan Street
Raleigh, NC 27606
(919) 600-5000
Email: mgeer@milberg.com

Settlement Class Counsel

Exhibit C: Long-Form Notice
Exhibit D: Post-Card Notice
Exhibit E: Administrator Declaration containing Notice Plan

Dated: _____

James Zhou
Chief Executive Officer
Evenflo Company, Inc.

Dated: March 20, 2025

Steve W. Berman
HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO
LLP
1301 Second Avenue, Suite 2000
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 623-7292
Email: steve@hbsslaw.com

Dated: 3/20/2025

Mark P. Chalos
LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN &
BERNSTEIN LLP
222 Second Avenue South, Suite 1640
Nashville, TN 37201
(615) 313-9000
Email: mchalos@lchb.com

Dated: March 20, 2025

Martha A. Geer
MILBERG COLEMAN BRYSON
PHILLIPS GROSSMAN, PLLC
900 W. Morgan Street
Raleigh, NC 27606
(919) 600-5000
Email: mgeer@milberg.com

Settlement Class Counsel

EXHIBIT A

MAIL ID

0000PLACEHOLDER0000

In re Evenflo Co., Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices and Prod. Liab. Litig., MDL No. 20-md-2938-DJC (D. Mass.)

This Claim Form must be postmarked by MONTH DATE, 2024.

If you fail to submit your Claim Form by the deadline, your claim will be denied, and you will be deemed to have waived all rights to receive a cash payment and \$25 credit class benefit under the settlement (for up to two (2) Big Kid booster seats).

CLAIM FORM INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT: Please read the instructions below before completing this Claim Form. In completing the Claim Form, you must provide information on purchases made to receive Settlement Benefits, unless you received a [Notice Type] Notice with a Unique ID. Products in this matter are Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seats purchased in the United States, the District of Columbia or U.S. Territories (including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) between January 1, 2008, and December, 31, 2022.

You may submit a Valid Claim for up to two (2) Big Kid booster seats you purchased in the United States, the District of Columbia or U.S. Territories (including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) between January 1, 2008, and December, 31, 2022.

To be valid, your Claim Form must be complete and accurate, signed and dated, and must include all requested information. If your Claim Form is incomplete, untimely, illegible, not signed, or contains false information, it may be denied by the Settlement Administrator.

A. ADDRESS INFORMATION

Please provide your name and contact information below.

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| First Name | MI | Last Name |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Address

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| City | State | ZIP Code |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Current Phone Number

 - -

Email Address

B. IF YOU RECEIVED A NOTICE

If you received a Notice regarding this Settlement directed to you personally, please provide your Unique ID stated in that Notice. You do NOT need to complete any information in Section C and can proceed directly to Section D.

I have a Unique ID from the [Notice Type] Notice I received.

Unique ID provided on the Notice you received.

MAIL ID

0000PLACEHOLDER0000

C. CLAIM INFORMATION – If you did NOT receive a Notice directed to you personally.

Please complete ONE of the options (1-4) in Section C to complete your claim. If you are filing a claim for two (2) Big Kid booster seats, please complete an additional option (1-4) to support your claim for each Big Kid booster seat. The option you provide information for must be fully complete and documentation, if required, **MUST** be provided to validate your claim.

My claim is for one (1) Big Kid booster seat.

My claim is for two (2) Big Kid booster seats.

1. I am providing ONE of the below items to provide proof of my purchase of one Big Kid booster seat purchased in the United States, the District of Columbia or U.S. Territories (including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) between January 1, 2008, and December, 31, 2022:

- i. Purchase receipt
- ii. Invoice showing the purchase
- iii. A credit card statement listing the purchase
- iv. Documentation showing submission of the purchased Big Kid to a retail rewards program from an authorized retailer of the Big Kid.

I am providing ONE of the below items to provide proof of my purchase of a second Big Kid booster seat purchased in the United States, the District of Columbia or U.S. Territories (including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) between January 1, 2008, and December, 31, 2022:

- i. Purchase receipt
- ii. Invoice showing the purchase
- iii. A credit card statement listing the purchase
- iv. Documentation showing submission of the purchased Big Kid to a retail rewards program from an authorized retailer of the Big Kid.

OR

2. I am providing the below purchase information for a Big Kid booster seat or seats I purchased in the United States, the District of Columbia or U.S. Territories (including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) between January 1, 2008, and December 31, 2022.

| <u>Name of Retailer</u> | <u>Purchase City</u> | <u>Purchase State</u> | <u>Purchase Date (MM/DD/YY)</u> | <u>Color/Pattern of the Big Kid Seat</u> |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

OR

3. I am providing a photograph with this Claim Form taken in or around my home or vehicle of a Big Kid booster seat or seats I purchased in the United States, the District of Columbia or U.S. Territories (including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) between January 1, 2008, and December, 31, 2022 or its packaging AND the city, state, and year the Big Kid was purchased.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Purchase City</u> | <u>Purchase State</u> | <u>Purchase Year (YYYY)</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|

MAIL ID

0000PLACEHOLDER0000

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |

If you submit an otherwise valid and timely Claim Form, and (1) submit insufficient documentation, or (2) submit a claim missing information, your claim may be denied.

D. MANNER OF TRANSMISSION OF CASH PAYMENT & \$25 EVENFLO CREDIT

If your Claim Form is valid, signed, and timely submitted, you can receive your cash payment and \$25 Evenflo credit(s) digitally using the email listed in Section A, unless you request to have the cash payment mailed to you as a check. You acknowledge that if you do not choose to receive your cash payment digitally, you may not receive it as quickly and the Settlement Administrator will not be responsible for payments that do not arrive by U.S. mail.

Please select your payment option below:

- Amazon
- Venmo
- Zelle
- Virtual Mastercard
- Check

Please be patient. The Settlement Administrator will not be able to send you your cash payment and \$25 Evenflo credit(s) until after your Claim Form has been processed and Court proceedings are completed.

E. SIGNATURE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

By signing below and submitting this Claim Form, I hereby declare under penalty of perjury that I am the person identified above, and that all of the information I have provided on this Claim Form is true and accurate. I certify that the purchase was made as described by the information I have provided. I understand that the Settlement Administrator has the right to verify the accuracy of any purchase information I provide, and that the Court may ultimately determine I am not entitled to receive a benefit.

Signature _____ Date _____

THIS CLAIM FORM MUST BE COMPLETED, SIGNED, AND MAILED TO THE ADDRESS BELOW:

Evenflo Marketing Litigation
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box XXX
Portland, OR XXXXX-XXX

This Claim Form must be postmarked by MONTH DATE, 2024.

All information submitted in support of your claim is subject to review and verification by the Settlement Administrator.

If you have any questions about this lawsuit, your rights, or completing the Claim Form, you may contact the Settlement Administrator:

Evenflo Marketing Litigation
Settlement Administrator
ADDRESS
EMAIL ADDRESS
WEBSITE
1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

DO NOT ADDRESS ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS LAWSUIT TO THE CLERK OF THE COURT, THE JUDGE, COUNSEL FOR EVENFLO, OR TO ANY AGENT OR EMPLOYEE OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS.

EXHIBIT B

Email Notice

To: <<Class Member Email>>
From: Settlement Administrator <noreply@XXXXXXX.com>
Subject: Evenflo Booster Seat Settlement

Unique ID: <<UniqueID>>

If you are a person in the United States, the District of Columbia or any U.S. Territories (including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and you purchased an Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat in the United States between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2022, you may be eligible to receive benefits from a class action settlement.

SI DESEA RECIBIR ESTA NOTIFICACIÓN EN ESPAÑOL, LLÁMENOS O VISITE NUESTRA PÁGINA WEB

A federal court has authorized this Notice. This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.

What is this Notice About? A \$3.5 million settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Evenflo Co., Inc. (“Evenflo” or “Defendant”). Plaintiffs assert that Evenflo misled consumers into purchasing its “Big Kid” booster seats by labeling and advertising “Big Kid” booster seats as: “side impact tested” and safe for children weighing 30 pounds or more. Evenflo denies that the labeling and advertising for its “Big Kid” booster seats was misleading and denies any wrongdoing or liability. Instead of continuing to litigate the claim in court, the parties have agreed to a class action settlement to avoid the risk, cost, and time of continuing the lawsuit.

Who is Included in the Settlement? **You are receiving this Notice because Evenflo’s records indicate you may be a Settlement Class Member.** You are a Settlement Class Member entitled to receive benefits under the Settlement if the following Settlement Class definition applies to you: all Persons in the United States, including the District of Columbia and any U.S. Territories (including without limitation Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) who purchased an Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat in the United States during the Class Period. The “Class Period” includes purchases between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2022.

What does the Settlement Provide? If you are a Settlement Class Member, you may file a Claim Form online or by mail **postmarked** by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, to receive the following Settlement benefits for each seat you claim. **The maximum number of seats you can claim on your Claim Form is two (2) seats.**

1. **Cash Payment** – A pro rata share (a legal term meaning an equal share) payment of the Net Settlement Fund for each Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat claimed; **and**
2. **Evenflo Credit** – A \$25 credit toward the purchase of Evenflo products directly from Evenflo at www.evenflo.com, subject to certain terms and conditions for each Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat claimed.

Click [here](#) to submit a Claim Form.

Informational Noticing. In addition, Evenflo will: 1) provide informational noticing regarding the Minimum Weight for the Safe Use of the Big Kid Belt-Positioning Booster Seat and the Side-Impact Testing Performed on the Big Kid Belt-Positioning Booster Seat; 2) conform its marketing of belt-positioning booster seats regarding child weight recommendations to comply with federal regulations established by NHTSA, among other changes; and 3) post an educational video about transitioning a child from a front-facing harnessed car seat with a tether to a booster seat.

What are My Other Options? If you do not want a cash payment and a credit for Evenflo products, and you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must opt-out of the Settlement with your written opt-out **postmarked** by **MONTH DD, 20YY**. If you do not opt-out, you will give up the right to sue and will release Evenflo and the Released Parties about the legal claims that are released by the Settlement.

If you do not opt-out, you may object to the Settlement by **MONTH DD, 20YY**. The [Long Form Notice](#) on the Settlement Website explains how to opt-out or object. If you do nothing, you will get no cash payment and a credit for Evenflo products, and you will be bound by the Settlement and any judgments and orders.

Final Approval Hearing. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **Month DD, 20YY**, to determine whether to approve the Settlement as fair, reasonable, and adequate and decide Settlement Class Counsel's Fee Award and the Service Awards to the Class Representatives. Settlement Class Counsel will file a motion asking the Court to award attorneys' fees and reimbursement of costs. The motion will be available on the Settlement Website before the deadlines to opt-out or object. If there are objections, the Court will consider them. If you submit a timely, written objection, and you would like to speak at the hearing, you must indicate in your written objection that you would wish to speak at the Final Approval Hearing to object to the Settlement. You may also hire your own lawyer at your own expense, to appear or speak for you at the hearing following the requirements provided in the [Long Form Notice](#).

This notice is a summary. Learn more about the Settlement [here](#), or by calling toll free 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX.

EXHIBIT C

If you are a person in the United States, the District of Columbia or any U.S. Territories (including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and you purchased an Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat in the United States between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2022, you may be eligible to receive benefits from a class action settlement.

SI DESEA RECIBIR ESTA NOTIFICACIÓN EN ESPAÑOL, LLÁMENOS O VISITE NUESTRA PÁGINA WEB
A federal court has authorized this Notice. This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.

- A \$3.5 million settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Evenflo Co., Inc. (“Evenflo” or “Defendant”). Plaintiffs assert that Evenflo misled consumers into purchasing its “Big Kid” booster seats by labeling and advertising “Big Kid” booster seats as: “side impact tested” and safe for children weighing 30 pounds or more. Evenflo denies that the labeling and advertising for its “Big Kid” booster seats was misleading and denies any wrongdoing or liability. Instead of continuing to litigate the claim in court, the parties have agreed to a class action settlement to avoid the risk, cost, and time of continuing the lawsuit.
- You are a Settlement Class Member entitled to receive benefits under the Settlement if the following Settlement Class definition applies to you: all Persons in the United States, including the District of Columbia and any U.S. Territories (including without limitation Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) who purchased an Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat in the United States during the Class Period. The “Class Period” includes purchases between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2022.
- If you are a Settlement Class Member, you may file a Claim Form to receive the following Settlement benefits for each seat you claim. The maximum number of seats you can claim on your Claim Form is two (2) seats.
 1. **Cash Payment** – A pro rata share (a legal term meaning an equal share) payment of the Net Settlement Fund for each Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat claimed; **and**
 2. **Evenflo Credit** – A \$25 credit toward the purchase of Evenflo products directly from Evenflo at www.evenflo.com, subject to certain terms and conditions for each Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat claimed.
- In addition, Evenflo will: 1) provide informational noticing regarding the Minimum Weight for the Safe Use of the Big Kid Belt-Positioning Booster Seat and the Side-Impact Testing Performed on the Big Kid Belt-Positioning Booster Seat; 2) conform its marketing of belt-positioning booster seats regarding child weight recommendations to comply with federal regulations established by NHTSA, among other changes; and 3) post an educational video about transitioning a child from a front-facing harnessed car seat with a tether to a booster seat.

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

| Your Legal Rights & Options | | Deadline |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Submit a Claim Form | The only way to get Settlement benefits is to submit a timely and valid Claim Form. | Submitted or Postmarked by: MONTH DD, 20YY |
| Exclude Yourself | Get no Settlement benefits. Keep your right to file a lawsuit against Evenflo and the Released Parties for the Released Claims involved in this Settlement. | Postmarked by: MONTH DD, 20YY |
| Object to the Settlement | Stay in the Settlement, but tell the Court why you do not agree with the Settlement. You will still be bound by the Settlement if the Court approves it. | Filed by: MONTH DD, 20YY |
| Do Nothing | Get no Settlement benefits. Give up your legal rights. | |

- These rights and options—**and the deadlines to exercise them**—are explained in this Notice.
- The Court must still decide whether to approve the Settlement and attorneys’ fees, reimbursement of costs, and Service Awards. No Settlement benefits will be provided unless the Court approves the Settlement.

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxxxx.com or call 1-xxx-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 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 Settlement benefits are available, who is eligible for them, and how to get them.

The Honorable Denise J. Casper of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts is overseeing this class action. The lawsuit is known as *In re Evenflo Co., Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices and Prod. Liab. Litig.*, MDL No. 20-md-2938-DJC. The people who filed this lawsuit are called Plaintiffs, and the company they sued Evenflo Co., Inc., is the Defendant.

2. What is this lawsuit about?

The Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit against Evenflo on behalf of Settlement Class Members alleging that Evenflo misled consumers into purchasing its “Big Kid” booster seats by labeling and advertising “Big Kid” booster seats as: “side impact tested” and safe for children weighing 30 pounds or more.

Evenflo denies these allegations and denies any wrongdoing or liability. The Court has not made any determination of any wrongdoing by Evenflo or that any law has been violated. Instead, the Plaintiffs and Evenflo have agreed to a settlement to avoid the risk, cost, and time of continuing the lawsuit.

3. Why is the lawsuit a class action?

In a class action, one or more people called Class Representatives sue on behalf of other people who have similar legal claims. Together, the people are a class or class members. One court resolves the issues for all class members, except for those class members who timely exclude themselves (opt-out) from the class.

4. Why is there a Settlement?

The Plaintiffs and Defendant do not agree about the legal claims made in this lawsuit. The lawsuit has not gone to trial, and the Court has not decided in favor of the Plaintiffs or Defendant. Instead, the Plaintiffs and Defendant have agreed to settle the lawsuit. The Class Representatives and their lawyers believe the Settlement is best for Settlement Class Members because of the Settlement benefits available and the risks and uncertainty associated with continuing the lawsuit.

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 the following Settlement Class definition applies to you: all Persons in the United States, including the District of Columbia and any U.S. Territories (including without limitation Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) who purchased an Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat in the United States during the Class Period. The “Class Period” includes purchases between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2022.

Excluded from the Settlement Class are the judge to whom this case is assigned, any member of the judge’s immediate family, and the judge’s staff and their immediate families.

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxxxx.com or call 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx

6. Which products are included in the Settlement?

The Settlement only includes Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seats, which are belt-positioning booster seats that could have a back or could be backless. A list of Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat model numbers included in the Settlement and photographs of the booster seats are available at www.xxxxxxxxxx.com.

7. What if I am still 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 www.xxxxxxxxxx.com or call toll-free at 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx.

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS—WHAT YOU GET IF YOU QUALIFY

8. What does the Settlement provide?

Settlement Fund – As a result of the Settlement, Evenflo has agreed to pay \$3.5 million into a Settlement Fund. Cash payments will be paid from the Settlement Fund to Settlement Class Members who submit a timely Claim Form that includes all necessary information and documentation, if required (“Valid Claim”).

The following items will be deducted from the Settlement Fund: attorneys’ fees and reimbursement of costs to Settlement Class Counsel and Service Awards in an amount to be approved by the Court; all settlement administration costs (including providing the notice and settlement administration services, distribution costs, etc.); and after such payments, the remaining “Net Settlement Amount” will be used to make cash payments to Settlement Class Members who have filed a Valid Claim.

Evenflo Credit – The Settlement also provides that Evenflo will provide a \$25 credit toward the purchase of Evenflo products directly from Evenflo at www.evenflo.com for each Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat claimed (up to a maximum of two credits per Settlement Class Member who file a Valid Claim).

Informational Noticing – In addition, Evenflo will: 1) provide informational noticing regarding the Minimum Weight for the Safe Use of the Big Kid Belt-Positioning Booster Seat and the Side-Impact Testing Performed on the Big Kid Belt-Positioning Booster Seat to inform Settlement Class Members; 2) conform its marketing of belt-positioning booster seats regarding child weight recommendations to comply with federal regulations established by NHTSA, among other changes; and 3) post an educational video about transitioning a child from a front-facing harnessed car seat with a tether to a booster seat.

9. What can I get from the Settlement?

If you are a Settlement Class Member, you may file a Claim Form to receive the following Settlement benefits for each seat you claim. **The maximum number of seats you can claim on your Claim Form is two (2) seats.**

1. **Cash Payment** – A pro rata share (a legal term meaning an equal share) payment of the Net Settlement Fund for each Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat claimed; **and**
2. **Evenflo Credit** – A \$25 credit toward the purchase of Evenflo products directly from Evenflo at www.evenflo.com, subject to certain terms and conditions detailed below for each Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat claimed. Credits will not be useable to purchase third-party products which may be accessible through website links included on www.evenflo.com.

Terms and Conditions for the Evenflo Credits:

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxxxx.com or call 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx

- Settlement Class Members who make a Valid Claim will receive one \$25 credit for each Big Kid booster seat they establish they purchased within the Class Period (up to a maximum of two credits per Settlement Class Member);
- Each \$25 credit may be used on www.evenflo.com toward the purchase price of one Evenflo product (not for taxes or shipping). If the purchase price is below \$25, there is no residual value for the credit;
- Only one \$25 credit received as part of this Settlement may be used per transaction (*i.e.*, the \$25 credits are not stackable);
- The \$25 credits may not be used in combination with other discounts, promotions, coupons, and/or credits otherwise available for the purchase of Evenflo products on www.evenflo.com (*i.e.*, the \$25 credits are not combinable with other offers);
- Each \$25 credit will expire one year from the date of Final Judgment; in the event of any material delay, the expiration date will be extended to no less than 1 year from issuance; and
- Each \$25 credit is freely transferable by a Settlement Class Member to another individual to use on the same terms and conditions as if used by the Settlement Class Member.

10. What am I giving up to receive Settlement benefits or stay in the Settlement Class?

Unless you exclude yourself (opt-out), you will remain in the Settlement Class. If the Settlement is approved and becomes final, all the Court's orders and judgments will apply to you and legally bind you. You will not be able to sue, continue to sue, or be part of any other lawsuit against Evenflo and Released Parties about the legal claims in this lawsuit that are released by the Settlement Agreement. The rights you are giving up are called "Released Claims." If you remain a Settlement Class Member you may file a Claim Form for a cash payment and a credit for Evenflo products.

11. Where can I find out about the rights that I give up if I stay in the Settlement Class?

The rights that you give up if you stay in the Settlement Class are discussed in the Settlement Agreement in Section XIII (titled "Release"), which describes the Release, Released Parties, and Released Claims in necessary legal terminology. Please read these sections carefully.

The Settlement Agreement is available at www.xxxxxxxxxx.com. For questions regarding the Release, you can also contact Settlement Class Counsel listed below for free, or you can talk to your own lawyer at your own expense.

HOW TO GET BENEFITS FROM THE SETTLEMENT

12. How do I submit a Claim Form?

To submit a Claim Form for a cash payment and an Evenflo \$25 credit toward the purchase of Evenflo products directly from Evenflo at www.evenflo.com, you must submit a Claim Form with all the necessary information and documentation, as required. Your Claim Form must be **postmarked** or **submitted online** by **Month DD, 20YY**. The quickest way to file a Claim Form is online.

Claim Forms may be submitted online at www.xxxxxxxxxx.com or printed from the Settlement Website and mailed to the Settlement Administrator at the address on the Claim Form. Claim Forms are also available by calling 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx or by writing to:

Evenflo Marketing Litigation

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxxxx.com or call 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx

Settlement Administrator
PO Box xxxx
Portland, OR 972xx-xxxx

13. What happens if my contact information changes after I submit a Claim Form?

If you change your mailing address or email address after you submit a Claim Form, it is your responsibility to inform the Settlement Administrator of your updated information. You may notify the Settlement Administrator of any changes at:

Evenflo Marketing Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box xxxx
Portland, OR 972xx-xxxx
1-xxx-xxx-xxxx
info@xxxxxxxxxxx.com

14. When will I receive my cash payment and credit for Evenflo products?

If you file a timely and Valid Claim Form, a cash payment and a credit toward the purchase of Evenflo products directly from Evenflo at www.evenflo.com will be provided to you by the Settlement 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.xxxxxxxxxx.com for updates.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

15. Do I have a lawyer in this lawsuit?

Yes, the Court has appointed Steve W. Berman of Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro LLP, Mark P. Chalos of Lief Cabraser Heimann & Bernstein LLP, and Martha A. Geer of Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC as Settlement Class Counsel to represent you and the Settlement Class for the purposes of this Settlement. You will not be charged for Settlement Class Counsel. If you want to be represented by your own lawyer, you may hire one at your own expense.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Steve W. Berman Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro LLP 1301 Second Ave., Suite 2000 Seattle, WA 98101 | Mark P. Chalos Lief Cabraser Heimann & Bernstein LLP 222 Second Ave. S., Suite 1640 Nashville, TN 37201 | Martha A. Geer of Milberg Coleman Bryson Phillips Grossman, PLLC 900 W. Morgan St. Raleigh, NC 27606 |
|---|---|--|

16. How will Settlement Class Counsel be paid?

Settlement Class Counsel will file a motion asking the Court to award attorneys’ fees and reimbursement of costs. Settlement Class Counsel will also ask the Court to approve Service Awards to be paid to the Class Representatives for participating in this lawsuit and for their efforts in achieving the Settlement. If awarded by the Court, attorneys’ fees and reimbursement of costs and the Service Awards will be paid from the Settlement Fund. The Court may award less than the amounts requested for attorneys’ fees and reimbursement of costs and Service Awards.

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxxxx.com or call 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx

Settlement Class Counsel’s motion for attorneys’ fees and reimbursement of costs and Service Awards will be made available on the Settlement Website at www.xxxxxxxxxx.com before the deadline for you to object to the Settlement.

EXCLUDING YOURSELF FROM THE SETTLEMENT

If you do not want a cash payment and a credit for Evenflo products from this Settlement, but you instead want to keep the right to sue or continue to sue Evenflo and the Released Parties on your own, about the legal issues in this lawsuit, then you must take steps to get out of the Settlement. This is called excluding yourself from—or “opting out” of—the Settlement.

17. How do I get out of the Settlement?

To exclude yourself from the Settlement, you must mail a written request for exclusion, which includes the following:

1. The case name *In re Evenflo Co., Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices and Prod. Liab. Litig.*, No. 20-md-2938 (D. Mass.);
2. Your full name, current mailing address, and email address;
3. Your signature; and
4. A clear statement that you want to be excluded from the Settlement Class, such as “I hereby request to be excluded from the proposed Settlement Class in *In re Evenflo Co., Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices and Prod. Liab. Litig.*, No. 20-md-2938 (D. Mass.).”

The exclusion request must be sent to the Settlement Administrator at the following address **postmarked or received by Month DD, 20YY:**

Evenflo Marketing Litigation – Exclusion Requests
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX

You cannot exclude yourself by telephone or by email, and you cannot opt out on behalf of anyone else.

You may not request to be excluded from the Settlement Class through “mass” or “class” opt-outs, meaning that each Person who seeks to be excluded must send an individual, separate, request to the Settlement Administrator that complies with all requirements listed above.

18. If I exclude myself, can I get a cash payment and a credit for Evenflo products from the Settlement?

No. If you exclude yourself, you will not receive a cash payment and a credit for Evenflo products from this Settlement. You can only get a cash payment and a credit for Evenflo products if you stay in the Settlement and submit a Valid Claim Form.

19. If I do not exclude myself, can I sue Evenflo for the same thing later?

No. Unless you exclude yourself, you give up any right to sue Evenflo and the Released Parties about the legal claims that are released by the Settlement. You must exclude yourself from this lawsuit to start or continue with your own lawsuit or be part of any other lawsuit against Evenflo and the Release Parties about the Released Claims in this lawsuit. If you have a pending lawsuit, speak to your lawyer in that case immediately.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxxxx.com or call 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx

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

If you are a Settlement Class Member, you may object to the Settlement, including the Fee Award or Service Awards, by filing an objection. You cannot ask the Court to order a different settlement; the Court can only approve or reject the current Settlement. If the Court denies approval, no cash payments and Evenflo credits will be sent out as part of the Settlement, and the lawsuit will continue.

To object, you must file your written objection with the Court electronically or mailed to the Court and posted on the Court's docket by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, stating you object to the Settlement in *In re Evenflo Co., Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices and Prod. Liab. Litig.*, MDL No. 20-md-2938-DJC. To file an objection, you cannot exclude yourself from the Settlement Class. Your objection must include the following information:

1. A statement that your objection is to the Evenflo Settlement (the formal name of the lawsuit is not required);
2. Your full name, mailing address, email address, and telephone number;
3. All grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to you or your lawyer;
4. Whether the objection applies only to you, to a specific subset of the Settlement Class, or to the entire Settlement Class;
5. The identity and contact information of all lawyers who represent you, if any;
6. A statement whether you intend to personally appear and/or testify (speak) at the Final Approval Hearing;
7. Your signature (your lawyer's signature alone is not sufficient); and
8. Identification of any class action settlements you and/or your lawyer(s) have objected to in the last three (3) years.

Speaking at the Final Approval Hearing. If you want to speak at the Final Approval Hearing to object to the Settlement you must state that in your written objection. If you do not file a timely written objection in the manner specified above, you will waive any objections and will be prohibited from making any objection (whether by appeal or otherwise) to the Settlement. If you are not a Settlement Class Member, you may not object to the Settlement.

If You Hire Your Own Lawyer to Represent You for Your Objection. If your lawyer wants to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, your lawyer must file, through the Federal Court CM/ECF system, a Notice of Appearance in this lawsuit no later than ten (10) days before the originally-scheduled date of the Final Approval Hearing (if the Final Approval Hearing is continued, the deadline runs from the first-scheduled Final Approval Hearing).

The Parties may seek expedited discovery from an objecting Settlement Class Member regarding the basis for an objection, to allow them to appropriately respond to the objection. Failure by the objecting Settlement Class Member to comply with expedited discovery requests may result in the Court striking the Settlement Class Member's objection and otherwise denying that Settlement Class Member the opportunity to make an objection or be further heard.

21. What is the difference between objecting and asking to be excluded?

Objecting is simply telling the Court you do not like something about the Settlement. Requesting exclusion (opting out) is telling the Court you do not want to be part of the Settlement Class or the Settlement. If you exclude yourself, you cannot object to the Settlement.

THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxxxx.com or call 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx

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

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **Month DD, 20YY**, at **XX:XX a.m./p.m.** before the Honorable Denise J. Casper, United States District Judge for the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, John Joseph Moakley U.S. Courthouse 1 Courthouse Way, Boston, MA 02210. At this hearing, the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and decide whether to approve the Settlement, Settlement Class Counsel’s Fee Award and the Service Awards to the Class Representatives.

If there are objections, the Court will consider them. If you submit a timely, written objection, and you would like to speak at the hearing, you must indicate in your written objection that you wish to speak at the Final Approval Hearing to object to the Settlement. If you file a timely, written objection and you hire your own lawyer and your lawyer would like to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, your lawyer must file, through the Federal Court CM/ECF system, a notice of appearance in the lawsuit no later than ten (10) days before the originally-scheduled date of the Final Approval Hearing (if the Final Approval Hearing is continued, the deadline runs from the first-scheduled Final Approval Hearing).

Note: The date and time of the Final Approval Hearing are subject to change without further notice to the Settlement Class. The Court may also decide to hold the hearing via Zoom or telephone. You should check the Settlement Website www.xxxxxxxxxx.com.

23. Do I have to attend the Final Approval Hearing?

No. Settlement Class Counsel will answer any questions the Court may have. However, you are welcome to attend at your own expense. You cannot speak at the Final Approval Hearing unless you object and follow the requirements for requesting to speak. If you file an objection, you do not have to attend the Final Approval Hearing to talk about it. As long as you file your written objection on time, the Court will consider it.

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 a cash payment or an Evenflo credit toward the purchase of Evenflo products directly from Evenflo at www.evenflo.com. You will give up your right to start a lawsuit, continue with a lawsuit, or be part of any other lawsuit against Evenflo and the Released Parties about the legal claims that are released by the Settlement.

GETTING MORE INFORMATION

25. How do I get more information?

This Notice summarizes the Settlement. Complete details about the Settlement are provided in the Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Agreement and other related documents are available at www.xxxxxxxxxx.com. You may get additional information at www.xxxxxxxxxx.com, by calling toll-free 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx, or by writing to:

Evenflo Marketing Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxxxx.com or call 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx

Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX

**PLEASE DO NOT TELEPHONE THE COURT OR THE COURT CLERK'S OFFICE
REGARDING THIS NOTICE, THE SETTLEMENT OR THE CLAIM PROCESS.**

Questions? Go to www.xxxxxxxxxx.com or call 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx

EXHIBIT D

Evenflo Marketing Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX



FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Portland, OR
PERMIT NO. xxxx

Court-Approved Legal Notice

*In re Evenflo Co., Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices and
Prod. Liab. Litig.*, MDL No. 20-md-2938 (D. Mass.)

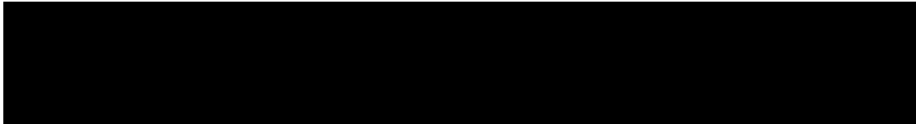
**If you are a person in the United States,
the District of Columbia or any U.S.
Territories (including Puerto Rico, Guam,
and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and you
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seat in the United States between
January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2022,
you may be eligible to receive benefits
from a class action settlement.**

*A Court has authorized this notice.
This is **not** a solicitation from a lawyer.*

For more information, call toll-free 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx
or visit www.xxxxxxxxxx.com

<<UNIQUEID>>

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<<ADDRESS LINE 5>>
<<CITY, STATE ZIP>>
<<COUNTRY>>



A \$3.5 million settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Evenflo Co., Inc. (“Evenflo” or “Defendant”). Plaintiffs assert that Evenflo misled consumers into purchasing its “Big Kid” booster seats by labeling and advertising “Big Kid” booster seats as: “side impact tested” and safe for children weighing 30 pounds or more. Evenflo denies that the labeling and advertising for its “Big Kid” booster seats was misleading and denies any wrongdoing or liability. Instead of continuing to litigate the claim in court, the parties have agreed to a class action settlement to avoid the risk, cost, and time of continuing the lawsuit.

Who is Included? You are receiving this Notice because Evenflo’s records indicate you may be a Settlement Class Member, defined as: all Persons in the United States, including the District of Columbia and any U.S. Territories (including without limitation Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) who purchased an Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat in the United States during the Class Period. The “Class Period” includes purchases between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2022.

What does the Settlement Provide? If you are a Settlement Class Member, you may file a Claim Form online or by mail **postmarked** by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, to receive the following Settlement benefits for each seat you claim. **The maximum number of seats you can claim on your Claim Form is two (2) seats.**

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2. **Evenflo Credit** – A \$25 credit toward the purchase of Evenflo products directly from Evenflo at www.evenflo.com, subject to certain terms and conditions for each Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat claimed.

Informational Noticing. As part of the Settlement, Evenflo will provide informational noticing, conform its marketing, and post an educational video regarding booster seats. Additional details regarding the informational noticing required as part of the Settlement are provided in the Long Form Notice available on the Settlement Website.

Other Options. If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must submit an opt-out **postmarked** by **Month XX, 20YY**. If you do not opt-out, you will give up the right to sue and will release Evenflo and the Released Parties about the legal claims in this lawsuit. If you do not opt-out, you may object to the Settlement by **Month XX, 20YY**. The Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website explains how to opt-out or object. If you do nothing, you will get no cash payment and a credit for Evenflo products, and you will be bound by the Settlement and any judgments and orders. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **Month XX, 20YY**, to consider whether to approve the Settlement as fair, reasonable, and adequate and decide Settlement Class Counsel’s Fee Award and the Service Awards to the Class Representatives. Settlement Class Counsel will file a motion asking the Court to award attorneys’ fees and reimbursement of costs. The motion will be available on the Settlement Website before the deadlines to opt-out or object. You may also hire your own lawyer at your own expense, to appear or speak for you at the hearing following the requirements provided in the Long Form Notice.

EXHIBIT E

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS**

IN RE EVENFLO CO., INC., MARKETING,
SALES PRACTICES AND PRODUCTS
LIABILITY LITIGATION

MDL No. 1:20-md-02938-DJC

CLASS ACTION

This Document Relates To:
ALL ACTIONS

DECLARATION OF CAMERON R. AZARI, ESQ., REGARDING NOTICE PLAN

I, Cameron R. Azari, Esq., hereby declare and state 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 have served as an expert in hundreds of federal and state cases involving class action notice plans.

3. I am a Senior Vice President of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”) and the Managing Director of Epiq Legal Noticing (aka Hilsoft Notifications), a business unit of Epiq that specializes in designing, developing, analyzing, and implementing large-scale, un-biased, legal notification plans.

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 Legal Noticing has handled some of the most complex and significant notice programs in recent history, examples of which are discussed below. With experience in more than 700 cases, including more than 75 multidistrict litigation settlements, Epiq Legal Noticing has 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 Legal Noticing, 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 Juul Labs, Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation* 19-md-02913 (N.D. Cal.), involved two settlements totaling \$300 million for JUUL Labs, Inc. and Altria, which alleged consumers were misled about JUUL products' addictiveness and safety, causing them to pay more, and that JUUL products were unlawfully marketed to minors. Two companion notice programs were implemented with more than 10.7 million email notices and nearly 500,000 postcard notices sent to potential class members and comprehensive media efforts (over 936 million impressions delivered). The notice programs each reached approximately 80% of the class nationwide.

b) *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. A supplemental media campaign provided notice via 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.

c) *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 programs 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, digital notices, mobile digital notices, and behaviorally targeted digital media. Combined, the notice programs 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.

d) *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 digital and social media notices (delivering more than 123.4 million impressions), sponsored search, and a settlement website.

e) *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 for four separate settlements 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 digital notices (delivering more than 312.9 million – 461.4 million impressions per campaign), sponsored search listings, and a case website.

f) *In re U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation* MDL No. 2664, 15-cv-01394 (D.D.C.), involved a \$63 million settlement for compromised personal information of then-current and former federal government employees and contractors, and certain applicants for federal employment. An extensive nationwide media notice campaign was implemented using magazines, digital and social media notices (delivering more than 758 million impressions), traditional and satellite radio, and other forms of 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 sent to identified class members. The notice program was supplemented with outreach to unions and associations, sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a settlement website.

g) *In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, 1:19-cv-03924 (N.D. Ill.), involved a \$21 million settlement against The Coca-Cola Company, fairlife, LLC, and other defendants alleging false labeling and marketing of fairlife milk products. A comprehensive media plan was implemented with a consumer print publication notice, targeted digital and social media notices (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.

h) *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation*, MDL No. 1720 (E.D.N.Y.). Second Circuit affirmed. *See Fikes Wholesale, Inc. v. Visa U.S.A., Inc.* 62 F.4th 704 (2d Cir. 2023). The case involved a \$5.5 billion settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard. An intensive initial 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 a digital notice campaign (delivering more than 770 million adult impressions). Sponsored search listings and a settlement website in eight languages expanded the notice program. For the subsequent 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 digital notices (delivering more than 689 million adult impressions).

i) *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. Courts have recognized our 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 the Epiq Legal Noticing *curriculum vitae* included as **Attachment 1**.

7. In forming expert opinions, my staff 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 24 years of experience in the design and implementation of legal notification and claims administration programs, having been personally involved in well over one hundred successful notice programs.

8. 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 at Epiq and Epiq Legal Noticing (hereinafter “Epiq”).

OVERVIEW

9. This declaration describes the settlement notice plan (“Notice Plan”) and Settlement Notices (the “Notice” or “Notices”) proposed here for *In re Evenflo Co., Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices and Prod. Liab. Litig.*, Case No.: 20-md-2938-DJC, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. Epiq designed this Notice Plan based on our extensive prior experience and research into the notice issues particular to this case. We designed a Notice Plan that is the best notice practicable under the circumstances to provide notice to the Settlement Class.

DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY

10. Epiq has procedures in place to protect the security of class data. As with all cases, Epiq will maintain extensive data security and privacy safeguards in its official capacity as the Settlement Administrator for this action. A Services Agreement, which formally retains Epiq as the Settlement Administrator, will govern Epiq’s administration responsibilities for the action. Service changes or modification beyond the original contract scope will require formal contract addendum or modification. Epiq maintains adequate insurance in case of errors.

11. With respect to the data it receives, collects, and otherwise hosts, Epiq serves as a data processor and acts only at the direction of the designated data controller or of the Court, as described in applicable contracts, statements of work, and/or Court documents and Orders. Epiq does not utilize or perform other procedures on personal data provided or obtained as part of services to a client. Epiq will not use any information to be provided by Settlement Class Members

for any other purpose than the administration of this action, specifically the information will not be used, disseminated, or disclosed by or to any other person for any other purpose.

12. The security and privacy of clients' and class members' information and data are paramount to Epiq. That is why Epiq has invested in a layered and robust set of trusted security personnel, controls, and technology to protect the data we handle. To promote a secure environment for client and class member data, industry leading firewalls and intrusion prevention systems protect and monitor Epiq's network perimeter with regular vulnerability scans and penetration tests. Epiq deploys best-in-class endpoint detection, response, and anti-virus solutions on our endpoints and servers. Strong authentication mechanisms and multi-factor authentication are required for access to Epiq's systems and the data we protect. In addition, Epiq has employed the use of behavior and signature-based analytics as well as monitoring tools across our entire network, which are managed 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, by a team of experienced professionals.

13. Epiq's world class data centers are defended by multi-layered, physical access security, including formal ID and prior approval before access is granted, closed-circuit television ("CCTV"), alarms, biometric devices, and security guards, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Epiq manages minimum Tier 3+ data centers in 18 locations worldwide. Our centers have robust environmental controls including uninterruptable power supply ("UPS"), fire detection and suppression controls, flood protection, and cooling systems.

14. Beyond Epiq's technology, our people play a vital role in protecting class members' and our clients' information. Epiq has a dedicated information security team comprised of highly trained, experienced, and qualified security professionals. Our teams stay on top of important security issues and retain important industry standard certifications, like SysAdmin, Audit, Network, and Security ("SANS"), Certified Information Systems Security Professional ("CISSP"), and Certified Information Systems Auditor ("CISA"). Epiq is continually improving security infrastructure and processes based on an ever-changing digital landscape. Epiq also partners with best-in-class security service providers. Our robust policies and processes cover all aspects of

information security to form part of an industry leading security and compliance program, which is regularly assessed by independent third parties.

15. Epiq holds several industry certifications including: Trusted Information Security Assessment Exchange (“TISAX”), Cyber Essentials, Privacy Shield, and ISO 27001. In addition to retaining these certifications, we are aligned to Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (“HIPAA”), National Institute of Standards and Technology (“NIST”), and Federal Information Security Management Act (“FISMA”) frameworks. Epiq follows local, national, and international privacy regulations. To support our business and staff, Epiq has a dedicated team to facilitate and monitor compliance with privacy policies. Epiq is also committed to a culture of security mindfulness. All employees routinely undergo cybersecurity trainings to ensure that safeguarding information and cybersecurity vigilance is a core practice in all aspects of the work our teams complete.

16. Upon completion of a project, Epiq continues to host all data until otherwise instructed in writing by a customer to delete, archive or return such data. When a customer requests that Epiq delete or destroy all data, Epiq agrees to delete or destroy all such data; provided, however, that Epiq may retain data as required by applicable law, rule or regulation, and to the extent such copies are electronically stored in accordance with Epiq’s record retention or back-up policies or procedures (including those regarding electronic communications) then in effect. Epiq keeps data in line with client retention requirements. If no retention period is specified, Epiq returns the data to the client or securely deletes it as appropriate.

NOTICE PLAN METHODOLOGY

17. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23 directs that notice must be “the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort” and that “the notice may be by one or more of the following: United States mail, electronic means, or other appropriate means.”¹ The Notice Plan as designed satisfies these requirements.

¹ Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B).

18. This Notice Plan is designed to reach the greatest practicable number of Settlement Class Members. Given our experience with similar notice efforts, we expect the Notice Plan will reach at least 70% of the Settlement Class with individual notice and a digital/internet notice program (digital and social media notice), with an average frequency of three times each. The reach will be further enhanced by internet sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a Settlement Website, which are not included in the estimated reach calculation. “Reach” refers to the estimated percentage of the unduplicated audience exposed to the notice. Notice exposure is defined as the opportunity to see a notice. “Frequency” of notice exposure is the average number of times that those reached by a notice would be exposed to the notice. In my experience, the 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.²

19. Data sources and tools commonly employed by experts in the advertising industry were used to analyze and develop the media component of the Notice Plan. These resources include MRI-Simmons,³ which provides statistically significant readership and product usage data, and Comscore,⁴ which provides similar usage data specific to online media, and Alliance for

² *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 . . .”).

³ MRI-Simmons is a leading source of publication readership and product usage data for the communications industry. MRI-Simmons is a joint venture of GfK Mediamark Research & Intelligence, LLC (“MRI”) and Simmons Market Research. MRI-Simmons offers comprehensive demographic, lifestyle, product usage and exposure to all forms of advertising media collected from a single sample. As the leading U.S. supplier of multimedia audience research, the company provides information to magazines, televisions, radio, internet, and other media, leading national advertisers, and over 450 advertising agencies—including 90 of the top 100 in the United States. MRI-Simmons’s national syndicated data is widely used by companies as the basis for the majority of the media and marketing plans that are written for advertised brands in the United States.

⁴ Comscore is a global internet information provider for planning, transacting, and evaluating media across platforms. With a data footprint that combines digital, linear TV, OTT and theatrical viewership intelligence with advanced audience insights, Comscore allows media buyers and

Audited Media (“AAM”)⁵ statements, which certify how many readers buy or obtain copies of publications. These tools, as applicable, along with demographic breakdowns indicating how many people use each media vehicle, as well as computer software that take the underlying data and factor out the duplication among audiences of various media vehicles, allow the net (unduplicated) reach of a particular media schedule to be determined. The combined results of this analysis are used to help determine the sufficiency and effectiveness of a notice program.

20. ***Tools and data trusted by the communications industry and courts.*** Virtually all the nation’s largest advertising agency media departments utilize, scrutinize, and rely upon such independent, time-tested data and tools, including net reach and de-duplication analysis methodologies, to guide the billions of dollars of advertising placements seen today, providing assurance that these figures are not overstated. These analyses and similar planning tools have become standard analytical tools for evaluating legal notice programs and have been regularly accepted by courts.

21. In fact, advertising and media planning firms around the world have long relied on audience data and techniques: AAM data has been relied on since 1914;⁶ 90 to 100% of media directors use reach and frequency planning;⁷ MRI-Simmons reports that 300+ agencies, including the majority of the top 100 and all major holding companies use their research. MRI-Simmons

sellers to quantify their multiscreen behavior. A leader in measuring digital and TV audiences and advertising at scale, Comscore is the industry’s emerging, third-party source for reliable and comprehensive cross-platform measurement.

⁵ Established in 1914 as the Audit Bureau of Circulations (“ABC”) and rebranded as Alliance for Audited Media (“AAM”) in 2012, AAM is a non-profit cooperative formed by media, advertisers, and advertising agencies to audit the paid circulation statements of magazines and newspapers. AAM is the leading third-party auditing organization in the U.S. It is the industry’s leading, neutral source for documentation on the actual distribution of newspapers, magazines, and other publications. Widely accepted throughout the industry, it certifies thousands of printed publications as well as emerging digital editions read via tablet subscriptions. Its publication audits are conducted in accordance with rules established by its Board of Directors. These rules govern not only how audits are conducted, but also how publishers report their circulation figures. AAM’s Board of Directors is comprised of representatives from the publishing and advertising communities.

⁶ <https://auditedmedia.com/about/who-we-are>.

⁷ See generally Peter B. Turk, *Effective Frequency Report: Its Use And Evaluation By Major Agency Media Department Executives*, 28 J. ADVERTISING RES. 56 (1988); Peggy J. Kreshel et al., *How Leading Advertising Agencies Perceive Effective Reach and Frequency*, 14 J. ADVERTISING 32 (1985).

data is accredited by the Media Rating Council (MRC), a United States-based nonprofit organization that manages accreditation for media research and rating purposes. Comscore is used by the largest television networks, digital media properties, brands, agencies, and film studios in the world for digital media buying and planning.

22. **Demographics.** In selecting media to target the Settlement Class, the demographics of likely Settlement Class Members were analyzed. According to MRI-Simmons syndicated media research, adults 18 to 65 nationwide who are parents have the following demographics:

- 46% are men; 54% are women;
- 60% have children under 18 years of age;
- 32% have a bachelor's degree or higher;
- 86% have a household income of \$30K or more;
- 68% have a household income of \$60K or more;
- 28% have a household income of \$150K or more;
- 61% work full time;
- 92% own or lease a vehicle;
- 68% own a home;
- 67% are married;
- 97% use the internet;
- 87% use social media;
- 16% more likely than the average adults to be Spanish/Hispanic/Latino; and
- 21% more likely than the average adults to speak Spanish most often at home.

NOTICE PLAN DETAIL

23. The Notice Plan is designed to provide notice to the following “Settlement Class,” defined in the Settlement Agreement as:

[A]ll Persons in the United States, including the District of Columbia and any U.S. territories (including without limitation Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands), who purchased an Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat in the United States during the Class Period. The “Class Period” includes purchases between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2022.

NOTICE PLAN

Individual Notice

24. It is my understanding from Counsel for the parties that Epiq will be provided data for identified Settlement Class Members. The data will include names and other contact information (as available) for identified Settlement Class Members. An Email Notice will be sent

to all Settlement Class Member records with an available valid email address. A Postcard Notice will be sent via United States Postal Service (“USPS”) first class mail to all identified Settlement Class Members with an associated physical address for whom a valid email address is not available and for whom the Email Notice is undeliverable after several attempts. The Email Notices and Postcard Notices will direct the identified Settlement Class Members to a dedicated Settlement Website where they can access the Long Form Notice and additional information about the Settlement. The Email and Postcard Notices will provide a streamlined way for Settlement Class Members to input their Unique ID to easily file a simple “one-click” Claim Form and update their address, if needed.

Individual Notice – Direct Email

25. Epiq will send an Email Notice to all identified Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address is available. The following industry standard best practices will be followed for the Email Notice efforts. The Email Notice will be drafted in such a way that the subject line, the sender, and the body of the message overcome SPAM filters and ensure readership to the fullest extent reasonably practicable. For instance, the Email Notice will use an embedded html text format. This format will provide easy-to-read text without graphics, tables, images and other elements that in our experience would increase the likelihood that the message could be blocked by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and/or SPAM filters for this type of email communication. The Email Notices will be sent from an IP address known to major email providers as one not used to send bulk “SPAM” or “junk” email blasts. Each Email Notice will be transmitted with a digital signature to the header and content of the Email Notice, which will allow ISPs to programmatically authenticate that the Email Notices are from our authorized mail servers. Each Email Notice will also be transmitted with a unique message identifier. The Email Notice will include an embedded link to the Settlement Website. By clicking the link, recipients will be able to access the Long Form Notice and other information about the Settlement.

26. If the receiving email server cannot deliver the message, a “bounce code” will be returned along with the unique message identifier. For Email Notices for which a bounce code is received indicating that the message was undeliverable for reasons such as an inactive or disabled

account, the recipient's mailbox was full, technical autoreplies, etc., at least two additional attempts will be made to deliver the Notice by email.

Individual Notice – Direct Mail

27. Epiq will send a Postcard Notice to all identified Settlement Class Members with an associated physical address for whom a valid email address is not available and for whom the Email Notice is returned as undeliverable after several attempts. The Postcard Notice will be sent via USPS first class mail. In addition, the Postcard Notice will also direct the recipients to the Settlement Website where they can access the Long Form Notice and additional information about the Settlement.

28. Prior to sending the Postcard Notice, mailing addresses will be checked against the National Change of Address (“NCOA”) database maintained by the USPS to ensure the Settlement Class Member address information is up-to-date and accurately formatted for mailing.⁸ 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.

29. 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

⁸ 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.

lookup service. Upon successfully locating better addresses, Postcard Notices will be promptly remailed.

Media Plan

Internet Digital Notice Campaign

30. Internet advertising has become a standard component in legal notice programs. The internet has proven to be an efficient and cost-effective method to target class members as part of providing notice of class certification and/or a settlement for a class action case. According to MRI-Simmons data, 97% of all adults are online and 84% of all adults use social media.⁹

31. The Notice Plan includes targeted digital advertising on the selected advertising network *Google Display Network*, which represents thousands of digital properties across all major content categories. Digital Notices will be targeted to selected target audiences and are designed to encourage participation by Settlement Class Members—by linking directly to the Settlement Website, allowing visitors easy access to relevant information and documents.

32. Digital Notices will also be placed on leading social media platforms in the United States, including *Facebook*, *Instagram*, and *X (Twitter)*. The social media campaign will use an interest-based approach which focuses on the interests that users exhibit while on the social media platforms, capitalizing on the target audience’s propensity to engage in social media.

33. *Facebook* is the leading social networking site in the United States with 193 million users,¹⁰ and *Instagram* has 169 million active users in the United States.¹¹

34. *X (Twitter)* is a popular microblogging social media website that allows posts/tweets containing images or videos. Users can like, comment, and share/retweet posts. *X* has more than 106 million users in the United States.¹²

⁹ MRI-Simmons 2024 Survey of the American Consumer®.

¹⁰ Statista Digital 2024: Global Overview Report. Statista, founded in 2007, is a leading provider of worldwide market and consumer data and is trusted by thousands of companies around the world for data. Statista.com consolidates statistical data on over 80,000 topics from more than 22,500 sources and makes it available in German, English, French and Spanish.

¹¹ Statista Digital 2024: Global Overview Report.

¹² Statista Digital 2024: Global Overview Report.

35. The Digital Notices will be distributed to a variety of target audiences, including those relevant to individuals' demonstrated interests and/or likes. All Digital Notices will appear on desktop, mobile, and tablet devices. Digital Notices on *Google Display Network*, *Facebook*, *Instagram*, and *X* will be displayed nationwide. Digital Notices will also be targeted (remarketed) to people who click on a Digital Notice.

36. More details regarding the target audiences, specific ad sizes of the Digital Notices, and the number of planned impressions are included in the following table:

| <i>Network/Property</i> | <i>Target</i> | <i>Ad Size</i> | <i>Planned Impressions</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Google Display Network</i> | Demographic Targeting: A18-65 Parents with Children | 728x90, 300x250, 300x600 & 970x250 | 40,000,000 |
| <i>Google Display Network</i> | A18-65 Intent Targeting: Evenflo Booster Seats | 728x90, 300x250, 300x600 & 970x250 | 25,000,000 |
| <i>Google Display Network</i> | A18-65 Affinity Targeting: Evenflo Booster Seats, Family Vehicles, Parenting, etc. | 728x90, 300x250, 300x600 & 970x250 | 25,000,000 |
| <i>Select Site Targeting</i> | Select Parenting Site List ¹³ | 728x90, 300x250, 300x600 & 970x250 | 40,000,000 |
| <i>Facebook</i> | Demographic Targeting: A18-65 Parents with Children | Newsfeed & Right Hand Column | 25,000,000 |
| <i>Facebook</i> | A18-65 Interests: Child Safety Seats, Evenflo, Parenting, etc. | Newsfeed & Right Hand Column | 35,000,000 |
| <i>Instagram</i> | Demographic Targeting: A18-65 Parents with Children | Newsfeed | 7,500,000 |
| <i>Instagram</i> | A18-65 Interests: Child Safety Seats, Evenflo, Parenting, etc. | Newsfeed | 7,500,000 |
| <i>X</i> | A18-65 Interests: Children's Booster Seats | Feed Ads | 2,500,000 |
| <i>X</i> | A18-65 Post Engagement Targeting: Evenflo Booster Seats | Feed Ads | 2,500,000 |
| TOTAL | | | 210,000,000 |

¹³ Select Sites may include: cafemom.com, businessinsider.com/parenting, familyeducation.com, greenchildmagazine.com, grownandflown.com, fatherly.com, parents.com, parentspluskids.com, moms.com, naturemoms.com, newparent.com, parentinfluence.com, raisingteenstoday.com, thesimpleparent.com, todayparent.com, etc.

37. Combined, approximately 210 million targeted impressions will be generated by the Digital Notices, which will be targeted nationwide. The Digital Notices will run for approximately 42 days.¹⁴ Clicking on the Digital Notices will link the readers to the Settlement Website, where they can easily obtain detailed information about the Settlement.

Sponsored Search Listings

38. 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 visitors to these search engines search for selected keyword combinations related to the Settlement, the sponsored search listing advertisement created for this Settlement will be displayed. Generally, the sponsored search listing advertisement will appear at the top of the visitor's website page prior to the search results or in the upper right-hand column of the web-browser screen. The sponsored search listings will be displayed nationwide. All sponsored search listings will link directly to the Settlement Website.

Informational Release

39. To build additional reach and extend exposures, a party-neutral Informational Release will be issued nationwide over *PR Newswire* to approximately 13,000 general media (print and broadcast) outlets, including local and national newspapers, magazines, national wire services, television and radio broadcast media across the United States as well as over 4,000 websites, online databases, internet networks, and social networking media, plus distribution to 328 contacts covering the Parenting Industry.

40. The Informational Release will include the Settlement Website address and the toll-free telephone number. Although there is no guarantee that any news stories will result, the Informational Release will serve a valuable role by providing additional notice exposures beyond

¹⁴ The third-party ad management platform, ClickCease will be used to audit the Digital Notice ad placements. This type of platform tracks all Digital Notice ad clicks to provide real-time ad monitoring, fraud traffic analysis, blocks clicks from fraudulent sources, and quarantines dangerous IP addresses. This helps reduce wasted, fraudulent, or otherwise invalid traffic (*e.g.*, ads being seen by 'bots' or non-humans, ads not being viewable, etc.).

that which was provided by the paid media. The proposed Informational Release is included as **Attachment 2**.

Settlement Website

41. Epiq will create and maintain a dedicated website for the Settlement with an easy to remember domain name. Settlement Class Members will be able to obtain detailed information about the Settlement and review key documents, including the Complaint, Long Form Notice, Claim Form, Settlement Agreement, and any other case-related documents. In addition, the Settlement Website will include relevant dates, answers to frequently asked questions (“FAQs”), instructions for how Settlement Class Members may opt-out (request exclusion) from or object to the Settlement, contact information for the Settlement Administrator, and how to obtain other case-related information. Settlement Class Members will also be able to file a Claim Form on the Settlement Website. The Settlement Website address will be prominently displayed in all notice documents.

Toll-Free Telephone Number & Contact Information

42. A toll-free telephone number will be available for the Settlement. 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, and to request that a Long Form Notice be mailed to them. This automated telephone system will be available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The toll-free telephone number will be prominently displayed in all notice documents.

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

Claim Submission & Distribution Options

44. The Notices will provide a detailed summary of relevant information about the Settlement, including the Settlement Website address and how Settlement Class Members can file a Claim Form online or by mail. With any method of filing a Claim Form, Settlement Class Members will be given the option of receiving a digital payment or a traditional paper check.

PLAIN LANGUAGE NOTICE DESIGN

45. The Notices are designed to be “noticed,” reviewed, and—by presenting the information in plain language—understood by Settlement Class Members. The design of the Notices follows the principles embodied in the Federal Judicial Center’s (“FJC”) illustrative “model” notices posted at www.fjc.gov. Many courts, and the FJC itself, have approved notices that Epiq’s legal noticing experts have written and designed in a similar fashion. The Notices contain substantial, albeit easy-to-read summaries of all key information about Settlement Class Members’ rights and options. Consistent with our normal practice, all notice documents will undergo a final edit prior to actual mailing and publication for grammatical errors and accuracy.

46. The Notices mailed to all identified Settlement Class Members will provide substantial information to the Settlement Class. The Notices will include (i) details regarding the Settlement Class Members’ ability to opt-out or object to the Settlement Agreement, (ii) the deadline to opt-out or object, and (iii) the date, time, and location of the Final Approval Hearing, among other information.

CONCLUSION

47. In class action notice planning, execution, and analysis, we are guided by due process considerations under the United States Constitution, by federal and local rules and statutes, and further by case law pertaining to notice. This framework directs that the notice program be designed to reach the greatest practicable number of potential class members and, that the notice or notice program provide class members with easy access to the details of how the class action may impact their rights. All these requirements will be met in this case.

48. The Notice Plan will reach at least 70% of the Settlement Class with individual notice and a digital/internet notice program (digital and social media notice), with an average frequency of three times each. The reach will be further enhanced by internet sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a Settlement Website, which are not included in the estimated reach calculation. In 2010, the Federal Judicial Center (“FJC”) issued a Judges’ Class Action Notice and Claims Process Checklist and Plain Language Guide, which is relied upon for federal cases. This 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 class. It is reasonable to reach between 70–95%.”¹⁵ Here, we have developed a Notice Plan that will readily achieve a reach within that standard.

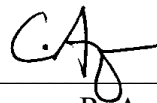
49. The Notice Plan follows the guidance for how to satisfy due process obligations that a notice expert gleans from the United States Supreme Court’s seminal decisions, which are: a) to endeavor to actually inform the Settlement Class, and b) to demonstrate that notice is reasonably calculated to do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

- a) “[W]hen 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); and
- 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*, 339 U.S. at 314).

50. The Notice Plan will provide the best notice practicable under the circumstances, conform to all aspects of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 23 regarding notice, comport with the guidance for effective notice stated in the Manual for Complex Litigation, Fourth and applicable FJC materials, and satisfy the requirements of due process, including its “desire to actually inform” requirement.

51. The Notice Plan schedule will afford enough time to provide full and proper Notice to Settlement Class Members before the opt-out and objection deadlines.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on March 19, 2025.



Cameron R. Azari, Esq.

¹⁵ 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



epiq
legal noticingSM

The logo for epiq legal noticing SM is displayed in a white rectangular box. The word "epiq" is in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, with the "i" having a blue dot. Below it, "legal noticing" is in a grey, sans-serif font, followed by a superscripted "SM". The background of the entire page is a dark blue and black abstract image featuring glowing orange and blue lines, bokeh effects, and binary code (0s and 1s) scattered throughout.

Legal Noticing Experts

Epiq Legal Noticing is a leading global provider of legal noticing services. Our team of recognized noticing experts provide superior notice programs that satisfy due-process requirements and withstand judicial scrutiny. For over 30 years, our notice programs and notices have been approved and upheld by courts.

We have handled over 700 cases, including over 75 MDL case settlements. Our notices have appeared in over 53 languages and in almost every country, territory, and dependency in the world.

Epiq Legal Noticing (a/k/a Hilsoft Notifications) is a business unit of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq"). www.EpiqLegalNoticing.com.



Case Expertise

In re Juul Labs, Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation 19-md-02913 (N.D. Cal.)

For two settlements totaling \$300 million involving JUUL Labs, Inc. and Altria, Epiq designed and implemented cutting-edge, companion notice programs. The settlements alleged consumers were misled about JUUL products' addictiveness and safety, causing them to pay more, and that JUUL products were unlawfully marketed to minors. For the notice programs, over 10.7 million email notices and nearly 500,000 postcard notices were sent to potential class members, and a comprehensive media plan was implemented (over 936 million impressions delivered). The notice programs each reached approximately 80% of the class nationwide with combined individual notice and media notice.

10.7M
email notices

836M
digital impressions

80%
of class reached

\$190M
settlement

93.6M
email or mail
notices

96%
of class reached

In re Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation MDL No. 2915, 1:19-md-02915 (E.D. Va.)

For a \$190 million data breach settlement involving Capital One, Epiq implemented an extensive notice program. Notice was sent to over 93.6 million settlement class members by email or mail. The individual notice efforts reached approximately 96% of the identified settlement class members. In addition, a supplemental media campaign was implemented and enhanced the notice program with digital and social media notices (over 123.4 million impressions delivered), sponsored search listings, and a settlement website.

In re Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation 3:20-cv-02155 (N.D. Cal.)

Epiq designed and implemented an extensive notice program for a \$85 million privacy settlement involving Zoom, the most popular video-conferencing platform. Notice was sent to over 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. A supplemental media campaign provided notice via regional newspaper and nationally distributed digital and social media notices (over 280 million impressions delivered), along with sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a settlement website.

\$85M
settlement

158M
email or mail
notices

91%
of class reached

Case Expertise

\$5.5B
settlement

36.1M
mail notices

1.45B
digital impressions

In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation MDL No. 1720, 1:05-md-01720, (E.D.N.Y.). Second Circuit affirmed. See *Fikes Wholesale, Inc. v. Visa U.S.A., Inc.* 62 F.4th 704 (2d Cir. 2023)

For a landmark \$5.5 billion settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard, Epiq implemented an extensive initial notice program with over 19.8 million direct mail notices together with insertions in over 1,500 newspapers, consumer magazines, national business publications, and trade and specialty publications, with notices in multiple languages, and a digital notice campaign that generated over 770 million impressions. Sponsored search listings and a website in eight languages expanded the notice efforts. Subsequently, Epiq implemented a notice program with over 16.3 million direct mail notices, over 354 print publication insertions, and digital notices that generated over 689 million impressions.

In re fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation 1:19-cv-03924 (N.D. Ill.)

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, Epiq designed and implemented a media based notice program. The program included a consumer print publication notice, targeted digital and social media notices (over 620.1 million impressions delivered in English and Spanish nationwide). Combined with individual notice to a small percentage of the class, the notice program reached approximately 80.2% of the class. The reach was further enhanced by sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a settlement website.

\$21M
settlement

620.1M
digital impressions

80.2%
of class reached

\$1.91B
settlements

61.8M
mail notices

95%
reach of notice
program

In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.)

Epiq 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 programs included mailed notice to over 61.8 million potential class members and notice via consumer publications, U.S. Territory newspapers, radio, digital notices, mobile notices, and behaviorally targeted digital media. Combined, the notice programs reached over 95% of adults aged 18+ in the U.S. who owned or leased a subject vehicle, 4.0 times each.

Case Expertise

In re Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation 1:20-cv-05914 (S.D.N.Y.)

For a \$60 million settlement for Morgan Stanley Smith Barney's account holders in response to "Data Security Incidents," Epiq designed and implemented an individual notice program. Over 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.

\$60M
settlement

13.8M
email or mail
notices

\$88M
settlements

7.92M
email or mail
notices

In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla.)

Epiq implemented notice programs for retail purchasers of disposable contact lenses in four settlements totaling \$88 million. For each notice program, over 1.98 million email or postcard notices were sent to potential class members and a comprehensive media plan was implemented, with a robust, nationwide consumer publication, digital notices (over 312.9 million – 461.4 million impressions delivered per campaign), sponsored search listings, and a settlement website.

Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC 3:17-cv-03529 (N.D. Cal.)

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 Epiq were delivered to approximately 98.5% of the identified class sent notice. A media campaign with digital notices and sponsored search listings combined with the individual notice efforts reached at least 80% of the class.

\$50M
settlement

5.1M
email or mail
notices

\$63M
settlement

758M
digital impressions

85%
of class reached

In re U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation MDL No. 2664, 15-cv-01394 (D.D.C.)

For a \$63 million settlement, Epiq designed and implemented an extensive, nationwide media notice campaign using magazines, digital and social media notices (over 758 million impressions delivered), traditional and satellite radio, and other forms of media. The media notice reached at least 85% of the class. In addition, over 3.5 million email notices and/or postcard notices were sent 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 settlement website.

Case Expertise

In re Toll Roads Litigation 8:16-cv-00262 (C.D. Cal.)

Epiq implemented a notice program for several settlements alleging improper collection and sharing of PII of drivers on certain toll roads in the state of California. The settlements provided benefits of over \$175 million, including penalty forgiveness. Combined, over 13.8 million email or postcard notices were sent, reaching approximately 93% - 95% of class members across all settlements. Individual notice was supplemented with digital notices and notices in newspapers, geo-targeted within California. Sponsored search listings and a settlement website further extended the reach of the notice program.

\$175M
settlement
benefits

13.8M
email or mail
notices

93% – 95%
of class reached

geo-targeted
media noticing

95%
of class reached

In re Flint Water Cases 5:16-cv-10444, (E.D. Mich.)

In response to largescale municipal water contamination in Flint, Michigan, Epiq's expertise was relied upon to design and implement a comprehensive notice program that reached over 95% of the class. The program included direct mail notice and reminder email notice sent to identified class members, and a media plan with local newspaper publications, online video and audio ads, local television and radio ads, sponsored search listings, an informational release, a website, and digital and social media notices geo-targeted to Flint, Michigan and the state of Michigan.

Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc. 21-CVS-534 (Sup. Ct. Wake Cnty., N.C.)

For a \$26.5 million settlement, Epiq designed and implemented a notice program to reach individuals 13+ in the U.S. who exchanged or purchased in-game virtual currency in *Fortnite* or *Rocket League*. Over 29 million email notices and 27 million reminder notices were sent to class members. In addition, a targeted media campaign was implemented with digital and social media notices, *Reddit* feed ads, and *YouTube* pre-roll ads, generating over 350.4 million impressions. Combined, the notice efforts reached approximately 93.7% of the class.

\$26.5M
settlement

29M
email notices

93.7%
of class reached

1.8M
mail or email
notice to vehicle
owners

In re Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation (Bosch Settlement) MDL No. 2672 (N.D. Cal.)

Epiq executed a comprehensive notice program within the *Volkswagen Emissions Litigation* with individual notice to over 946,000 vehicle owners via first class mail and to over 855,000 vehicle owners via email. A targeted digital notice campaign further enhanced the notice efforts.

Case Expertise

Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company et al. 3:12-cv-00660 (S.D. Ill.)

For a \$250 million settlement with 4.7 million class members, Epiq designed and implemented a notice program with postcard or email notice to over 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.

\$250M
settlement

4.7M
class members

one of the **largest, most complex** cases in **Canadian** history

In re Residential Schools Class Action Litigation 00-cv-192059 (Ont. Super. Ct.)

One of the largest and most complex class actions cases in Canadian history. Epiq handled groundbreaking notice to disparate, remote Indigenous people to provide notice of a multi-billion-dollar settlement.

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.)

For BP’s \$7.8 billion settlement for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, possibly the most complex class action case in U.S. history, Epiq 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 over 7,900 TV spots, 5,200 radio spots, 5,400 print insertions in newspapers, consumer publications and trade journals, digital media, and individual notice. Epiq also implemented one of the largest claim deadline notice campaigns, with paid print, television, radio, and digital notice, reaching over 90% of adults aged 18+ in 26 identified Designated Market Areas (“DMAs”) covering the Gulf Coast Areas, an average of 5.5 times each.

\$7.8B
settlement

7,900
tv spots

5,200
radio spots

5,400
print insertions

6.9M
email or mail notices
90%
of class reached

Vergara et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc. 1:15-cv-06972 (N.D. Ill.)

For a \$20 million Telephone Consumer Protection Act settlement, Epiq sent mail or email notice to over 6.9 million class members and provided media notice via newspaper and digital notices and reached over 90% of the class.

In re Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. et al. 16-cv-31602 (Bankr. W.D. N.C.)

Epiq implemented an extensive notice effort for asbestos personal injury claims with nationwide consumer print, trade and union labor publications, digital notices, an informational release, and a website.

asbestos, personal injury claims
notice program

Legal Noticing Experts

Cameron Azari, Esq., Senior Vice President Epiq, Managing Director Epiq Legal Noticing



Cameron Azari, Esq. is a recognized international notice expert. He has over 24 years of experience in providing expert notice opinions regarding notice adequacy in compliance with Fed R. Civ. P. 23, state class action statutes, or international legal requirements in over 700 class action cases, including over 75 MDLs. He has testified in numerous cases and no notice program has been overturned. Cam is a trusted expert and consults directly with clients to share his extensive knowledge regarding all aspects of class action noticing.

He is an active author and speaker. Cam holds a J.D. from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College and a B.S. from Willamette University. He is an active member of the Oregon State Bar. Cam can be reached at caza@epiqglobal.com.

Stephanie Fiereck, Esq., Senior Director Epiq Legal Noticing & Notice Expert Services



Stephanie Fiereck, Esq. leads our Notice Expert Services team. As a notice expert with over 24 years of legal experience, she consults with clients about all aspects of class action noticing. She has written over 1,000 expert notice adequacy declarations, and written or reviewed hundreds of notices, all approved by federal or state courts. Stephanie has a keen understanding of what judges are looking for, how to withstand judicial scrutiny, satisfy due process, and provide plain language notice to class members.

Prior to joining Epiq, she was a Vice President at Wells Fargo Bank for five years where she led the class action services business unit. She is an active author regarding class action notice. Stephanie holds a J.D. from the University of Oregon School of Law and a B.A. from St. Cloud State University. She is an active member of the Oregon State Bar. Stephanie can be reached at sfie@epiqglobal.com.

Kyle Bingham, Senior Director Epiq Legal Noticing & Media Noticing



Kyle Bingham leads the Media Noticing team, an in-house legal noticing advertising agency, and has over 15 years of experience in the advertising industry. He is a pivotal resource for researching, planning, and executing legal notice programs for class action, bankruptcy, and similar legal cases. Kyle's continued success with clients is a direct result of achieving media goals and ensuring that advertising is as efficient and impactful as possible. Kyle has also worked on over 500 CAFA notice mailings.

Prior to Epiq, Kyle worked at Wieden+Kennedy advertising agency for seven years, where he planned and purchased print, digital and broadcast media, managed multiple paid search accounts, and presented strategy and media campaigns to clients for multi-million-dollar branding campaigns. He received his B.A. from Willamette University. Kyle can be reached at kbingham@epiqglobal.com.

Experts' Articles and Presentations

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Noticing." Hausfeld, Washington, D.C., Sept. 2024.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Increase in Fraudulent Claims in Class Action and Mass Tort." Harris Martin MDL Conference, Portland, Maine, July 24, 2024.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Settlements." Class Action Litigation Forum – Plaintiffs' Bar, Dana Point, CA, May 9, 2024.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Consumer Class Action Notice/Fraud." Mass and Class Conference, Fort Lauderdale, FL, Mar. 6, 2024.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Rising Number of Privacy-Data-Breach Class Actions, including Those Centralized in MDLs, Temporary or Here to Stay? Consideration of Special Case-Management Procedures." Rabiej Litigation Law Center Class Action Conference, Virtual, July 20, 2023.
- **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.

Experts' Articles and Presentations

- **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, Washington, DC, 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.

Experts' Articles and Presentations

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

Experts' Articles and Presentations

- **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 Quotes

Judge Christine P. O'Hearn, *In re U.S. Vision Data Breach Litigation* (Oct. 15, 2024) 1:22-cv-06558 (D.N.J.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan, set forth in the Settlement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, was reasonably calculated to provide and did provide due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the existence and terms of the Settlement, their right to exclude themselves, their right to object to the Settlement and to appear at the final approval hearing, and satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and all other applicable law.

Judge Madeline Cox Arleo, *In re American Financial Resources, Inc. Data Breach Litigation* (Oct. 2, 2024) 22-cv-01757 (D.N.J.):

The Court finds that Notice of the Settlement was timely and properly disseminated and effectuated pursuant to the approved Notice Plan, and that said Notice constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfies all requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process.

Judge Zahid N. Quraishi, *In re Lipitor Antitrust Litigation (End Payor)* (Oct. 1, 2024) MDL 2332; 3:12-cv-02389 (D.N.J.):

The notices of Settlement . . . that was directed to Class Members constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and was timely and properly disseminated and effectuated. Pursuant to, and in accordance with, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court hereby finds that the Notice provided Class Members due and adequate notice of the Settlement, the Settlement Agreement, these proceedings, the rights of Class Members to object to the Settlement, and the rights of Class Members to opt out of the Settlement, and satisfied all requirements of Rule 23 and due process.

Judge James B. Clark, III, *Hu et al. v. BMW of North America LLC* (Sept. 25, 2024) 2:18-cv-04363 (D.N.J.):

Notice to the Settlement Class required by Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure has been provided in accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, by sending such Notice by first-class mail and email . . . These individual notice efforts reached approximately 97.9% of the Settlement Class . . . The Settlement Administrator also utilized digital notice and social media and placed the Notice on the settlement website . . . The Court finds that notice (a) constituted the best practicable notice; (b) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, or their right to object or to exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, of their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing and of their right to seek relief; (c) constituted reasonable, due, adequate and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice; and (d) met all applicable, requirements of Rule 23(e), due process and any other applicable law. The Court further finds that Settlement Class Members have been provided the best notice practicable of the Settlement and that such notice fully satisfies all requirements of law as well as all requirements of due process.

Judge Susan Illston, *Perez et al. v. Discover Bank* (Sept. 23, 2024) 3:20-cv-06896 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the form and means of disseminating notice to the Settlement Class as provided for in the Order Preliminarily Approving Settlement constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and was directed to Settlement Class Members in accordance with the Court's Order Preliminarily Approving Settlement. The notice provided due and adequate notice of these proceedings to all Settlement Class Members entitled to such notice and satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and of constitutional due process.

Judge Allen Price Walker, *Agnew v. Foris DAX, Inc. d/b/a Crypto.com* (Sept. 13, 2023) 2024-CH-00435 (Cir. Ct. Cook 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 and 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.

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Judge Patricia M. DeMaio, *Beauford v. The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Inc. et al.* (Sept. 6, 2024) C-03-CV-23-000501 (Cir. Ct. Baltimore Cnty.):

The notice provided to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and order granting Preliminary Approval - including: (i) direct notice to the Settlement Class via email and U.S. mail, based on the comprehensive Settlement Class List provided by Defendants; and (ii) the creation of the Settlement Website fully complied with the requirements of Md. R. Civ. P. Cir. Ct. 2-231 and due process, and was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class 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.

Judge Charles S. Treat, *Doe v. Clinivate, LLC* (Aug. 29, 2024) C22-01620 (Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Contra Costa, Cal.):

The Court finds that Epiq abided by the terms and conditions of the Agreement that pertain to the Clams Administrator, and has provided appropriate notice to all members of the Settlement Class.

Judge Claude M. Hilton, *Domitrovich et al. v. M.C. Dean, Inc.* (Aug. 27, 2024) 1:23-cv-00210 (E.D. Vir.):

The Court finds and determines that the Notice Program . . . 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 . . . and all other applicable laws and rules. The Court finds that all of the notices are written in plain language and are readily understandable by Settlement Class Members.

Judge Susan Illston, *Moradpour et al. v. Velodyne Lidar, Inc. et al.* (Aug. 19, 2024) 3:21-cv-01486 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court hereby finds that the distribution of the Notice and the publication of the Summary Notice as provided for in the Preliminary Approval Order constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances – including individual notice to all Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort – of those proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed Settlement, to all Persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, the requirements of due process, and any other applicable law . . . Pursuant to and in full compliance with Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court finds and concludes that due and adequate notice was directed to all Class Members advising them of the Plan of Allocation and of their right to object, and a full and fair opportunity was given to all Class Members to be heard with respect to the Plan of Allocation.

Judge Christina R. Klineman, *In re Goodman Campbell Brain and Spine Data Incident Litigation* (Aug. 19, 2024) 49D01-2207-PL-024807 (Ind. Comm. Ct.):

The Court finds that the notice program, set forth in the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, 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 Action, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the existence and terms of the Settlement Agreement, and their right to object and to appear at the final approval hearing or to exclude themselves from the Settlement Agreement, and satisfied the requirements of the Indiana Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and other applicable law.

Judge Jeffrey L. Reed, *Doe v. Lima Memorial Hospital et al.* (Aug. 12, 2024) CV2022 0490 (Ct. of Common Pleas Allen Cnty., Ohio):

The Court finds that such Notice constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members.

Judge Alison C. Conlon, *Mikulecky et al. v. Lutheran Social Services of Illinois* (Aug. 8, 2024) 2023-CH-00895 (Cir. Ct. Cook 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 materials terms of the Settlement and 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 both the U.S. and Illinois Constitutions.

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Judge Benjamin F. Coats, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. v. Agak (Aug. 5, 2024) 56-2017-00500587 (Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Ventura, 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 California Rules of Civil Procedure and complied with all laws, including, but not limited to, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

Judge Gretchen Walsh, Finn et al. v. Empress Ambulance Services, LLC (July 31, 2024) 61058/2024 (Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Westchester, N.Y.):

There was a reach of 87.3% of the identified class members (i.e., 265,863 of the 304,362 notices mailed were successfully mailed and not returned to sender). The Court finds that this notice was in full compliance with the Preliminary Approval Order and in accordance with the requirements of New York law and constitutional due process. Furthermore, the result of reaching 87.3% of the Settlement Class is reasonable.

The Court finds that the dissemination of Notice to Settlement Class Members: (a) was successfully 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 apprise 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) Class Counsel's motion for a Fee Award and Costs and for Service Awards to the Class Representatives, (vi) their right to object to any aspect of the Settlement, and/or Class Counsel's motion for Service Awards to the Class Representatives and for a Fee Award and Costs; (vii) their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (d) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all natural persons entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (e) satisfied the requirements of NY CPLR 901, et seq., the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause), and all other applicable laws and rules.

Judge James Wesley Hendrix, Lara v. Lubbock Heart Hospital, LLC, dba Lubbock Heart & Surgical Hospital (July 31, 2024) 5:23-cv-00036 (N.D. Tex.):

[T]he Court finds that the notice provided to the class members complied with Rule 23's due process requirements . . . [T]he Court concludes that this notice process comported with due process by providing proper notice to the class members and enabled them to assess whether to object or seek exclusion . . . Almost 90% of class members received direct notice mailed to them of the settlement that identified its key terms, what steps they needed to take to obtain relief, and the consequences of failing to act by certain dates . . . The class members further were given multiple avenues to seek out additional information on the settlement. All of this information was given in plain language, ensuring that the members receiving direct notice were made aware of their rights and the consequences of inaction. Accordingly, the Court concludes that the notice given pursuant to the Court's preliminary approval order provided the class members with the material terms of the settlement and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Lindsey Robinson Vaala, Morrow et al. v. Navy Federal Credit Union (July 25, 2024) 1:21-cv-00722 (E.D. Va.):

The Notice and Claims Process 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 and Claims Process fully satisfied the requirements of due process, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(1), and all other applicable law and rules. No Settlement Class Member has objected to the Settlement.

Judge Marsha J. Pechman, Guy et al. v. Convergent Outsourcing, Inc. (July 19, 2024) 2:22-cv-01558 (W.D. Wash.):

The Court finds and determines that the Notice Program, preliminarily approved on February 20, 2024, and implemented on March 21, 2024, 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 Court further finds that all of the notices are written in plain

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language and are readily understandable by Settlement 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 Katherine A. Bacal, *Ward-Howie v. Frontwave Credit Union* (July 18, 2024) 37-2022-00016328 (Sup. Ct. Cal. San Diego Cnty., Cal.):

The Court finds that the distribution of the Notice of the Settlement has been completed in conformity with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that the Notice was the most practicable under the circumstances and provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the terms of the Settlement, and fully satisfied the requirements of California Rules of Court, rules 3.766 and 3.769(f), and Due Process.

Judge Catherine C. Eagles, *Farley et al. v. Eye Care Leaders Holding, LLC* (June 27, 2024) 1:22-cv-00468 (M.D.N.C.):

The court-approved notice process was reasonable and provided the class members with adequate notice.

Judge William J. Martini, *Holden et al. v. Guardian Analytics, Inc. et al.* (June 5, 2024) 2:23-cv-2115 (D.N.J.):

The Court finds that such notice as therein ordered constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances, apprised Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the action, gave them an opportunity to opt out or object, complied with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2), and satisfied due process under the United States Constitution, and other applicable law.

Judge Angelo J. Kappas, *Bobo et al. v. Clover Network, LLC* (May 29, 2024) 2023CH000168 (18th Jud. Cir., Cir. Ct., Dupage Cnty. Ill.):

[T]he Notice provided to the Settlement Class fully complied with the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803 and due process was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, their right to object or to exclude themselves from the Settlement Agreement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing.

Judge Stanley A. Bastian, *Dam v. Perkins Coie, LLP et al.* (May 23, 2024) 2:20-CV-00464 (E.D. Wash.):

The notice afforded to Class Members is adequate and sufficient to inform Class Member of their rights.

Judge Angelo J. Kappas, *Hoover et al. v. Camping World Group, LLC et al.* (May 23, 2024) 2023LA00037 (18th Jud. Cir., Cir. Ct., DuPage Cnty, Ill.):

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes reasonable notice of the commencement of the action as directed by the Court and meets all applicable requirements of law pursuant to 735 ILCS 5-2/801 and constitutes Due Process under the U.S. and Illinois Constitutions.

Judge Paul L. Maloney, *In re Hope College Data Security Breach Litigation* (May 20, 2024) 1:22-cv-01224 (W.D. Mich.):

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.

Judge Richard J. Leon, *Shaffer et al. v. George Washington University et al.* (May 13, 2024) 20-1145 (D.D.C.):

[T]he Court concludes that the notice provided to the Settlement Class...complied with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2) and was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class 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.

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Judge Ann M. Donnelly, *In re Canon U.S.A. Data Breach Litigation* (May 9, 2024) 1:20-cv-06239 (E.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 Magistrate Judge Sanket J. Bulsara's 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 apprise 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 or law.

Judge Christopher R. Cooper, *Qureshi et al. v. American University* (May 7, 2024) 1:20-cv-01141 (D.D.C.):

The Court further finds that the notice program approved in the Court's Preliminary Approval Order and implemented in accordance with that Order was the best practicable under the circumstances. The notice program was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Class of (a) the pendency of the Action; (b) the Court's preliminary certification of the Settlement Class; (c) the terms of the Settlement Agreement and the Settlement Class Members' rights to opt-out of the Settlement Class or to object to the settlement; (d) and the maximum amounts of Class Counsel's expected application for attorneys' fees and request for a Service Award for the Plaintiffs. The notice program provided sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice. The notice program satisfied all applicable requirements of law, including Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the constitutional requirement of Due Process.

Judge Eric V. Moyé, *Patterson et al. v. DPP II LLC et al.* (April 29, 2024) DC-23-01733 (Dist. Ct of Dallas Cnty., Tex.):

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.

Judge Josephine L. Staton, *In re Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation II* (April 26, 2024) 8:18-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 Elaine P. Lujan, *Briscoe et al. v. First Financial Credit Union* (April 25, 2024) D-202-CV-2022-02974 (2nd. Jud. Dist. Cnty. of Bernalillo, N.M.):

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 terms of the Settlement and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 1-023, applicable law, and the due process clauses of both the U.S. and New Mexico Constitutions.

Judge Eleanor L. Ross, *Sherwood et al. v. Horizon Actuarial Services, LLC* (April 2, 2024) 1:22-cv-01495 (N.D. Ga.):

The Court's Preliminary Approval Order approved the Short Form Settlement Notice, Long Form Notice, Claim Form, and found the mailing, distribution, and publishing of the various notices as proposed met the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and due process, and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, constituting due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice. The Court finds that the distribution of the Notices has been achieved pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order and the Settlement Agreement, and that the Notice to Class Members complied with Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and due process.

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Judge Beth Phillips, *Niewinski et al. v. State Farm Life Insurance Company et al.* (April 1, 2024) 23-04159-CV (W.D. Mo.):

[T]he Court confirms the Class Notice was implemented in accordance with the Court's October 18, 2023 Order... The Court further confirms its prior findings that the form and substance of the Class Notice meet, and have met, the requirements of Rule 23(c) and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

Judge Beth Labson Freeman, *Prescott et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC* (Mar. 28, 2024) 5:20-cv-02101 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that notice has been disseminated to the Classes in compliance with the Court's Order Granting Preliminary Approval. The Court further finds that the notice given was the best notice practicable under the circumstances; constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class members of the pendency of the action, the terms of the proposed Settlement, the right to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, and the right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; fully satisfied due process; and met the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court further finds that notice provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1715 were complied with in this case.

Judge Kimberly Fitzpatrick, *Kaether et al. v. Metropolitan Area EMS Authority D/B/A MedStar Mobile Healthcare* (Mar. 20, 2024) 342-339562-23 (Dist. Ct. Tarrant Cnty., Tex.):

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.

Judge Denise L. Cote, *In re Waste Management Data Breach Litigation* (Mar. 15, 2024) 1:21-cv-06199 (S.D. N.Y.):

The Court finds and concludes that the Postcard Notice, Detailed Notice, Claim Form, Settlement Website, and all other aspects of the Notice Program, opt-out, and claims submission procedures set forth in the Settlement Agreement fully satisfied Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process, were the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and support the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over the Settlement Class.

Judge Douglas L. Rayes, *Medina et al. v. PracticeMax, Inc.* (Mar. 14, 2024) CV-22-01261 (D. Ariz.):

The Court's Preliminary Approval Order approved the Short Form Settlement Notice, Long Form Notice, Claim Form, and found the mailing, distribution, and publishing of the various notices as proposed met the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and due process, and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, constituting due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice.

Judge William H. Orrick, *In re Juul Labs, Inc., Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation* (Altria Settlement) (Mar. 14, 2024) 19-md-02913 (N.D. Cal.):

Notice of the Altria Settlement was provided by: (1) direct notice via email to those Settlement Class Members for whom an email address was available; (2) direct notice via postcard mailed to those Settlement Class Members for whom a physical mailing address was available but an email address was not available; (3) publication notice of the Settlement, which comprised 409,315,597 impressions, targeted at likely Settlement Class Members served across relevant internet websites and social media platforms; and (4) publication on the settlement website. In total, the Notice Plan is estimated to have reached at least 80% of Settlement Class Members. The Court finds that the Notice Plan provided the best practicable notice to the Settlement Class Members and satisfied the requirements of due process.

Judge Aleta A. Trauger, *Bandy v. TOC Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a Tennessee Orthopaedic Clinics, a division of Tennessee Orthopaedic Alliance, P.A.*, (Mar. 14, 2024) 3:23-cv-00598 (M.D. Tenn.):

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 Class Members in compliance with the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2). The Court finds that the notice program was reasonably calculated to, and did, provide due and sufficient notice to the Class of the pendency of the Action, certification of the Class for settlement purposes only, the existence and terms of the Settlement Agreement, and their rights to object to and appear at the Final Fairness Hearing or to exclude themselves from the Settlement, and satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and all other applicable law.

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Judge Allen Price Walker, *Sayas et al. v. Biometric Impressions Corp.*, (Mar. 6, 2024) 2020 CH 00201 (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. Ill.):

Notice to the Settlement Class was provided in accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, and the substance of and dissemination program for the Notice which included direct notice via U.S. Mail and email (where available), and by substitute media notification according to a targeted media campaign designed by the Settlement Administrator, and the creation of the Settlement Website... provided the best practicable notice under the circumstances. The Notice was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action and their rights to object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing. Therefore, the Notice was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice and fulfilled the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803, due process, and the rules of the Court.

Judge Angel Kelley, *Fiorentino v. Flosports, Inc.*, (Mar. 5, 2024) 1:22-cv-11502 (D. Mass.):

The Court finds that the notice program, as set forth in Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Court's August 23, 2023 Preliminary Approval Order (Doc No. 63) and November 6, 2023 Order Granting Joint Motion for Extension of Time (Doc No. 65), satisfies the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c) and due process and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class of (i) the pendency of the Action and of the Settlement, including the terms thereof; (ii) class members' rights to object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement, including the procedure for objecting to or opting out of the Settlement, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (iii) contact information for Class Counsel, the Settlement Administrator, the Settlement Website, and a toll-free number to ask questions about the Settlement; (iv) important dates in the settlement approval process, including the date of the Final Approval Hearing; (v) Class Counsel's request for an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses; and (vi) the Class Representative's application for a service award.

Judge David O. Carter, *Nielsen v. Walt Disney Parks and Resorts U.S., Inc.*, (Mar. 4, 2024) 8:21-cv-02055 (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 this case, 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 Craig Schwall, *Mayheu et al. v. Chick-fil-A Inc.*, (Feb. 29, 2024) 2022CV365400 (Sup. Ct. Fulton Cnty., Ga.):

The Court finds that the distribution of the Class Notice and notice methodology was properly implemented in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 9-11-23(c)(2), the terms of the Agreement, and the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that the Class Notice was simply written and readily understandable and that the Class Notice (a) constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (b) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class and Settlement Subclasses of the Agreement and their right to exclude themselves or object to the Agreement and to appear at the Fairness Hearing; (c) is reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice; and (d) meets all applicable requirements of Georgia law, the Uniform Superior Court Rules, and all other applicable law and due process requirements.

Judge Sheila D. Stinson, *Nimsey v. Tinker Federal Credit Union*, (Feb. 23, 2024) CJ-2019-6084 (Dist. Ct. Oklahoma Cnty., Okla.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to members of the Settlement Class—individual emailed or mailed notice—were adequate and reasonable constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfied the requirements of 12 Okla. Stat. § 12-2023(C)(4) and (E)(1) and Due Process.

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Judge Phillip A. Brimmer, *Beasley et al. v. TTEC Services Corporation; Anderson v. TTEC Services Corporation* (Feb. 21, 2024) 22-cv-00097; 22-cv-00347 (D. Col.):

[T]he Court finds that the notice given to members of the class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise such members of the pendency of this action and to afford them an opportunity to object to, and meets the requirements of Rule 23 (c)(2)(B) and (e)(1).

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, *In re PFA Insurance Marketing Litigation* (Feb. 5, 2024) 4:18-cv-03771 YGR (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the relief provided to class members under the SA is fair and reasonable when considering the Rule 23(e)(2)(C) factors...

Judge Charles R. Breyer, *In re McKinsey & Co., Inc. National Prescription Opiate Consultant Litigation Schools* (Feb. 2, 2024) 3:21-md-02996 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice provided to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Settlement Agreement (ECF No. 599-2) and the Preliminary Approval Order fully complied with Due Process and Rule 23, and was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class 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.

Judge Charles R. Breyer, *In re McKinsey & Co., Inc. National Prescription Opiate Consultant Litigation Subdivision* (Feb. 2, 2024) 3:21-md-02996 (N.D. Cal.):

[T]he Court has considered each of the Rule 23(e) factors and finds that the Class Representatives and Class Counsel have adequately represented the Class, the settlement agreement was negotiated at arm's length, the relief provided for the Class is adequate, and the plan of allocation treats Class Members equitably relative to one another.

Judge David E Schwartz, *Stauber v. Sudler Property Management* (Jan. 22, 2024) 023LA000411 (18th Jud. Cir., Cir. Ct., DuPage Cnty., Ill.):

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 735 ILCS 5/2-801, et seq.

Judge Edward J. Davila, *Harbour et al. v. California Health & Wellness et al.* (Jan. 16, 2024) 5:21-cv-03322 (N.D. Cal.):

[T]he Court finds that the terms of the Settlement, including the awards of attorneys' fees, costs and incentive awards, is fair, adequate, and reasonable that it satisfies Federal Rule of Civil Procedures 23 (e) and the fairness and adequacy factors; and that it should be approved and implemented.

Judge Susan Illston, *Roberts v. Zuora Inc. et al.* (Jan. 16, 2024) 3:19-cv-03422 (N.D. Cal.):

The form and method of notifying the Settlement Class of the motion for attorneys' fees, litigation expenses, and a service award satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (15 U.S.C. § 78u-4(a)(7)), due process, and all other applicable laws and rules, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto.

Judge Leigh Martin May, *Black v. USAA Casualty Insurance Company* (Dec. 14, 2023) 1:21-cv-01363 (N.D. Ga.):

[T]he Court finds that the notice provided to Settlement Class Members (i) was the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (ii) was calculated to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to or seek exclusion from the Proposed Settlement and to appear at the final Fairness Hearing; and (iii) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice.

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Judge Timothy McJoynt, Jackson et al. v. Fandango Media, LLC (Dec. 4 2023) 2023LA000631 (18th Jud. Cir. Ct., DuPage Cnty., Ill.):

The Court has determined that the notice provided to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and order granting Preliminary Approval—including: (i) direct notice in the form of an email to Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address is available in the Class List, containing an electronic link to the Claim Form; (ii) reminder notice via a second email thirty (30) days prior to the Claims Deadline containing an electronic link to the Claim Form; and (iii) the creation of a Settlement website . . . apprising the Settlement Class of the proposed Settlement and enabling the Settlement Class to submit Claim Forms online—fully complied with the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803 and due process, and was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, the Settlement and Settlement Agreement, their right to object to or to exclude themselves from the Settlement and Settlement Agreement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing.

Judge Nadine Nieto, Arevalo et al. v. USAA Casualty Insurance Company et al. (Nov. 27, 2023) 2020-CI-16240 (Dist. Ct., Bexar County, Tex. 285th Jud. Dist.):

The Court confirms and approves, as to form and content, the Notice delivered to Settlement Class members, and finds that the Notice Program was fair, adequate, and satisfied due process. The Court finds the notice constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances by providing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort and constituted valid and sufficient notice to all persons entitled thereto, complying fully with the requirements of due process and Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 42 (e)(1)(B).

Judge Todd Taylor, Alexander et al. v. Salud Family Health, Inc. (Nov. 22, 2023) 2023CV030580 (19th Dist. Ct. Greeley Cnty., Col.):

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 Colorado Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e). The Court finds that the Claims Administrator's notice fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members about the Litigation and the existence and terms of the Settlement Agreement; advised Settlement Class Members of all terms of the Settlement; advised Settlement Class Members of their right to request exclusion from the Settlement and provided sufficient information so Settlement Class Members were able to decide whether to accept the benefits offered, opt out and pursue their own remedies, or object to the proposed Settlement; provided procedures for Settlement Class Members to file written objections to the proposed Settlement, to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, and to state objections to the proposed Settlement; and provided the time, date, and place of the Final Approval Hearing.

Judge John R. Tunheim, In re Cattle and Beef Antitrust Litigation (Nov. 21, 2023) 22-3031 (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 Lawrence P. Riff, Ross et al. v. Panda Restaurant Group, Inc. (Nov. 20, 2023) 21STCV03662 (Sup. Ct. Cal., Cnty. of Los Angeles):

The Court finds that the distribution of the Notice of the Settlement has been completed in conformity with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that the notice was the most practicable under the circumstances and provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the terms of the Settlement. The Court finds that the notice fully satisfied the requirements of due process. The Court also finds that all Settlement Class Members were given a full and fair opportunity to participate in the Fairness Hearing, all Class Members wishing to be heard have been heard, and all Class Members have had a full and fair opportunity to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class.

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Judge Stephen Dries, *Fernandez et al. v. 90 Degree Benefits Wisconsin et al.* (Nov. 17, 2023) 2:22-cv-00799 (E.D. Wis.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Notice: (a) was 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 apprise Settlement Class Members of (i) the pendency of the Action, (ii) the effect of the proposed Settlement (including the releases to be provided thereunder), (iii) Class Counsel's motion for a Fee Award and Costs, (iv) Class Representatives' motion for a Service Award Payments, (v) their right to object to any aspect of the Settlement, Class Counsel's motion for a Fee Award and Costs, and/or Class Representatives' motion for a Service Award Payments, (vi) their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class, and (vii) their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (d) constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled to receive notice the proposed Settlement; and (e) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), and all other applicable law and rules.

Judge Joseph V. Salvi, *Gudgel et al. v. Reynolds Consumer Products, Inc. et al.* (Nov. 15, 2023) 23LA00000486 (Cir. Ct. 19th Jud. Cir., Lake 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 and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, applicable law, and the due process clauses of the United States and Illinois Constitutions.

Judge Kimberly Dowling, *Sharma et al. v. Accutech Systems Corporation* (Nov. 13, 2023) 18C02-2210-CT-000135 (Cir. Ct. 2, Del. Cnty., Ind.):

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered was 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 Indiana Rule of Trial Procedure 23(c)(2).

Judge William T. Ridley, *Julien et al. v. Cash Express, LLC* (Nov. 9, 2023) 2022-CV-221 (Cir. Ct. Putnam Cnty. Tenn.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of the notice given to members of the Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of Due Process.

Judge Jennifer Barron, *Young et al. v. Military Advantage, Inc. d/b/a Military.com* (Nov. 9, 2023) 2023LA00535 (18th Jud. Dist. Cir. Ct. Dupage Cnty. Ill.):

The notice provided to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and order granting Preliminary Approval - including (i) direct notice to the Settlement Class via email and U.S. mail, based on the comprehensive subscriber list provided by Defendant, and (ii) the creation of the Settlement Website - fully complied with the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803 and due process, and was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class 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.

Judge Laura Scott, *Lukens v. Utah Imaging Associates, Inc.* (Nov. 8, 2023) 210906618 (3rd Dist., Salt Lake Cnty., Utah):

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 terms of the Settlement and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of Utah R. Civ. P. 23, applicable law, and the due process clauses of both the U.S. and Utah Constitutions.

Judge Christopher C. Nash, *Gulf Coast Injury Center, LLC, A/A/O Jordan Rimert v. Esurance Property and Casualty Insurance Company* (Nov. 3, 2023) 21-CA-002738 (Cir. Ct. 13th Jud. Cir. Hillsborough Cnty, Fla.):

The Court hereby finds that the Notice Plan (i) constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated to apprise potential Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action, their right to object to or exclude themselves from the Proposed Settlement, and to appear at the final approval hearing; and (iii) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient process and notice to all persons entitled to receive notice.

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Judge Robert R. Reed, *Gold et al. v. New York Life Insurance Co. et al.* (Oct. 26, 2023) 653923/2012 (Sup. Ct. N.Y., Cnty., NY):

The Court finds that the procedures for notifying the Class Members about the Settlement, including the Class Settlement Notice, Summary Notice of Settlement, and Advertisement via LinkedIn, as provided for in the Settlement Agreement, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all Class Members, and fully satisfied all necessary requirements of due process. Based on the evidence, arguments and other materials submitted in connection with the Fairness Hearing, the Court finds that the notice provided was adequate, due, sufficient and valid notice to Class Members.

Judge Sidney H. Stein, *Sonterra Capital Master Fund Ltd. v. Credit Suisse Group AG et al.* (Oct. 24, 2023) 1:15-cv-00871 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Court finds that the mailed notice, publication notice, website, and Class Notice plan implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and approved by the Court in the Order dated February 15, 2023 (ECF No. 426), amended by Order dated May 16, 2023 (ECF No. 458); (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 the Action, of their right to exclude themselves from or object to the proposed Settlement, of their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing, of the Distribution Plan, and of Class Counsel's application for an award of attorneys' fees, Incentive Award(s), and for reimbursement of expenses 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.

Judge Jennifer P. Wilson, *Banks et al. v. Allstate Fire & Casualty Insurance Company* (Oct. 23, 2023) 19-cv-01617 (M.D. Penn.):

WHEREAS the Allstate Defendants, through the Notice Agent, have served the notices required under the Class Action Fairness Act on the appropriate state and federal government officials. Id.... due and adequate notice has been given to the Settlement Class Members in satisfaction of the requirements of Rules 23(c)(2) and 23 (e)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Constitutional Due Process ...

Judge Michael F. Stelzer, *Perry v. Schnuck Markets, Inc.* (Oct. 10, 2023) 2022-CC10425 (Cir. Ct. City of St. Louis, Mo.):

Notice to the Members of the Settlement Class required by Mo. R. Civ. P. 52.08(b)(3) 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 the Missouri Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable laws. 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 Mo. R. Civ. P. 52.08(b)(3), applicable law, and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

Judge Eleanor L. Ross, *Dusko v. Delta Airlines, Inc.* (Oct. 5, 2023) 1:20-cv-01664 (N.D. Ga.):

The Court finds the Settlement Class received the best notice practicable under the circumstances in compliance with due process and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2) and (e)(1).

Judge Timothy S. Black, *Miranda v. Xavier University* (Oct. 3, 2023) 1:20-cv-00539 (S.D. Ohio):

Considering the notice procedures, nearly all, if not all, Class Members received notice, and the Court finds that the notice issued to class members satisfied (if not exceeded) the requirements of the federal rules and due process.

Judge R. Barclay Surrick, J., *Checchia v. Bank of America, N.A.* (Sept. 21, 2023) 2:21-cv-03585 (E.D. Penn.):

Notice to the Class required by Rule 23(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure' has been provided in accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, entered February 16, 2023, and such Notice by mail and publication has been given in an adequate and sufficient manner; constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; and satisfies Rule 23(e) and due process. Notice of Settlement was

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timely mailed to governmental entities as provided for in 28 U.S.C. § 1715.

Judge William H. Orrick, *In re Juul Labs, Inc., Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation* (Juul Settlement) Sept. 19, 2023) 19-md-02913 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court also approved the appointment of Epiq as the Claims Administrator based on representations of Epiq's qualifications and experience and an outline of administrative and communication services to be provided to class members... The record establishes that the Class Settlement Administrator served the required notices under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, with the documentation required by 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(1)-(8). ECF No. 3742.

Judge Richard G. Stearns, *Ambrose et al v. Boston Globe Media Partners, LLC* (Sept. 8, 2023) 1:22-cv-10195 (D. Mass.):

The notice provided to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Settlement Agreement (ECF No. 51) and order granting Preliminary Approval (ECF No. 52)-including (i) direct notice to the Settlement Class via email and U.S. mail, based on the comprehensive subscriber list provided by Defendant, and (ii) the creation of the Settlement Website -fully complied with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and due process, and was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class 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... The Court finds that Defendant properly and timely notified the appropriate government officials of the Settlement Agreement, pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1715. The Court has reviewed the substance of Defendant's notice, and finds that it complied with all applicable requirements of CAFA. Further, more than ninety (90) days have elapsed since Defendant provided notice pursuant to CAFA and the Final Approval Hearing.

Judge Matthew P. Brookman, *In re Midwestern Pet Foods Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation* (Aug. 21, 2023) 3:21-cv-00007 (S.D. Ind.):

The notice given to the Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. Said notice 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 due process.

Judge David B. Atkins, *King et al. v. PeopleNet Corporation* (Aug. 10, 2023) 2021-CH-01602 (Cir. Ct. Cook 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 William F. Highberger, *Holly Wedding et al. vs. California Public Employees' Retirement System et al.* (July 28, 2023) BC517444 (Sup. Ct. Cnty of Los Angeles, Cal.):

The Court finds and determines that this notice procedure afforded adequate protections to all members of the Settlement Class including those who requested exclusion and provides the basis for the Court to make an informed decision regarding approval of the Second Settlement based on the responses of the Settlement Class. The Court finds and determines that the notice provided in this case was the best notice practicable, which satisfied the requirements of law and due process.

Judge James Donato, *In re Robinhood Outage Litigation* (July 18, 2023) 3:20-cv-01626 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the Long Form Notice and the Notice Plan including a combination email and physical mail to Settlement Class Members based on Robinhood's records, a social media campaign, and a dedicated website, was implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order and (a) constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (b) constituted notice that is appropriate, in a manner, content, and format reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action and the effect of the Settlement (including the releases contained therein); their right to object to any aspect of the Settlement, the Plan of Allocation, and/or Class Counsel's Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Expenses and Service Awards; their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class; and their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing; (c) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive

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notice; and (d) 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. These combined efforts directly reached approximately 99% of the identified Settlement Class members.

Judge Antonio Arzola, *Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee LLC, d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Julee* (July. 18, 2023) 2023-001405-CA-01 (11th Jud. Cir. Ct. Miami-Dade Cnty., Fla.):

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 Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable law. (b) 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 Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable laws.

Judge Rodolfo A. Ruiz II, *Wenston Desue et al. v. 20/20 Eye Care Network, Inc. et al.* (July. 8, 2023) 21-CIV-61275 (S.D. Fla.):

The Notice was provided to Class Members in accordance with the plan approved in the Court's Order Certifying Settlement Class and Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Notice Program...Under these circumstances, the Court finds the Notice fairly apprised the Class of the proposed settlement terms and of the options open to them...The Court finds the Notice was the best practical, and the response and claims rates are within the acceptable range for final approval.

Judge William M. Skretny, *Ingram v. Jamestown Import Auto Sales, Inc. d/b/a Kia of Jamestown* (June 13, 2023) 1:22-cv-00309 (W.D.N.Y.):

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. (b) The Court finds that the requirements of the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, et seq ("CAFA"), including all notice requirements therein, have been met.

Judge Jesse M. Furman, *Dickens et al. v. Thinx, Inc.* (June 8, 2023) 1:22-cv-04286 (S.D.N.Y.):

The form and methods of notifying the Settlement Class of the terms and conditions of the proposed Settlement Agreement met the requirements of Fed R. Civ. P. 23, due process, and any other applicable law, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. Further, the settlement administrator, Epiq, on behalf of Defendant, caused timely notice of the Settlement and related materials to be sent to the Attorney General of the United States and the Attorneys General of all U.S. states, territories, and the District of Columbia pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"). The Court finds that such notification complies fully with the applicable requirements of CAFA.

Judge Ed Kinkeade, *Kostka et al. v. Dickey's Barbecue Restaurants, Inc. et al.* (June 6, 2023) 3:20-cv-03424 (N.D. Tex.):

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 terms of the Settlement and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, applicable law, and the due process clause of the U.S. Constitution.

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Judge James C. Dever, III, *Silva et al v. Connected Investors, Inc.* (June 2, 2023) 7:21-cv-00074 (E.D.N.C.):

The Court finds that the distribution of the Class Notice...(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.

Judge Charles S. Treat, *Service et al. v Volkswagen Group of America et al.* (May 31, 2023) c22-01841 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Contra Costa):

Class Notice was provided to the Class in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order and satisfied the requirements of due process, California Code of Civil Procedure section 382 and rule 3.766 of the California Rules of Court and: (a) provided the best notice practicable; and (b) was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action, the terms of the settlement, their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, their right to object to the settlement, and their right to exclude themselves from the settlement. The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in the SA 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 the Action, certification of the Settlement Class, the terms of the SA, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of California law and due process of law.

Judge Erin B. O’Connell, *McCullough v. True Health New Mexico, Inc.* (May 30, 2023) d-202-cv-2021-06816 (2nd Dist. Ct, N.M.):

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 terms of the Settlement and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 1-023, applicable law, and the due process clauses of both the U.S. and New Mexico Constitutions.

Judge Greg Hill, *Meier v. Prosperity Bank* (May 23, 2023) 109569-CV (239th Jud. Dist., Brazoria Cnty., Tex.):

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 Thomas L. Ludington, *Thomsen et al. v. Morley Cos, Inc.* (May 12, 2023) 1:22-cv-10271 (E.D. Mich.):

Class notice was sent as ordered, the time for objections passed, and a final-approval hearing was held to determine whether the Agreement is “fair, reasonable, and adequate” under Rule 23(e)(2) on April 19, 2023...In sum, the Settlement Agreement and Class Notice satisfy all the relevant factors.

Judge Roseann A. Ketchmark, *Rogowski et al. v. State Farm Life Insurance Company et al.* (April 18, 2023) 4:22-cv-00203 (W.D. Mo.):

[T]he Court confirms the Class Notice was implemented in accordance with the Court’s December 16, 2022 preliminary approval order.... The Court further confirms its prior findings that the form and substance of the notice meet, and have met, the requirements of Rule 23(c) and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

Judge Gregory W. Pollack, *In re Scripps Health Data Incident Litigation* (April 7, 2023) 37-2021-00024103 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego):

The Court finds that...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 Action, the terms of the Settlement including its release of Released Claims, 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 Approval Hearing (either on their own or through counsel

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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 entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of California Code of Civil Procedure § 382, the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), and any other applicable law.

Judge Christopher C. Conner, *Chapman v. Insight Global LLC*. (April 6, 2023) 1:21-cv-00824 (M.D. Penn.):

The Court finds that the distribution of the mail and publication Notices to Class Members as set forth in the Declaration of Claims Administrator was in compliance with the Court's October 27, 2022 Order approving the proposed class notices and notice plan, and that notice has been given in an adequate and sufficient manner; constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; and satisfies Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process...Defendant has provided notice of the settlement to the appropriate government officials pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1715.

Judge William P. Dimitrouleas, *South et al. v. Progressive Select Insurance Company* (March 31, 2023) 19-21760-CIV (S.D. Fla.):

The 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 Douglas R. Cole, *Middleton et al. v. Liberty Mutual Personal Insurance Company et al.* (Mar. 15, 2023) 1:20-cv-00668 (S.D. Ohio):

The Court hereby finds that the Notice Plan and the Class Notice constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted valid, due and sufficient notice to members of the Settlement Classes.

Judge Jennifer P. Wilson, *Miller v. Bath Saver, Inc. et al.* (Mar. 6, 2023) 1:21-cv-01072 (M.D. Penn.):

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 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

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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

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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.

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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.

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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. Cnty. of San Bernadino, Cal. & Sup. Ct. Cnty. of San Francisco, Cal.):

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, *Asetine 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

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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.

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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. Celco 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

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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

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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.):

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.

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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 . . . As of October 18, 2021, there were 2,639 visitors to the website and 4,428 website pages presented.

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 . . . 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 . . . As of November 10, 2021, 169,404 of those class members successfully received notice.

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

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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

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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. Cnty. of San Francisco, Cal.):

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

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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.

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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

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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 . . . 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.

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Judge Christopher C. Conner, *Al'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

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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.

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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.

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Judge Jean Hoefer 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.

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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).

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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

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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 . . . , 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

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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.

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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 Bettlestone, *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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

Judge Muriel D. Hughes, *Glasko 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.

Judicial Quotes

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.”

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 Murguia, *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.

Judicial Quotes

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., 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

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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 . . . 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.

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.

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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 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, 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

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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 ... 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

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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... 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.

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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 Noticing Cases

Epiq Legal Noticing has served as a notice expert for planning, implementation and/or analysis in the following cases (this is a partial list of cases):

| Case Name | Court & Case No. |
|--|---|
| <i>Beauford v. The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Inc. et al.</i> (Pixel) | Cir. Ct. Baltimore Cnty., No. C-03-CV-23-000501 |
| <i>Doe v. Clinivate, LLC</i> | Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Contra Costa, Cal., No. C22-01620 |
| <i>Barletti et al. v. Connexin Software, Inc. d/b/a Office Practicum</i> (Data Breach) | E.D. Penn., No. 2:22-cv-04676 |
| <i>Guy et al. v. Convergent Outsourcing, Inc.</i> (Data Breach) | W.D. Wash., No. 2:22-cv-01558 |
| <i>Farley et al. v. Eye Care Leaders Holding, LLC</i> (Data Breach) | M.D.N.C., No. 1:22-cv-00468 |
| <i>In re Wright & Filippis, LLC Data Security Breach Litigation</i> | E.D. Mich., No. 2:22-cv-12908 |
| <i>Holden et al. v. Guardian Analytics, Inc. et al.</i> (Data Breach) | D.N.J., No. 2:23-cv-2U5 |
| <i>Bobo et al. v. Clover Network, LLC</i> (TCPA) | 18th Jud. Cir., Cir. Ct., Dupage Cnty. Ill., No. 2023CH000168 |
| <i>Dam v. Perkins Coie, LLP et al.</i> (Crypto) | E.D. Wash., No. 2:20-CV-00464 |
| <i>Hoover et al. v. Camping World Group, LLC et al.</i> (Data Breach) | 18th Jud. Cir., Cir. Ct., DuPage Cnty, Ill., No. 2023LA00037 |
| <i>In re Hope College Data Security Breach Litigation</i> | W.D. Mich., No. 1:22-cv-01224 |
| <i>Shaffer et al. v. George Washington University et al.</i> (Tuition Fees) | D.D.C., No. 20-1145 |
| <i>In re U.S. Vision Data Breach Litigation</i> | D.N.J., No. 1:22-cv-06558 |
| <i>Qureshi et al. v. American University</i> (Tuition Fees) | D.D.C., No. 1:20-cv-01141 |
| <i>In re Canon U.S.A. Data Breach Litigation</i> | E.D.N.Y., No. 1:20-cv-06239 |
| <i>Patterson et al. v. DPP II LLC et al.</i> (Data Breach) | Dist. Ct of Dallas Cnty., Tex., No. DC-23-01733 |
| <i>In re Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation II</i> | C.D. Cal, No. 8:18-cv-02223 |
| <i>Perez et al. v. Discover Bank</i> (Alienage & Immigration Status Discrimination - Civil Rights for Loans) | N.D. Cal., No. 3:20-cv-06896 |
| <i>In re Google Location History Litigation</i> | N.D. Cal., No. 5:18-cv-05062 |
| <i>Finn and Contristano v. Empress Ambulance Services, Inc.</i> (Data Breach) | Sup. Ct. N.Y., Cnty. of Westchester, No. 61058/2023 |
| <i>Ward-Howie v. Frontwave Credit Union</i> (Bank Fees) | Sup. Ct. Cal. San Diego Cnty., Cal., No. 37-2022-00016328 |
| <i>Morrow et al. v. Navy Federal Credit Union</i> (Bank Fees) | E.D. Va., No. 1:21-cv-00722 |
| <i>In re Goodman Campbell Brain and Spine Data Incident Litigation</i> | Ind. Comm. Ct., No. 49D01-2207-PL-024807 |
| <i>Healy et al. v. Reiter Affiliated Companies, LLC</i> (Data Breach) | Sup. Ct. Cal., Cnty. of Monterey, No. 22-cv-003056 |
| <i>Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. v. Agak</i> (Bank Fees) | Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Ventura, Cal., No. 56-2017-00500587-CL-CL-VTA |

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| Case Name | Court & Case No. |
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| <i>Crema v. Apple Inc. and Apple Canada Inc.</i> (Apple iPhone 6, 6 Plus, 6s, 6s Plus, SE, 7 or 7 Plus Smartphone, iPhone Power Management Settlement; Product Defect) | Sup. Ct. of B.C., No. S188008 |
| <i>Lara v. Lubbock Heart Hospital, LLC, dba Lubbock Heart & Surgical Hospital</i> (Data Breach) | N.D. Tex., No. 5:23-cv-00036 |
| <i>Hu et al. v. BMW of North America LLC et al.</i> (Product Liability Auto Emissions) | D.N.J., No. 2:18-cv-04363 |
| <i>Williams et al. v. Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare, Inc.</i> (Data Breach) | 2nd Jud. Cir. Ct., Leon Cnty. Fla., No. 2023 CA 001430 |
| <i>Doe v. Lima Memorial Hospital et al.</i> (Pixel) | Ct. of Common Pleas Allen Cnty. Ohio, No. CV2022 0490 |
| <i>Mikulecky et al. v. Lutheran Social Services of Illinois</i> (Data Breach) | Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. Ill., No. 2023-CH-00895 |
| <i>In re Lipitor Antitrust Litigation</i> (End Payors - TPPs & Consumers) (Antitrust) | D.N.J., No. 3:12-cv-2389; MDL 2332 |
| <i>In re American Financial Resources, Inc. Data Breach Litigation</i> | D.N.J., No. 2:22-cv-01757 |
| <i>Lemar Agnew v. Foris DAX, Inc. d/b/a Crypto.com</i> (Cryptocurrency BIPA) | Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. Ill., No. 2024-CH-00435 |
| <i>Domitrovich et al. v. M.C. Dean, Inc.</i> (Data Breach) | E.D. Vir., No. 1:23-cv-00210 |
| <i>Moradpour v. Velodyne Lidar, Inc. et al.</i> (Securities) | N.D. Cal., No. 3:21-cv-01486 |
| <i>Guy et al. v. Convergent Outsourcing, Inc.</i> (Data Breach) | W.D. Wash., No. 2:22-cv-01558 |
| <i>Briscoe et al. v. First Financial Credit Union</i> (Data Breach) | 2nd. Jud. Dist. Cnty. of Bernalillo, N.M., No. D-202-CV-2022-02974 |
| <i>Niewinski et al. v. State Farm Life Insurance Company et al.</i> (Universal Life Insurance Policies) | W.D. Mo., No. 23-04159-CV |
| <i>Sherwood et al. v. Horizon Actuarial Services, LLC</i> (Data Breach) | N.D. Ga., No. 1:22-cv-01495 |
| <i>Prescott et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC</i> (False Advertising) | N.D. Cal, No. 5:20-cv-02101 |
| <i>Kaether et al. v. Metropolitan Area EMS Authority D/B/A MedStar Mobile Healthcare</i> (Data Breach) | Dist. Ct. Tarrant Cnty., Tex. No. 342-339562-23 |
| <i>In re Waste Management Data Breach Litigation</i> | S.D. N.Y., No. 1:21-cv-06199 |
| <i>Medina et al. v. PracticeMax, Inc.</i> (Data Breach) | D. Ariz., No. CV-22-01261 |
| <i>Cavanaugh et al. v. Grenville Christian College et al.</i> | Sup. Ct. of Justice – Ontario, No. 08-CV-347100-00 |
| <i>Bandy v. TOC Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a Tennessee Orthopaedic Clinics, a division of Tennessee Orthopaedic Alliance, P.A.</i> (Data Breach) | M.D. Tenn., No. 3:23-cv-00598 |
| <i>Sayas et al. v. Biometric Impressions Corp.</i> (BIPA) | Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. Ill., No. 2020 CH 00201 |
| <i>Nimsey v. Tinker Federal Credit Union</i> (Overdraft Fees) | Dist. Ct. Oklahoma Cnty., Okla., No. CJ-2019-6084 |
| <i>Fiorentino v. Flosports, Inc.</i> (VPPA) | D. Mass., No. 1:22-cv-11502 |
| <i>Nielsen v. Walt Disney Parks and Resorts U.S., Inc.</i> , (Consumer False Advertising) | C.D. Cal, No. 8:21-cv-02055 |

Legal Noticing Cases

| Case Name | Court & Case No. |
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| <i>Mayheu et al. v. Chick-fil-A Inc. (Delivery Fees & Menu Prices)</i> | Sup. Ct. Fulton Cnty., Ga., No.2022CV365400 |
| <i>Arevalo et al. v. USAA Casualty Insurance Company et al. (Consumer)</i> | Dist. Ct., Bexar County, Tex. 285th Jud. Dist, No. 202-CI-16240 |
| <i>In re McKinsey & Co., Inc. National Prescription Opiate Consultant Litigation All School District</i> | N.D. Cal., No. 3:21-md-02996-CRB |
| <i>In re McKinsey & Co., Inc. National Prescription Opiate Consultant Litigation Subdivision</i> | N.D. Cal., No. 3:21-md-02996-CRB |
| <i>Beasley et al. v. TTEC Services Corporation; Anderson v. TTEC Services Corporation (Data Breach)</i> | D. Col, No. 22-cv-00097; No. 22-cv-00347 |
| <i>In re PFA Insurance Marketing Litigation</i> | N.D. Cal, No. 4:18-cv-03771 YGR |
| <i>Stauber v. Sudler Property Management (Data Breach)</i> | 18th Jud. Cir., Cir. Ct., DuPage Cnty, Ill, No. 2023LA000411 |
| <i>In re Accellion, Inc. Data Breach Litigation Accellion; Harbour et al. v. California Health & Wellness et al. (Health Net)</i> | N.D. Cal., MDL 3002, No. 5:21-CV-01155; 5:21-cv-03322-EJD |
| <i>Roberts et al. v. Zuora Inc. et al. (Securities)</i> | N.D. Cal., No. 3:19-cv-03422 |
| <i>Black v. USAA Casualty Insurance (Auto Insurance)</i> | N.D. Ga., No. 1:21-cv-01363 |
| <i>Alexander et al. v. Salud Family Health, Inc.</i> | 19th Dist. Ct. Greeley Cnty., Col., No. 2023CV030580 |
| <i>Jackson et al. v. Fandango Media, LLC (VPPA)</i> | 18 th Jud. Cir. Ct. Dupage Cnty., Ind., No. 2023LA000631 |
| <i>In re Cattle and Beef Antitrust Litigation</i> | D.Minn., No. 22-3031 |
| <i>Ross et al. v. Panda Restaurant Group, Inc.</i> | Sup. Ct. Cal., Cnty of Los Angeles, No. 21STCV03662 |
| <i>Fernandez et al. v. 90 Degree Benefits Wisconsin et al.</i> | E.D. Wis., No. 2:22-cv-00799 |
| <i>Gudgel et al. v. Reynolds Consumer Products, Inc. et al.</i> | Cir. Ct. 19th Jud. Cir., Lake Cnty, Ill., No. 23LA00000486 |
| <i>Julien et al. v. Cash Express, LLC (Data Breach)</i> | Cir. Ct. Putnam Cnty., Tenn., No. 2022-CV-221 |
| <i>Sharma et al. v. Accutech Systems Corporation (Data Breach)</i> | Cir. Ct. 2, Del. Cnty, Ind., No. 18C02-2210-CT-000135 |
| <i>Young et al. v. Military Advantage, Inc. d/b/a Military.com</i> | 18th Jud. Cir., Cir. Ct., DuPage Cnty, Ill., No. 2023LA00535 |
| <i>Lukens v. Utah Imaging Associates, Inc.</i> | 3 rd Dist. Ct., Salt Lake Cnty., Utah, No. 210906618 |
| <i>Miranda v. Xavier University (Tuition)</i> | S.D. Ohio, No. 1:20-cv-00539 |
| <i>Holly Wedding et al. vs. California Public Employees' Retirement System et al. (Calpers II Settlement)</i> | Sup. Ct. Cnty of Los Angeles, Cal., No. BC517444 |
| <i>Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee LLC, d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Julee (Florida Telephone Solicitation Act)</i> | 11th Jud. Cir. Ct. Miami-Dade Cnty., Fla., No. 2023-001405-CA-01 |
| <i>Gulf Coast Injury Center, LLC, A/A/O Jordan Rimert v. Esurance Property and Casualty Insurance Company (Property and Casualty Insurance)</i> | Cir. Ct. 13th Jud. Cir. Hillsborough Cnty, Fla., No. 21-CA-002738 |
| <i>Perry v. Schnuck Markets, Inc. (Consumer Product)</i> | Cir. Ct. City of St. Louis, Mo., No. 2022-CC10425 |

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| <i>Gold et al. v. New York Life Insurance Co. et al.</i> (FLSA Wage / Overtime) | Sup. Ct. N.Y., Cnty of New York, No. 653923/2012 |
| <i>Banks et al. v. Allstate Fire & Casualty Insurance Company</i> (Auto Insurance PIP) | M.D. Penn., No. 19-cv-01617 |
| <i>Dyck v. Tahoe Resources, Inc.</i> (Securities) | Sup. Ct. of Justice – Ontario, No. CV-18-00606411-00CP |
| <i>Ambrose et al. v. Boston Globe Media Partners, LLC.</i> (VPPA) | D. Mass., No. 1:22-cv-10195 |
| <i>King et al. v. PeopleNet Corporation</i> (Undisclosed Data Collection) | Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty., Ill., No. 2021-CH-01602 |
| <i>South et al. v. Progressive Select Insurance Company</i> (Automobile Total Loss) | S.D.Fla., No. 19-21760-CIV |
| <i>Paris et al. v. Progressive American Insurance Company et al.</i> (Automobile Total Loss) | S.D.Fla., No. 19-21761-CIV |
| <i>Silva et al. v. Connected Investors, Inc.</i> (TCPA) | E.D.N.C., No. 7:21-cv-00074 |
| <i>In re Juul Labs, Inc., Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation</i> (Juul and Altria Settlements) | N.D. Cal., No. 19-md-02913 |
| <i>Dusko v. Delta Airlines, Inc.</i> (Airline Ticket Refunds) | N.D. Ga., 1:20-cv-01664 |
| <i>Rogowski et al. v. State Farm Life Insurance Company et al.</i> (Whole Life or Universal Life Insurance) | W.D. Mo., No. 4:22-cv-00203 |
| <i>Ingram v. Jamestown Import Auto Sales, Inc. d/b/a Kia of Jamestown</i> (TCPA) | W.D.N.Y., No. 1:22-cv-00309 |
| <i>In re Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation II</i> | C.D. Cal., No. 8:18-cv-02223 |
| <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</i> (Bank Fees & Overdraft) | 239th Jud. Dist., Brazoria Cnty, Tex., No. 109569-CV |
| <i>Middleton et al. v. Liberty Mutual Personal Insurance Company et al.</i> (Auto Insurance Claims Sales Tax) | S.D. Ohio, No. 1:20-cv-00668 |
| <i>Checchia v. Bank of America, N.A.</i> (Bank Fees) | E.D. Penn., No. 2:21-cv-03585 |
| <i>McCullough v. True Health New Mexico, Inc.</i> (Data Breach) | 2nd Dist. Ct, N.M., No. D-202-CV-2021-06816 |
| <i>Sonterra Capital Master Fund Ltd. v. Credit Suisse Group AG et al.</i> (Swiss Franc LIBOR-Based Derivatives) | S.D.N.Y., No. 1:15-cv-00871 |
| <i>Duggan et al. v. Wings Financial Credit Union</i> (Bank Fees) | Dist. Ct., Dakota Cnty., Minn., No. 19AV-cv-20-2163 |
| <i>Miller v. Bath Saver, Inc. et al.</i> (TCPA) | M.D. Penn., No. 1:21-cv-01072 |
| <i>Chapman v. Insight Global LLC.</i> (Data Breach) | M.D. Penn., No. 1:21-cv-00824 |
| <i>Thomsen et al. v. Morley Cos., Inc.</i> (Data Breach) | E.D. Mich., No. 1:22-cv-10271 |
| <i>Walker v Highmark BCBSD Health</i> (TCPA) | W.D. Penn., No. 20-cv-01975 |
| <i>In re Scripps Health Data Incident Litigation</i> (Data Breach) | Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2021-00024103 |
| <i>In re Robinhood Outage Litigation</i> (Trading Outage) | N.D. Cal., No. 3:20-cv-01626 |

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| <i>Dickens et al. v. Thinx, Inc.</i> (Consumer Product) | S.D.N.Y., No. 1:22-cv-04286 |
| <i>Service et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America et al.</i> (Data Breach) | 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</i> (Automobile Total Loss) | S.D. Fla., No. 19-cv-21761 & 19-cv-21760 |
| <i>Wenston Desue et al. v. 20/20 Eye Care Network, Inc. et al.</i> (Data Breach) | S.D. Fla., No. 21-cv-61275 |
| <i>Rivera v. IH Mississippi Valley Credit Union</i> (Overdraft) | Cir. Ct 14th Jud. Cir., Rock Island Cnty., Ill., No. 2019 CH 299 |
| <i>Guthrie v. Service Federal Credit Union</i> (Overdraft) | Sup. Ct. Rockingham Cnty, N.H., No. 218-2021-CV-00160 |
| <i>Churchill et al. v. Bangor Savings Bank</i> (Overdraft) | Maine Bus. & Consumer Ct., No. BCD-CIV-2021-00027 |
| <i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. Louisiana Health Service & Indemnity Company d/b/a Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana</i> (Medical Insurance) | 27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 16-C-3647 |
| <i>Brower v. Northwest Community Credit Union</i> (Bank Fees) | Ore. Dist. Ct. Multnomah Cnty., No. 20CV38608 |
| <i>Kent et al. v. Women's Health USA, Inc. et al.</i> (IVF Antitrust Pricing) | 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</i> (False Labeling & Marketing) | 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</i> (False Advertising) | W.D. Mo., No. 20-cv-00889 |
| <i>Callen v. Daimler AG and Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC</i> (Interior Trim) | N.D. Ga., No. 1:19-cv-01411 |
| <i>In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation</i> (Alcon Laboratories, Inc. and Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, Inc.) (Unilateral Pricing Policies) | M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626 |
| <i>Ford et al. v. [24]7.ai, Inc.</i> (Data Breach - Best Buy Data Incident) | N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2863, No. 5:18-cv-02770 |
| <i>In re Takata Airbag Class Action Settlement - Australia Settlement</i> <i>Louise Haselhurst v. Toyota Motor Corporation Australia Limited</i> <i>Kimley Whisson v. Subaru (Aust) Pty Limited</i> <i>Akuratiya Kularathne v. Honda Australia Pty Limited</i> <i>Owen Brewster v. BMW Australia Ltd</i> <i>Jaydan Bond v. Nissan Motor Co (Australia) Pty Limited</i> <i>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 - CIIPPs)</i> (Smithfield Foods, Inc.) | D. Minn., No. 0:18-cv-01776 |
| <i>Jackson v. UKG Inc., f/k/a The Ultimate Software Group, Inc.</i> (Biometrics) | 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.</i> (Food Ordering Fees) | Cir. Ct. Cal. Alameda Cnty., No. RG21088118 |

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| <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>Cochran et al. v. The Kroger Co. et al. (Data Breach)</i> | N.D. Cal., No. 5:21-cv-01887 |
| <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>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 |

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| <i>Wallace v. Wells Fargo</i> (Overdraft Fees on Uber and Lyft One-Time Transactions) | Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Santa Clara, No. 17-cv-317775 |
| <i>In re Turkey Antitrust Litigations</i> (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs' Action – CIIPPs) <i>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</i> (Retry Bank Fees) | D. Alaska, No. 3:19-cv-00229 |
| <i>Fiore et al. v. Ingenious Designs, L.L.C. and HSN, Inc.</i> (My Little Steamer) | E.D.N.Y., No. 1:18-cv-07124 |
| <i>In re Pork Antitrust Litigation</i> (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPPs) (JBS USA Food Company, JBS USA Food Company Holdings) | D. Minn., No. 0:18-cv-01776 |
| <i>Lozano v. CodeMetro Inc.</i> (Data Breach) | Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2020-00022701 |
| <i>Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC</i> (Schiff Move Free® Advanced Glucosamine Supplements) | N.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-03529 |
| <i>Cin-Q Automobiles, Inc. et al. v. Buccaneers Limited Partnership</i> (TCPA) | M.D. Fla., No. 8:13-cv-01592 |
| <i>Thompson et al. v. Community Bank, N.A.</i> (Overdraft) | N.D.N.Y., No. 8:19-cv-00919 |
| <i>Bleachtech L.L.C. v. United Parcel Service Co.</i> (Declared Value Shipping Fees) | E.D. Mich., No. 2:14-cv-12719 |
| <i>Silveira v. M&T Bank</i> (Mortgage Fees) | 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.</i> (OCTA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information) | C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262 |
| <i>In re Toll Roads Litigation</i> (3M/TCA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information) | C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262 |
| <i>Pearlstone v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.</i> (Sales Tax) | C.D. Cal., No. 4:17-cv-02856 |
| <i>Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc.</i> (Fortnite or Rocket League Video Games) | 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.</i> (Weighted Goods Pricing) | S.D. Fla., No. 1:19-cv-20592 |
| <i>Grace v. Apple, Inc.</i> (Apple iPhone 4 and iPhone 4S Devices) | 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</i> (ABB Concise Optical Group, LLC) (Unilateral Pricing Policies) | M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626 |
| <i>Morris v. Provident Credit Union</i> (Overdraft) | Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Fran., No. CGC-19-581616 |
| <i>Pennington v. Tetra Tech, Inc. et al.</i> (Property) | N.D. Cal., No. 3:18-cv-05330 |
| <i>Maldonado et al. v. Apple Inc. et al.</i> (Apple Care iPhone) | N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-04067 |

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| <i>UFCW & Employers Benefit Trust v. Sutter Health et al.</i> (Self-Funded Payors) | Sup. Ct. of Cal., Cnty. of San Fran., No. CGC 14-538451 Consolidated with CGC-18-565398 |
| <i>Fitzhenry v. Independent Home Products, LLC</i> (TCPA) | 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 |
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| <i>Richards et al. v. Chime Financial, Inc.</i> (Service Disruption) | 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</i> (Data Breach) | W.D. Wis., No. 18-cv-00327 |
| <i>Smith v. Costa Del Mar, Inc.</i> (Sunglasses Warranty) | M.D. Fla., No. 3:18-cv-01011 |
| <i>Al's Discount Plumbing et al. v. Viega, LLC</i> (Building Products) | 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</i> (TCPA) | 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.</i> (TCPA) | N.D. Cal., No. 19-cv-01057 |
| <i>Ciuffitelli et al. v. Deloitte & Touche LLP et al.</i> | D. Ore., No. 3:16-cv-00580 |
| <i>In re Wells Fargo Collateral Protection Insurance Litigation</i> | C.D. Cal., No. 8:17-ml-02797 |
| <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</i> (Overdraft) | 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</i> (Data Breach) | 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 |
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| <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>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 |
| <i>Behfarin v. Pruco Life Insurance Company et al.</i> | C.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-05290 |
| <i>Lashambae v. Capital One Bank, N.A. (Overdraft)</i> | E.D.N.Y., No. 1:17-cv-06406 |
| <i>Trujillo et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)</i> | S.D. Cal., No. 3:15-cv-01394 |
| <i>Cox et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)</i> | S.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-00597 |
| <i>Pirozzi et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising, LLC</i> | E.D. Mo., No. 4:19-cv-00807 |
| <i>Lehman v. Transbay Joint Powers Authority et al. (Millennium Tower)</i> | Sup. Ct. Cal., No. GCG-16-553758 |
| <i>In re FCA US LLC Monostable Electronic Gearshift Litigation</i> | E.D. Mich., MDL No. 2744 & No. 16-md-02744 |

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| <i>Dasher v. RBC Bank (USA) predecessor in interest to PNC Bank, N.A., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., No. 1:10-cv-22190, as part of MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Harris et al. v. Farmers Insurance Exchange and Mid Century Insurance Company</i> | Sup. Ct. Cal., No. BC 579498 |
| <i>In re Renovate America Finance Cases (Tax Assessment Financing)</i> | Sup. Ct., Cal., Cnty. of Riverside, No. RICJCCP4940 |
| <i>Nelson v. Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc. (Data Breach)</i> | N.D. Ill., No. 1:18-cv-07400 |
| <i>Skochin et al. v. Genworth Life Insurance Company et al.</i> | E.D. Va., No. 3:19-cv-00049 |
| <i>Walters et al. v. Target Corp. (Overdraft)</i> | S.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-01678 |
| <i>Jackson et al. v. Viking Group, Inc. et al.</i> | D. Md., No. 8:18-cv-02356 |
| <i>Waldrup v. Countrywide Financial Corporation et al.</i> | C.D. Cal., No. 2:13-cv-08833 |
| <i>Burrow et al. v. Forjas Taurus S.A. et al.</i> | S.D. Fla., No. 1:16-cv-21606 |
| <i>Henrikson v. Samsung Electronics Canada Inc.</i> | Ontario Super. Ct., No. 2762-16cp |
| <i>In re Comcast Corp. Set-Top Cable Television Box Antitrust Litigation</i> | E.D. Pa., No. 2:09-md-02034 |
| <i>Lightsey et al. v. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of SCANA et al.</i> | Ct. of Com. Pleas., S.C., No. 2017-CP-25-335 |
| <i>Rabin v. HP Canada Co. et al.</i> | Quebec Ct., Dist. of Montreal, No. 500-06-000813-168 |
| <i>Di Filippo v. The Bank of Nova Scotia et al. (Gold Market Instrument)</i> | Ontario Sup. Ct., No. CV-15-543005-00CP & No. CV-16-551067-00CP |
| <i>Zaklit et al. v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC et al. (TCPA)</i> | C.D. Cal., No. 5:15-cv-02190 |
| <i>Adlouni v. UCLA Health Systems Auxiliary et al.</i> | Sup. Ct. Cal., No. BC589243 |
| <i>Lloyd et al. v. Navy Federal Credit Union</i> | S.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-01280 |
| <i>Luib v. Henkel Consumer Goods Inc.</i> | E.D.N.Y., No. 1:17-cv-03021 |
| <i>McIntosh v. Takata Corporation et al.; Vitoratos et al. v. Takata Corporation et al.; and Hall v. Takata Corporation et al.</i> | Ontario Sup Ct., No. CV-16-543833-00CP; Quebec Sup. Ct. of Justice, No. 500-06-000723-144; & Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, No. QBC. 1284 or 2015 |
| <i>In re HP Printer Firmware Update Litigation</i> | N.D. Cal., No. 5:16-cv-05820 |
| <i>In re Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litigation</i> | N.D. Ill., MDL No. 2817, No. 18-cv-00864 |
| <i>Mosser v. TD Bank, N.A. and Mazzadra et al. v. TD Bank, N.A., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | E.D. Pa., No. 2:10-cv-00731, S.D. Fla., No. 10-cv-21386 and S.D. Fla., No. 1:10-cv-21870, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc. et al. (TCPA)</i> | N.D. Cal., No. 4:17-cv-03806 |
| <i>In re Valley Anesthesiology Consultants, Inc. Data Breach Litigation</i> | Sup. Ct. of Maricopa Ariz., No. CV2016-013446 |
| <i>Parsons v. Kimpton Hotel & Restaurant Group, LLC (Data Breach)</i> | N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-05387 |

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| <i>Stahl v. Bank of the West</i> | Sup. Ct. Cal., No. BC673397 |
| <i>37 Besen Parkway, LLC v. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)</i> | S.D.N.Y., No. 15-cv-09924 |
| <i>Tashica Fulton-Green et al. v. Accolade, Inc.</i> | E.D. Pa., No. 2:18-cv-00274 |
| <i>In re Community Health Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i> | N.D. Ala., MDL No. 2595, No. 2:15-cv-00222 |
| <i>Al's Pals Pet Card, LLC et al. v. Woodforest National Bank, N.A. et al.</i> | S.D. Tex., No. 4:17-cv-03852 |
| <i>Cowen v. Lenny & Larry's Inc.</i> | N.D. Ill., No. 1:17-cv-01530 |
| <i>Martin v. Trott (MI - Foreclosure)</i> | E.D. Mich., No. 2:15-cv-12838 |
| <i>Knapper v. Cox Communications, Inc. (TCPA)</i> | D. Ariz., No. 2:17-cv-00913 |
| <i>Dipuglia v. US Coachways, Inc. (TCPA)</i> | S.D. Fla., No. 1:17-cv-23006 |
| <i>Abante Rooter and Plumbing v. Pivotal Payments Inc., d/b/a/ Capital Processing Network and CPN (TCPA)</i> | N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-05486 |
| <i>First Impressions Salon, Inc. et al. v. National Milk Producers Federation et al.</i> | S.D. Ill., No. 3:13-cv-00454 |
| <i>Raffin v. Medicredit, Inc. et al.</i> | C.D. Cal., No. 15-cv-04912 |
| <i>Gergetz v. Telenav, Inc. (TCPA)</i> | N.D. Cal., No. 5:16-cv-04261 |
| <i>Ajose et al. v. Interline Brands Inc. (Plumbing Fixtures)</i> | M.D. Tenn., No. 3:14-cv-01707 |
| <i>Underwood v. Kohl's Department Stores, Inc. et al.</i> | E.D. Pa., No. 2:15-cv-00730 |
| <i>Surrett et al. v. Western Culinary Institute et al.</i> | Ore. Cir., Ct. Cnty. of Multnomah, No. 0803-03530 |
| <i>Watson v. Bank of America Corporation et al.;</i> <i>Bancroft-Snell et al. v. Visa Canada Corporation et al.;</i> <i>Bakopoulos v. Visa Canada Corporation et al.;</i> <i>Macaronies Hair Club and Laser Center Inc. operating as Fuze Salon v. BofA Canada Bank et al.;</i> <i>Hello Baby Equipment Inc. v. BofA Canada Bank and others (Visa and Mastercard Canadian Interchange Fees)</i> | Sup. Ct. of B.C., No. VLC-S-S-112003; Ontario Sup. Ct., No. CV-11-426591; Sup. Ct. of Quebec, No. 500-06-00549-101; Ct. of QB of Alberta, No. 1203-18531; Ct. of QB of Saskatchewan, No. 133 of 2013 |
| <i>In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (OEMs – BMW, Mazda, Subaru, and Toyota)</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599 |
| <i>Vergara et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc. (TCPA)</i> | N.D. Ill., No. 1:15-cv-06972 |
| <i>In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (OEMs – Honda and Nissan)</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599 |
| <i>In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (OEM – Ford)</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599 |
| <i>Poseidon Concepts Corp. et al. (Canadian Securities Litigation)</i> | Ct. of QB of Alberta, No. 1301-04364 |
| <i>Callaway v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC (Seat Heaters)</i> | C.D. Cal., No. 8:14-cv-02011 |
| <i>Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company et al.</i> | S.D. Ill., No. 3:12-cv-00660 |

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| <i>Farrell v. Bank of America, N.A. (Overdraft)</i> | S.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-00492 |
| <i>In re Windsor Wood Clad Window Products Liability Litigation</i> | E.D. Wis., MDL No. 2688, No. 16-md-02688 |
| <i>Wallace et al. v. Monier Lifetile LLC et al.</i> | Sup. Ct. Cal., No. SCV-16410 |
| <i>In re Parking Heaters Antitrust Litigation</i> | E.D.N.Y., No. 15-MC-00940 |
| <i>Pantelyat et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. et al. (Overdraft / Uber)</i> | S.D.N.Y., No. 16-cv-08964 |
| <i>Falco et al. v. Nissan North America, Inc. et al. (Engine – CA & WA)</i> | C.D. Cal., No. 2:13-cv-00686 |
| <i>Alaska Electrical Pension Fund et al. v. Bank of America N.A. et al. (ISDAfix Instruments)</i> | S.D.N.Y., No. 14-cv-07126 |
| <i>Larson v. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)</i> | Sup. Ct. Cal., No. RG16813803 |
| <i>Larey v. Allstate Property and Casualty Insurance Company</i> | W.D. Kan., No. 4:14-cv-04008 |
| <i>Orlander v. Staples, Inc.</i> | S.D.N.Y., No. 13-cv-00703 |
| <i>Masson v. Tallahassee Dodge Chrysler Jeep, LLC (TCPA)</i> | S.D. Fla., No. 1:17-cv-22967 |
| <i>Gordon et al. v. Amadeus IT Group, S.A. et al.</i> | S.D.N.Y., No. 1:15-cv-05457 |
| <i>Alexander M. Rattner v. Tribe App., Inc., and Kenneth Horsley v. Tribe App., Inc.</i> | S.D. Fla., Nos. 1:17-cv-21344 & 1:14-cv-02311 |
| <i>Sobiech v. U.S. Gas & Electric, Inc., i/t/d/b/a Pennsylvania Gas & Electric et al.</i> | E.D. Pa., No. 2:14-cv-04464 |
| <i>Mahoney v. TT of Pine Ridge, Inc.</i> | S.D. Fla., No. 9:17-cv-80029 |
| <i>Ma et al. v. Harmless Harvest Inc. (Coconut Water)</i> | E.D.N.Y., No. 2:16-cv-07102 |
| <i>Reilly v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.</i> | S.D. Fla., No. 1:15-cv-23425 |
| <i>The Financial Oversight and Management Board for Puerto Rico as representative of Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (“PREPA”) (Bankruptcy)</i> | D. Puerto Rico, No. 17-cv-04780 |
| <i>In re Syngenta Litigation</i> | 4th Jud. Dist. Minn., No. 27-cv-15-3785 |
| <i>T.A.N. v. PNI Digital Media, Inc.</i> | S.D. Ga., No. 2:16-cv-00132 |
| <i>Lewis v. Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation (n/k/a United States Tobacco Cooperative, Inc.)</i> | N.C. Gen. Ct. of Justice, Sup. Ct. Div., No. 05 CVS 188, No. 05 CVS 1938 |
| <i>McKnight et al. v. Uber Technologies, Inc. et al.</i> | N.D. Cal., No. 14-cv-05615 |
| <i>Gottlieb v. Citgo Petroleum Corporation (TCPA)</i> | S.D. Fla., No. 9:16-cv-81911 |
| <i>Farnham v. Caribou Coffee Company, Inc. (TCPA)</i> | W.D. Wis., No. 16-cv-00295 |
| <i>Jacobs et al. v. Huntington Bancshares Inc. et al. (FirstMerit Overdraft Fees)</i> | Ohio C.P., No. 11CV000090 |
| <i>Morton v. Greenbank (Overdraft Fees)</i> | 20th Jud. Dist. Tenn., No. 11-135-IV |

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| <i>Ratzlaff et al. v. BOKF, NA d/b/a Bank of Oklahoma et al.</i> (Overdraft Fees) | Dist. Ct. Okla., No. CJ-2015-00859 |
| <i>Klug v. Watts Regulator Company</i> (Product Liability) | D. Neb., No. 8:15-cv-00061 |
| <i>Bias v. Wells Fargo & Company et al.</i> (Broker's Price Opinions) | N.D. Cal., No. 4:12-cv-00664 |
| <i>Greater Chautauqua Federal Credit Union v. Kmart Corp. et al.</i> (Data Breach) | N.D. Ill., No. 1:15-cv-02228 |
| <i>Hawkins v. First Tennessee Bank, N.A. et al.</i> (Overdraft Fees) | 13th Jud. Cir. Tenn., No. CT-004085-11 |
| <i>In re Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation</i> (Bosch Settlement) | N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2672 |
| <i>In re HSBC Bank USA, N.A.</i> | Sup. Ct. N.Y., No. 650562/11 |
| <i>Glasko v. Independent Bank Corporation</i> (Overdraft Fees) | Cir. Ct. Mich., No. 13-009983 |
| <i>MSPA Claims 1, LLC v. IDS Property Casualty Insurance Company</i> | 11th Jud. Cir. Fla, No. 15-27940-CA-21 |
| <i>In re Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation</i> | N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2420, No. 4:13-md-02420 |
| <i>Chimeno-Buzzi v. Hollister Co. and Abercrombie & Fitch Co.</i> | S.D. Fla., No. 14-cv-23120 |
| <i>Small v. BOKF, N.A.</i> | D. Colo., No. 13-cv-01125 |
| <i>Forgione v. Webster Bank N.A.</i> (Overdraft Fees) | Sup. Ct. Conn., No. X10-UWY-cv-12-6015956-S |
| <i>Swift v. BancorpSouth Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | N.D. Fla., No. 1:10-cv-00090, as part of S.D. Fla, MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Whitton v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. et al.</i> <i>Gary, LLC v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. et al.</i> | D. Kan., No. 2:12-cv-02247 D. Kan., No. 2:13-cv-02634 |
| <i>In re Citrus Canker Litigation</i> | 11th Jud. Cir., Fla., No. 03-8255 CA 13 |
| <i>In re Caterpillar, Inc. C13 and C15 Engine Products Liability Litigation</i> | D.N.J., MDL No. 2540 |
| <i>In re Shop-Vac Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation</i> | M.D. Pa., MDL No. 2380 |
| <i>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.</i> | 27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599 |
| <i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. PPO Plus, L.L.C. et al.</i> | 27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 13-C-5380 |
| <i>Russell Minoru Ono v. Head Racquet Sports USA</i> | C.D. Cal., No. 2:13-cv-04222 |
| <i>Kerry T. Thibodeaux, M.D. (A Professional Medical Corporation) v. American Lifecare, Inc.</i> | 27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 13-C-3212 |
| <i>Gattinella v. Michael Kors (USA), Inc. et al.</i> | S.D.N.Y., No. 14-cv-05731 |
| <i>In re Energy Future Holdings Corp. et al.</i> (Asbestos Claims Bar Notice) | Bankr. D. Del., No. 14-10979 |
| <i>Dorothy Williams d/b/a Dot's Restaurant v. Waste Away Group, Inc.</i> | Cir. Ct., Lawrence Cnty., Ala., No. 42-cv-2012- 900001.00 |
| <i>Adkins et al. v. Nestlé Purina PetCare Company et al.</i> | N.D. Ill., No. 1:12-cv-02871 |

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| <i>Steen v. Capital One, N.A.</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | E.D. La., No. 2:10-cv-01505 and 1:10-cv-22058, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Childs et al. v. Synovus Bank et al.</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Kota of Sarasota, Inc. v. Waste Management Inc. of Florida</i> | 12th Jud. Cir. Ct., Sarasota Cnty., Fla., No. 2011-CA-008020NC |
| <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</i> , as part of <i>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 |
| <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 |
| <i>Wong et al. v. Alacer Corp. (Emergen-C)</i> | Sup. Ct. Cal., No. CGC-12-519221 |
| <i>Mello et al. v. Susquehanna Bank</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>In re Plasma-Derivative Protein Therapies Antitrust Litigation</i> | N.D. Ill., No. 09-cv-07666 |
| <i>Simpson v. Citizens Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i> | E.D. Mich., No. 2:12-cv-10267 |
| <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 |
| <i>Simmons v. Comerica Bank, N.A.</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>McGann et al., v. Schnuck Markets, Inc. (Data Breach)</i> | Mo. Cir. Ct., No. 1322-CC00800 |
| <i>Rose v. Bank of America Corporation et al. (TCPA)</i> | N.D. Cal., Nos. 5:11-cv-02390 & 5:12-cv-00400 |
| <i>Johnson v. Community Bank, N.A. et al. (Overdraft Fees)</i> | M.D. Pa., No. 3:12-cv-01405 |
| <i>National Trucking Financial Reclamation Services, LLC et al. v. Pilot Corporation et al.</i> | E.D. Ark., No. 4:13-cv-00250 |
| <i>Price v. BP Products North America</i> | N.D. Ill., No. 12-cv-06799 |
| <i>Yarger v. ING Bank</i> | D. Del., No. 11-154-LPS |
| <i>Glube et al. v. Pella Corporation et al. (Building Products)</i> | Ont. Super. Ct., No. CV-11-4322294-00CP |
| <i>Miner v. Philip Morris Companies, Inc. et al. (Light Cigarettes)</i> | Ark. Cir. Ct., No. 60CV03-4661 |
| <i>Fontaine v. Attorney General of Canada (Mistassini Hostels Residential Schools)</i> | Qué. Super. Ct., No. 500-06-000293-056 & No. 550-06-000021-056 |

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| <i>Williams v. SIF Consultants of Louisiana, Inc. et al.</i> | 27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5244-C |
| <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 |
| <i>Casayuran v. PNC Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Anderson v. Compass Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Eno v. M & I Marshall & Ilsley Bank as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Blahut v. Harris, N.A., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>In re Zurn Pex Plumbing Products Liability Litigation</i> | D. Minn., MDL No. 1958, No. 08-md-1958 |
| <i>Saltzman v. Pella Corporation (Building Products)</i> | N.D. Ill., No. 06-cv-04481 |
| <i>In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation (Mastercard & Visa)</i> | E.D.N.Y., MDL No. 1720, No. 05-md-01720 |
| <i>RBS v. Citizens Financial Group, Inc., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Gessele et al. v. Jack in the Box, Inc.</i> | D. Ore., No. 3:10-cv-00960 |
| <i>Vodanovich v. Boh Brothers Construction (Hurricane Katrina Levee Breaches)</i> | E.D. La., No. 05-cv-04191 |
| <i>Marolda v. Symantec Corporation (Software Upgrades)</i> | N.D. Cal., No. 3:08-cv-05701 |
| <i>In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Medical Benefits Settlement)</i> | E.D. La., MDL No. 2179 |
| <i>In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Economic & Property Damages Settlement)</i> | E.D. La., MDL No. 2179 |
| <i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. FairPay Solutions</i> | 27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599-C |
| <i>Fontaine v. Attorney General of Canada (Stirland Lake and Cristal Lake Residential Schools)</i> | Ont. Super. Ct., No. 00-cv-192059 CP |
| <i>Nelson v. Rabobank, N.A. (Overdraft Fees)</i> | Sup. Ct. Cal., No. RIC 1101391 |
| <i>Case v. Bank of Oklahoma, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Harris v. Associated Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Wolfgeher v. Commerce Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>McKinley v. Great Western Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Lawson v. BancorpSouth (Overdraft Fees)</i> | W.D. Ark., No. 1:12-cv-01016 |
| <i>LaCour v. Whitney Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i> | M.D. Fla., No. 8:11-cv-01896 |
| <i>Gwiazdowski v. County of Chester (Prisoner Strip Search)</i> | E.D. Pa., No. 2:08-cv-04463 |

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| <i>Williams v. S.I.F. Consultants</i> (CorVel Corporation) | 27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5244-C |
| <i>Sachar v. Iberiabank Corporation</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc.</i> (SIF Consultants) | 27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B |
| <i>Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc.</i> (Risk Management) | 27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B |
| <i>Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc.</i> (Hammerman) | 27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B |
| <i>Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc.</i> (First Health) | 14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417 |
| <i>Delandro v. County of Allegheny</i> (Prisoner Strip Search) | W.D. Pa., No. 2:06-cv-00927 |
| <i>Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A.</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i> | D. Conn, No. 3:10-cv-01448, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036 |
| <i>Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers</i> (Defective Drywall) | Ga. Super. Ct., No. SU10-cv-2267B |
| <i>Trombley v. National City Bank</i> , as part of <i>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</i> (Overdraft Fees) | N.D. Ill., No. 1:09-cv-06655 |
| <i>Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc.</i> (Text Messaging) | N.D. Cal., No. 06-cv-02893 |
| <i>Coyle v. Hornell Brewing Co.</i> (Arizona Iced Tea) | D.N.J., No. 08-cv-02797 |
| <i>Holk v. Snapple Beverage Corporation</i> | D.N.J., No. 3:07-cv-03018 |
| <i>In re Heartland Data Payment System Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i> | S.D. Tex., MDL No. 2046 |
| <i>Weiner v. Snapple Beverage Corporation</i> | S.D.N.Y., No. 07-cv-08742 |
| <i>Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc.</i> (Cambridge) | 14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417 |
| <i>Miller v. Basic Research, LLC</i> (Weight-loss Supplement) | D. Utah, No. 2:07-cv-00871 |
| <i>In re Countrywide Customer Data Breach Litigation</i> | W.D. Ky., MDL No. 1998 |
| <i>Boone v. City of Philadelphia</i> (Prisoner Strip Search) | E.D. Pa., No. 05-cv-01851 |
| <i>Little v. Kia Motors America, Inc.</i> (Braking Systems) | N.J. Super. Ct., No. UNN-L-0800-01 |
| <i>Opelousas Trust Authority v. Summit Consulting</i> | 27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 07-C-3737-B |
| <i>Steele v. Pergo</i> (Flooring Products) | D. Ore., No. 07-cv-01493 |
| <i>Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co.</i> (Long Term Care Insurance) | N.D. Ohio, No. 5:07-cv-02580 |
| <i>Dolen v. ABN AMRO Bank N.V.</i> (Callable CD's) | 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 |

Attachment 2

Purchasers of Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seats in the United States between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2022 may be eligible to receive benefits from a class action settlement

PR Newswire / City, State / Month DD, 20XX

A \$3.5 million settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Evenflo Co., Inc. (“Evenflo” or “Defendant”). Plaintiffs assert that Evenflo misled consumers into purchasing its “Big Kid” booster seats by labeling and advertising “Big Kid” booster seats as: “side impact tested” and safe for children weighing 30 pounds or more. Evenflo denies that the labeling and advertising for its “Big Kid” booster seats was misleading and denies any wrongdoing or liability. Instead of continuing to litigate the claim in court, the parties have agreed to a class action settlement to avoid the risk, cost, and time of continuing the lawsuit.

Who is Included in the Settlement? You are a Settlement Class Member entitled to receive benefits under the Settlement if the following Settlement Class definition applies to you: all Persons in the United States, including the District of Columbia and any U.S. Territories (including without limitation Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) who purchased an Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat in the United States during the Class Period. The “Class Period” includes purchases between January 1, 2008 and December 31, 2022.

What does the Settlement Provide? If you are a Settlement Class Member, you may file a Claim Form online or by mail **postmarked** by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, to receive the following Settlement benefits for each seat you claim. **The maximum number of seats you can claim on your Claim Form is two (2) seats.**

1. **Cash Payment** – A pro rata share (a legal term meaning an equal share) payment of the Net Settlement Fund for each Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat claimed; **and**
2. **Evenflo Credit** – A \$25 credit toward the purchase of Evenflo products directly from Evenflo at www.evenflo.com, subject to certain terms and conditions for each Evenflo “Big Kid” booster seat claimed.

Claim Forms can be submitted online at www.xxxxxxxx.com.

Informational Noticing. In addition, Evenflo will: 1) provide informational noticing regarding the Minimum Weight for the Safe Use of the Big Kid Belt-Positioning Booster Seat and the Side-Impact Testing Performed on the Big Kid Belt-Positioning Booster Seat; 2) conform its marketing of belt-positioning booster seats regarding child weight recommendations to comply with federal regulations established by NHTSA, among other changes; and 3) post an educational video about transitioning a child from a front-facing harnessed car seat with a tether to a booster seat.

What are My Other Options? If you do not want a cash payment and a credit for Evenflo products, and you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must opt-out of the Settlement with your written opt-out **postmarked** by **MONTH DD, 20YY**. If you do not opt-out, you will give up the right to sue and will release Evenflo and the Released Parties about the legal claims that are released by the Settlement.

If you do not opt-out, you may object to the Settlement by **MONTH DD, 20YY**. The Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website explains how to opt-out or object. If you do nothing, you will get no cash payment and a credit for Evenflo products, and you will be bound by the Settlement and any judgments and orders.

Final Approval Hearing. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **Month DD, 20YY**, to determine whether to approve the Settlement as fair, reasonable, and adequate and decide Settlement Class Counsel's Fee Award and the Service Awards to the Class Representatives. If there are objections, the Court will consider them. If you submit a timely, written objection, and you would like to speak at the hearing, you must indicate in your written objection that you would wish to speak at the Final Approval Hearing to object to the Settlement. You may also hire your own lawyer at your own expense, to appear or speak for you at the hearing following the requirements provided in the Long Form Notice.

This notice is a summary. Learn more about the Settlement at www.xxxxxxxxxxxx.com, or by calling toll free 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX.

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SOURCE// United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts

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