UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE: GREYLOCK MCKINNON ASSOCIATES DATA SECURITY INCIDENT LITIGAITON	CASE NO. 1:24-CV-10797 **CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION**

MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND APPLICATION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES, COSTS, AND SERVICE AWARD

Plaintiffs[1] and Class Counsel submit this memorandum of law supporting their Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Application for Attorney's Fees, Costs, and Service Awards.

I. INTRODUCTION

On January 31, 2025, this Court preliminarily approved the Settlement (D.E. 48), which provides for substantial Settlement Class benefits, including: (1) a non-reversionary $600,000.00 Settlement Fund, from which Damages Settlement Class Members with Valid Claims will receive cash compensation and Credit Monitoring; and (2) valuable injunctive relief of comprehensive security measures, which have a cost of at least $195,000.00. The Settlement Fund will also be used to pay all Settlement Administration Costs, any Court-awarded attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel, and any Court-awarded Service Awards to the Class Representatives. Plaintiffs now seek Final Approval of the Settlement and Class Counsel's Application for Attorney's Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. With no opt-outs or objections, the Settlement meets all the criteria for Final Approval. The overwhelmingly positive response from the Settlement Class affirms the Court's initial conclusion that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate; thus, the Motion for Final Approval should be granted.

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On or about May 30, 2023, Defendant discovered suspicious activity related to certain of its computer systems. Consolidated Class Action Complaint ("CAC") (D.E. 20) ¶ 38. Defendant launched an investigation and determined there was unauthorized access and/or acquisition by cybercriminals of certain files and folders within Defendant's network. *Id*. Following an extensive review, Defendant ascertained the Private Information (i.e., names, Social Security numbers,

[1] All capitalized terms herein shall have the same meaning as those defined in Section II of the Settlement Agreement and Releases, which is attached as ***Exhibit A***.

Medicare Health Insurance Claim Numbers, medical information and/or health insurance information) of its clients and their clients/customers may have been affected by the Data Incident. *Id*. On February 7, 2024, Defendant began notifying by letter individuals who may have had their Personal Information impacted in the Data Incident. *Id*.

Beginning on March 27, 2024, numerous plaintiffs brought class action lawsuits against Defendant arising from the Data Incident. On April 30, 2024, they moved to consolidate, which the Court granted on May 17, 2024. Also, on May 6, 2024, the plaintiffs moved to appoint Raina Borrelli and Jeff Ostrow as Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel, which the Court granted on June 27, 2024. D.E. 14-15, 24-25.

On June 17, 2024, Plaintiffs filed a CAC against Defendant, alleging claims for negligence, negligence *per se*, breach of third-party beneficiary contract, unjust enrichment, invasion of privacy, violation of California's Consumer Records Act, California's Unfair Competition Law, California's Consumer Privacy Act, New Jersey's Customer Security Breach Disclosure Act, and New Jersey's Consumer Fraud Act, all arising out of the Data Incident. D.E. 20.

On or around June 2024, the Parties began settlement discussions to explore an early resolution. Joint Declaration of Class Counsel ("JD") ¶ 5, attached as ***Exhibit B***. During the Parties' settlement discussions, Defendant produced informal discovery necessary to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Plaintiffs' claims, including information about the size and scope of the Data Incident and Defendant's response thereto. *Id.* Over the following months, the Parties' counsel conducted multiple rounds of arms' length negotiations before agreeing on the terms of the Settlement on or around October 28, 2024. *Id.* ¶¶ 8-9.

On January 29, 2025, the Parties executed the Agreement and Plaintiffs moved for Preliminary Approval. D.E. 46, 46-1. The Court entered a Preliminary Approval Order on January

31, 2025, which the Parties sought to amend, and the Court granted on May 15, 2025. *See* D.E. 48, 58, 60. This Motion follows.

III. SUMMARY OF THE SETTLEMENT AND BENEFITS

a. Settlement Class - The Settlement Class consists of:

> The **Damages Settlement Class** means all individuals residing in the United States whose Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident and who were mailed notice of the Data Incident by the Defendant or its designee prior to May 1, 2025.
>
> The **Injunctive Relief Settlement Class** means all individuals residing in the United States whose Private Information was affected by the Data Incident

SA ¶¶ 33, 45 (as amended, *see* D.E. 61). The Settlement Class specifically excludes: (1) the judges presiding over this Action, and members of their direct families; (2) the Defendant, its subsidiaries, parent companies, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest, and its current or former officers and directors; and (3) Settlement Class Members who submit a valid Request for Exclusion prior to the Opt-Out Deadline. SA ¶¶ 33, 45.

b. Settlement Consideration

1. Damages Settlement Class - If approved, the Settlement requires Defendant to create a non-reversionary common $600,000.00 Settlement Fund for the Damages Settlement Class that will be used to pay (1) Cash Payments (Cash Payment A and/or Cash Payment B) and Credit Monitoring for Damages Settlement Class Members; (2) Service Awards for Class Representatives; (3) any attorneys' fees and costs; and (4) Settlement Administration Costs. *Id*. ¶¶ 69, 73. Damages Settlement Class Members also receive the Injunctive Relief described below.

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses – Each Damages Settlement Class Member may submit a Claim for up to $10,000.00 upon presentment of Documented Losses related to the Data Incident. *Id*. ¶¶ 37, 76(a). To receive Cash Payment A, Damages Settlement Class Members must

elect Cash Payment A on the Claim Form, attesting under penalty of perjury to incurring Documented Losses, and submit reasonable documentation in support thereof. *Id*. ¶ 76(a).

Cash Payment B – Pro Rata Cash Payment - In addition to Cash Payment A, Damages Settlement Class Members may also elect to receive Cash Payment B, which is a *pro rata* share of all cash remaining in the Net Settlement Fund after payment of claims for Cash Payment A and for Credit Monitoring, attorney's fees and costs awarded to Class Counsel and Settlement Administration Costs. *Id*. ¶ 76(b). The amount of the payment will be based upon the amount remaining in the Net Settlement Fund after these payments and the number of Damages Settlement Class Members who make Valid Claims for Cash Payment B. *Id*.

Credit Monitoring - Damages Settlement Class Members may claim one year of credit monitoring services, regardless of their claim(s) for other benefits. *Id*. ¶¶ 29, 76(c).

2. Injunctive Relief Settlement Class - Defendant has implemented and agreed to maintain data security measures—including Mimecast, CrowdStrike, Microsoft BitLocker, multi-factor authentication, upgraded routers, updated password policy, updated security for VPN access, and annual penetration testing—for three years, costing at least $195,000.00, which will be paid for by Defendant separate from the Settlement Fund. SA ¶ 77. These measures provide substantial value to the Settlement Class. *Id*.

IV. NOTICE PROGRAM, CLAIMS PROCESS, OPT-OUTS AND OBJECTIONS

a. Notice Program - After this Court entered the Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Administrator—with the help of the Parties—successfully disseminated Notice to the Settlement Class. As of May 22, 2025, a Postcard Notice was delivered to 20,605 of the 20,829 unique, identified Damages Settlement Class members, which equates to a direct notice reach rate of 98.9% of the Settlement Class. Declaration of Settlement Administrator ("Admin. Decl.") ¶ 28, attached as ***Exhibit C***. Specifically, the Settlement Administrator sent Postcard Notice to 20,802 Settlement

Class members on March 3, 2025, and to 19 Settlement Class members on May 8, 2025. *Id.* ¶ 24. Any Postcard Notices returned as undeliverable were re-mailed to any new address available through USPS information, or to better addresses that were found using a third-party address lookup service. *Id.* ¶ 26. As of May 22, 2025, the Settlement Administrator has remailed 340 Postcard Notices. *Id.* Additionally, a Long Form Notice and Claim Form ("Claim Package") were mailed to all persons who requested one via the toll-free telephone number or other means. *Id.* ¶ 27. As of May 22, 2025, the Settlement Administrator has mailed five Claim Packages as a result of such requests. *Id.*

Pursuant to the Notice Program, relevant documents, including the Settlement Agreement, Amendment to Settlement Agreement, Complaint, Answer to the Complaint, Preliminary Approval Order and amendment thereto, Long Form Notice, and Claim Form, were posted to the Settlement Website, www.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com. *Id.* ¶ 29. The Settlement Website went live on March 3, 2025, and contains information about the Settlement (e.g., relevant dates, answers to frequently asked questions, instructions for opting-out, objecting, or submitting a Claim Form, and Settlement Administrator contact information). *Id.* As of May 22, 2025, there have been 440 unique visitor sessions to the Settlement Website, and 1,378 web pages have been presented. *Id.* Also, on March 3, 2025, the Settlement Administrator established an automated toll-free telephone number that allows callers to learn more about the Settlement in the form of recorded answers to frequently asked questions and request a Claim Package be mailed to them. *Id.* ¶ 30. It is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. *Id.* As of March 22, 2025, there have been 54 calls to the toll-free number (i.e., 165 minutes of use). *Id.*

b. Claims Process - The timing of the Claims Process was structured to ensure that all Settlement Class members had adequate time to review the terms of the Settlement, compile documents supporting their Claim, and decide whether to submit a Claim, opt-out of, or object to

the Settlement. A Settlement Class Member may submit a Claim even if objecting. The Claims Process is straightforward, and Settlement Class Members can submit Claims either through the Settlement Website or by hard copy mailed to the Settlement Administrator. Admin. Decl. ¶ 33. As of May 22, 2025, the Settlement Administrator has received 673 Claim Forms (87 online and 586 paper). *Id.* ¶ 34. Settlement Class members continue to submit Claim Forms and may do so until June 9, 2025. *Id.* Claim Form submissions are still subject to final audits, including the full assessment of each Claim's validity and a review for duplicate submissions. *Id.* Class Counsel will update the Court at the Final Approval Hearing as to the number of Claims.

c. Opt-Outs and Objections - The Objection and Opt-Out Periods end on June 9, 2025. *Id.* ¶ 32. As of May 22, 2025, the Settlement Administrator has received no requests for exclusions and is aware of no objections to the Settlement. *Id.*

d. Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards - Plaintiffs request an attorneys' fee award of $200,000.00 (i.e., 33.33% of the total Settlement Fund) and reimbursement of costs in the amount of $5,177.12. SA ¶ 110; JD ¶¶ 30, 39. Plaintiffs also request Service Awards in the amount of $2,500.00 for each Class Representative. SA ¶ 109.

V. THE COURT SHOULD FINALLY APPROVE THE SETTLEMENT

a. The Settlement is Fair, Reasonable, and Adequate - This Court previously determined it was likely to find the Settlement negotiated by the Parties is fair, reasonable, and adequate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23. D.E. 48 ¶ 7. In making this determination, the Court considered the fact that the Settlement is the product of arm's-length negotiations conducted by experienced and knowledgeable counsel, the current posture of the Action, the benefits of the Settlement to the Settlement Class, and the risk and benefits of continuing litigation to the Settling Parties and the Settlement Class. *Id.* The Court should now finally determine the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and enter Final Approval.

1. Standard for Final Approval - Across many courts, but particularly in the First Circuit, approval of a class action settlement is a staged process. *See Manual for Complex Litigation* (Fourth) § 21.632 (2015). First, the court determines whether the proposed settlement should be preliminarily approved, and notice of the settlement distributed to the proposed settlement class, which this Court has already done in this Action. *See* D.E. 48. Then, after considering any objections received from settlement class members, the court determines whether to grant final approval of the proposed settlement.

The established standard for final approval is whether a proposed settlement is "fair, reasonable, and adequate." *Jean-Pierre v. J&L Cable TV Servs., Inc.*, 538 F. Supp. 3d 208, 212 13 (D. Mass. 2021). The court should conduct such a determination "within the context of the public policy favoring settlement." *Hill v. State St. Corp.*, U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2166 (D. Mass. Jan. 8, 2015). As such, "[w]here the parties negotiated at arm's length and conducted sufficient discovery, the district court must presume the settlement is reasonable." *Robinson v. National Student Clearinghouse*, 14 F.4th 56, 59 (1st Cir. 2021) (internal quotations omitted). Further, "the district court enjoys considerable range in approving or disapproving a class action settlement, given the generality of the standard and the need to balance [the settlement's] benefits and costs." *Id.* (internal quotations omitted). The factors the court must ultimately consider in determining if the class action settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate include:

> (A) the class representatives and class counsel have adequately represented the class; (B) the proposal was negotiated at arm's length; (C) the relief provided for the class is adequate, taking into account: (i) the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal; (ii) the effectiveness of any proposed method of distributing relief to the class, including the method of processing class-member claims; (iii) the terms of any proposed award of attorney's fees, including timing of payment; and (iv) any agreement required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(3); and (D) the proposal treats class members equitably relative to each other.

See Jean-Pierre, 538 F. Supp. 3d at 212–13 (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2)). Considering these factors, the Settlement warrant Final Approval.

2. The Presumption in Favor of Reasonableness Applies Here - The Settlement was the product of multiple rounds of arm's-length negotiations over several months. JD ¶ 5. During the Parties' settlement discussions, Defendant produced informal discovery necessary to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Plaintiffs' claims, including information about the size and scope of the Data Incident and Defendant's response thereto. *Id.* As such, the Settlement is the product of serious, informed, non-collusive negotiations between the Parties. *See also Robinson*, 14 F.4th at 59 (affirming settlement approval where parties engaged in pre-mediation discovery and negotiated settlement shortly after filing the action); *see also Carter v. Vivendi Ticketing United States LLC*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 210744, at *15 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 30, 2023) (approving early settlement in data breach case reached after informal discovery and collection of publicly available information).

In reaching this resolution, Class Counsel was also able to utilize their significant experience in class action litigation, having negotiated hundreds of class action settlements (including dozens of complex data breach settlements). JD ¶ 2 and Exs. 1-2 thereto. Through its investigation and experience, Class Counsel fully evaluated whether "Plaintiffs' claims would be dismissed before trial, the amount Plaintiffs might receive at trial, the number and novelty of the complex issues, the risk that Plaintiffs would receive less than the Settlement Relief or take nothing, and the risk of a reversal of any judgment in favor of the Plaintiffs." *In re Prudential Ins. Co. of Am. SGLI/VGLI Contract Litig.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 170100, at *11 (D. Mass. Dec. 9, 2024); *Carter*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 210744 at *15 ("With all that information, the parties were able to realistically value the scope of Defendant's potential liability and assess the costs, risks, and delay of continuing to litigate.").

3. The Relief Obtained is More than Fair, Reasonable, and Adequate - Plaintiffs and Class Counsel obtained a strong result for the Settlement Class. JD ¶ 8. In addition to obtaining injunctive relief for Settlement Class Members, the $600,000.00 Settlement for 20,829 Damages Settlement Class members (i.e., approximately $29.80 per person[2]), is in line with or exceeds other settlements in cases involving data breaches. The instant Settlement compares very favorably to other similar common fund data breach settlements from around the country:

Case Name	Class Members	Settlement Amount	Per Person
Rossi, et al. v. Claire's Stores, Inc., et al., No. 1:20-cv-05090 (N.D. Ill.)	Approx. 60,842	$350,000.00	$5.75
Marshall v. Lamoille Health Partners, Inc., No. 2:22-cv-00166-wks (D. Vt.)	59,381	$540,000.00	$9.09
Lutz et al. v. Electromed Inc., No. 0:21-cv-02198-KMM-DTS (D. Minn.)	47,429	$825,000.00	$17.39
May et al. v. Five Guys Enterprises LLC, No. 1:23-cv-00029-CMH-JFA (E.D. Va.)	37,922	$700,000.00	$18.46
James et al. v. DAVACO Inc., et al., No. 3:21-cv-02318-M (N.D. Tex.)	14,193	$540,000.00	$38.05

Further, the Settlement will provide real monetary benefits to Damages Settlement Class Members including: (1) a Cash Payment for up to $10,000.00 upon presentment of Documented Losses related to the Data Incident; (2) a Cash Payment comprised of a *pro rata* share of all cash remaining in the Net Settlement Fund; and (3) the ability to elect Credit Monitoring. SA ¶ 76.

[2] Given the average claims rates in data breach cases (1-3%), the actual amounts claimants receive greatly exceed the per person calculation, providing a useful benchmark when comparing cases.

As outlined in the Motion for Preliminary Approval, Plaintiffs faced significant risks and costs should they have continued to litigate the Action. First, the Court might not certify a class. JD ¶ 9. "Data breach cases . . . are particularly risky, expensive and complex" due at least in part to the cutting-edge, innovative nature of data breach litigation and the rapidly evolving law. *Gordon v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.*, No. 17-cv-01415- CMA-SKC, 2019 WL 6972701, at *1 (D. Colo. Dec. 16, 2019); *see also In re Equifax Inc. Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, No. 17-MD-2800, 2020 WL 256132, *15 (N.D. Ga. Mar. 17, 2020) (in data breach cases"[t]he law . . . remains uncertain and the applicable legal principles have continued to evolve"). Thus, data breach cases generally face substantial class certification hurdles. *See, e.g., In re Blackbaud, Inc., Customer Data Breach Litigation*, No. 3:20-mn-02972-JFA, 2024 WL 21555221 (D.S.C. May 14, 2024) (denying class certification in a data breach action after concluding proposed classes were not ascertainable); *In re TJX Cos. Retail Sec. Breach Litig.*, 246 F.R.D. 389 (D. Mass. 2007) (denying class certification in cybersecurity incident class action litigation). Maintaining class certification is often an equally challenging hurdle. *See e.g., Marriott Int'l Inc. Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, 78 F.4th 677 (4th Cir. Aug. 18, 2023) (decertifying classes).

Second, Plaintiffs' claims might not have survived, or survived in full, on a class-wide basis after a motion to dismiss, motion for summary judgment, and/or *Daubert* motions on damages methodologies, among other motions. JD ¶¶ 13, 43. To the extent the law has gradually accepted this relatively new type of litigation, the path to a class-wide monetary judgment remains unpaved, particularly concerning damages. *See, e.g., Southern Independent Bank v. Fred's, Inc.*, No. 2:15-CV-799-WKW, 2019 WL 1179396, at *8 (M.D. Ala. Mar. 13, 2019) (causation not satisfied for certification purposes in data breach class action). Indeed, the damages methodologies, while theoretically sound in Plaintiffs' view, remain untested in a disputed class certification setting and unproven in front of a jury.

Third, time was not on the Settlement Class members' side. While the Parties would be litigating the foregoing issues, potentially for years to come, Damages Settlement Class members would have been exposed to the ongoing risk of identity theft without the protection of Credit Monitoring offered by the instant Settlement. Thus, a reasonable settlement is more practical than facing the risks of no recovery at all after years of litigation. *Id.* ¶¶ 10-14. In contrast to the risk, cost, and delay posed by proceeding to trial, if it is approved, the Settlement will provide certain, substantial, and immediate relief to the Settlement Class. *Id.* ¶ 15. It ensures that Damages Settlement Class Members will receive guaranteed compensation now, provides them with access to valuable and useful Credit Monitoring services and other benefits that may not have been available at trial, and security measures to protect Settlement Class Member's data that may remain with the company. *Id.* Based on the foregoing, it is Class Counsel's well-informed opinion that, given the uncertainty and further substantial risk and expense of pursuing the Action through contested class certification proceedings, trial and appeal, the proposed Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class. *Id.* Plaintiffs likewise believe the Settlement is favorable to their fellow Settlement Class members. Accordingly, the substantial costs, risk, and delay of a trial and appeal support a finding that the proposed Settlement is adequate. *Id.*

Finally, the Settlement has received a positive reception from the Settlement Class. The 673 Claim Forms submitted thus far represent an approximate 3.23% claims rate, which exceeds the claims rates seen in most data breach class actions. *See, e.g., In re Wawa, Inc. Data Sec. Litig.*, No. 19-6019, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 65200 (E.D. Pa. Apr. 9, 2024) (2.56% claims rate "actually compares favorably to the claims rates in other data breach class actions"); *Carter*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 210744 at *15 (1.6% claims rate "is in line with claims rates in other data breach class action settlements" and collecting cases with claims rates between 0.83% and "about two

percent"). As such, the claims rate should be seen as a favorable sign that the Settlement Class approves of this Settlement. Likewise, out of 20,829 Damages Settlement Class Members, not one has lodged an objection or opted-out of the Settlement so far. Admin. Decl. ¶ 32. This clearly demonstrates the Settlement has received a very positive reception by the Settlement Class. The unanimous support for this Settlement reaffirms the Court's preliminary conclusion that the Settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate.

VI. Court Should Certify the Proposed Settlement Class

Settlement classes are routinely certified in data breach cases.[3] There is nothing unique about this Action that would counsel otherwise. This Court already conditionally certified the Settlement Class. D.E. 48 ¶ 2. Nothing has changed relative to the Rule 23 factors since Preliminary Approval. For the purposes of Settlement, the Settlement Class still satisfies numerosity and commonality, and Plaintiffs meet the requirements for typicality and adequacy. D.E. 46 at 15-16 (providing a detailed analysis of how the instant Settlement Class satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(a)). In addition, common issues predominate, and a class action settlement is the superior means by which to resolve class member claims. *Id.* at 16-17 (discussing how the instant Settlement Class meets the requirements of Rule 23(b)(3)). Moreover, Class Counsel have decades of combined experience vigorously litigating class actions, are well suited to advocate on behalf of the Settlement Class, and as the foregoing section shows a strong result was obtained for the Settlement Class. *See* JD, Exs. 1-2. For these reasons, the Court should finally certify the

[3] *See, e.g., Abubaker v. Dominion Dental USA, Inc.*, 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 252202 (E.D. Va. Nov. 19, 2021); *Hutton v. Nat'l Bd. of Examiners in Optometry, Inc.*, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 120558 (D. Md. July 15, 2019); *In re Equifax Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litig.*, l:17-md-2800-TWT, 2020 WL 256132 (N.D. Ga. March 17, 2020), *aff'd in relevant part* 999 F.3d 1247 (11th Cir. 2021), *cert. denied sub nom. Huang v. Spector*, 142 S. Ct. 431 (2021), and *cert denied sub nom. Watkins v. Spector*, 142 S. Ct. 765 (2022); *In re Anthem, Inc. Data Breach Litig.*, 327 F.R.D. 299 (N.D. Cal. 2018); *In re Marriott Int'l, Inc., Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, 341 F.R.D. 128, 172-74 (D. Md. 2022) (certifying certain statewide classes; Rule 23(f) appeal granted).

Settlement Class for settlement purposes, finally appoint Plaintiffs as Class Representatives, and finally approve Class Counsel's position.

VII. Notice to the Settlement Class Complied with Due Process and Rule 23

The Court previously approved the Notice Program and found it satisfied all requirements of due process and Rule 23. *See, e.g.*, Federal Judicial Center, "Judges' Class Action Notice and Claims Process Checklist and Plain Language Guide" (2010) (recognizing the effectiveness of notice that reaches between 70 and 95 percent of the class). The Notice Program, which provided the best notice practicable under the circumstances, has been successfully implemented and reached approximately 98.9% percent of the Settlement Class. *See* Admin Decl. ¶¶ 19, 28 ("In my experience, the reach of the Notice Program was consistent with other court-approved notice programs, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of due process"). The Settlement Website allowed visitors to download the Long Form Notice, the Claim Form, and Court documents such as the Complaint and full Agreement, as well as allowing them to submit Claims and address updates electronically, find answers to frequently asked questions, view important dates and deadlines, and contact the Settlement Administrator. *Id.* ¶ 29. The fact that the Settlement Website received at least 87 online claims shows its effectiveness.

VIII. APPLICATION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES, COSTS AND SERVICE AWARDS

a. The Requested Attorneys' Fees Award is Fair and Reasonable - When awarding attorneys' fees, the First Circuit follows the common fund doctrine. "Under that doctrine, "attorneys whose efforts lead to the creation of a fund for the benefit of the class are 'entitled to a reasonable attorney's fee from the fund as a whole.'" *In re Neurontin Mktg. & Sales Pracs. Litig.*, 58 F. Supp. 3d 167, 170 (D. Mass. 2014) (quoting *Boeing Co. v. Van Gemert*, 444 U.S. 472, 478, 100 S. Ct. 745, 62 L. Ed. 2d 676 (1980)); *Bezdek v. Vibram USA Inc.*, 79 F. Supp. 3d 324, 349 (D. Mass. 2015) ("Attorneys in a certified class action may be awarded reasonable fees and costs.").

In contingent fee cases such as this, the "percentage of the fund" approach is appropriate because it is easy to administer, reduces the possibilities of collateral disputes, enhances judicial efficiency, is less taxing on judicial resources, and "better approximates the workings of the marketplace." *In re Thirteen Appeals Arising out of the San Juan Dupont Plaza Hotel Fire Litig.*, 56 F.3d 295, 307 (1st Cir. 1995) (approving the percentage of fund approach as an acceptable method and recognizing "that use of the [percentage of fund] method in common fund cases is the prevailing praxis [with] . . . distinct advantages"); *see also Carlson v. Target Enter.*, 447 F. Supp. 3d 1, 3 (D. Mass Mar. 23, 2020) ("In the First Circuit, the percentage of fund methodology, . . . is favored and appropriate in common fund cases.").

Here, Plaintiffs seek Court approval of Class Counsel attorneys' fees of 33.33% of the cash Settlement Fund, which equals $200,000.00. Plaintiffs also seek reimbursement of litigation costs totaling $5,177.12. JD ¶ 39. This request is within the range of attorneys' fee requests that have been approved in this judicial district. *See Meaden et al. v. Harborone Bank*, Case No. 1:23-cv-10467-AK (D. Mass. Nov. 14, 2023) ("33.33% of the Settlement Fund is fair and reasonable in light of the nature of this case"); *Fiorentino v. Flosports, Inc.*, Case No. 1:22-cv-11502 (D. Mass. March 5, 2024) (awarding one-third of the settlement fund); *Klein, et al. v. Bain Capital Partners, LLC*, et al., 07-cv-12388-WGY (D. Mass. Feb. 2, 2015) (awarding 33.33% of settlement fund); *In re Relafen Antitrust Litig.*, 231 F.R.D. 52, 77-82 (D. Mass. Sept. 28, 2005) (same); *In re Solodyn Antitrust Litig.*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 244677, at *11 (D. Mass. July 18, 2018) (same); *In re Asacol Antitrust Litig.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 221904, at *18 (D. Mass. Dec. 7, 2017) (same); *In re Prograf Antitrust Litig.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 199792, 2015 WL 13908415, at *13-14 (D. Mass. May 20, 2015) (same); *see also Bacchi v. Mass. Mut. Life Ins. Co.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 184926, at *10 (D. Mass. Nov. 8, 2017) ("Although the First Circuit has not set a presumptive benchmark for percentage of fund awards, other courts in the Circuit have noted that such

benchmark has been between twenty to thirty-five percent."); *In re Neurontin Mktg. & Sales Practices Litig.*, 58 F. Supp. 3d 167, 172 (D. Mass. Nov. 10, 2014) ("[N]early two-thirds of class action fee awards based on the percentage method were between 25% and 35% of the common fund.").

In the Preliminary Approval Order, the Court already found Plaintiffs' intention to seek no more than 33.33% of the Settlement Fund in attorneys' fees as reasonable. D.E. 48 at 7 ("The terms of the Settlement…are preliminarily approved…as the Court will likely be able to find that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate"). The Court's determination that "the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate" includes Plaintiffs' intention to seek 33.33% for attorney's fees. *Id.* As Plaintiffs demonstrate below, Class Counsel's request is reasonable.

b. Relevant Factors in this District Support the Requested Fees Award - When determining the reasonableness of attorneys' fees, courts in this District generally consider "the size of the fund and number of persons benefitting from it; the skill, experience, and efficiency of class counsel; the complexity of the litigation and its duration; the risks involved with the litigation; the amount of time spent on the case by class counsel; awards in comparable cases; and public policy considerations." *Mongue v. Wheatleigh Corp.*, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 69928, at *13 (D. Mass. Apr. 16, 2024). Class Counsel employs those factors, and as shown below, they support the requested 33.33% fee as fair and reasonable.

1. Size of the Fund and the Number of Class Members Benefitted - Class Counsel secured a favorable $600,000.00 non-reversionary all cash common Settlement Fund. This amount equates to approximately $29.80 per Damages Settlement Class member, a number that as shown above meets or exceeds the results achieved in other recent data breach settlements.

In addition to the fund size, when looking at the quality of Class Counsel's representation courts typically find the absence or near absence of objections from the class to the attorneys' fees

request supports the reasonableness of those fees. *See Bezdek*, 79 F. Supp. 3d at 347 (observing the "overwhelmingly positive" reaction of the class, which yielded only 23 opt-outs and 3 objections); *In re Puerto Rico Cabotage Antitrust Litig.*, 815 F. Supp. 2d 448, 473 (D. P.R. Sept. 13, 2011) ("Three objections, with none of the three challenging the amount of the Settlements, out of a potential Class of 61,854, certainly weighs in favor of approval."); *Maley v. Del Global Techs. Corp.*, 186 F. Supp. 2d 358, 374 (S.D.N.Y. 2002) ("The reaction by members of the Class is entitled to great weight by the Court."). Here no Settlement Class Member has objected to Class Counsel's requested fee. Admin. Decl. ¶ 32. Moreover, the absence of opt-outs demonstrates the Settlement Class is pleased with the Settlement and takes no issue with Class Counsel receiving 33.33% of the Settlement Fund. While the Objection and Opt-Out Deadlines have not yet passed, the Settlement Class' reception thus far strongly suggests their approval of the Settlement and the proposed attorneys' fee award.

2. Class Counsel's Skill, Expertise, and Efficiency - In evaluating the skill and efficiency of class counsel, courts determine whether counsel, "had a sufficient understanding of the merits of the case in order to engage in informed negotiations, particularly where plaintiffs' counsel are skilled and experienced in consumer class action litigation[.]" *Bezdek*, 79 F. Supp. 3d at 348, aff'd, 809 F.3d 78 (1st Cir. 2015). Indeed, Class Counsel's skill and experience in complex class action litigation weigh in favor of the requested attorneys' fee award. Class Counsel's background and the background of the supporting attorneys and staff of Strauss Borrelli PLLC and Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A. demonstrate that Class Counsel is experienced in the highly specialized field of class action litigation – particularly data breach class action litigation – and are well-credentialed and equal to the difficult and novel tasks at hand. JD ¶ 2 and Exs. 1-2 thereto (listing qualifications of Class Counsel). Class Counsel's attorneys' fee request is commensurate with that experience, which was leveraged here to procure the Settlement via early resolution of the Action.

3. Complexity and Duration of the Litigation - Even though Class Counsel is confident Plaintiffs' claims would prevail at trial, they anticipated facing several challenges in prosecuting this Action, which led, in part, to the negotiations that culminated in this Settlement. JD ¶¶ 9-16. "Historically, data breach cases have had great difficulty in moving past the pleadings stage and receiving class certification." *Pfeiffer v. Radnet, Inc.*, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 125933, at *6-7 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 15, 2022). As a result, Settlement Class Members may never have secured relief, financial or otherwise, absent this Settlement, and would have otherwise endured lengthy, expensive, and arduous litigation, during which they would still be exposed to the risk of identity theft. Accordingly, the requested fee considers the novelty and complex nature of data breach class actions and appropriately compensates Class Counsel's ability to resolve this matter efficiently while recovering the maximum amount available to the Settlement Class in a timely manner.

4. Contingency and Risky Nature of Litigation - The uncertain nature of contingency fees requires counsel to assume more risk than in cases where compensation is based on billable hours. The risk involved in prosecuting a class action is an important consideration in determining an appropriate attorneys' fee award and is intended to recognize that cases taken on a contingent fee basis entail risk of non-payment for the attorneys who prosecute them. This factor also embodies an assumption that contingency work is entitled to greater compensation than non-contingency work. *In re Lupron Mktg. & Sales Practices Litig.*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17456, at *15 (D. Mass. Aug. 17, 2005). ("[m]any cases recognize that the risk assumed by an attorney is perhaps the foremost factor in determining an appropriate fee award").

Here, Class Counsel undertook this Action on a contingent basis, advancing costs and risking nonpayment. JD ¶ 26. They also have foregone the ability to devote time to other cases, all at the substantial risk it would yield no (or very little) recovery and leave them uncompensated. *Id.* ¶ 27. Despite these substantial risks, Class Counsel chose to represent Plaintiffs on a

contingency basis. *See Pfeiffer*, 2022 U.S. Dist. 125933, at *7 ("Because Class Counsel took this case on a contingency basis in a risky and still-developing area of law, this factor weighs in favor of the proposed attorneys' fee award."); *see also Brulee v. Dal Global Servs., LLC*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 211269, at *28 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 13, 2018) ("Attorneys are entitled to a larger fee award when their compensation is contingent in nature"). Because Class Counsel invested substantial time, effort, and resources into the litigation of this risky and uncertain case with no guarantee or promise of return on their investment, such a risk warrants an appropriate fee. *George v. Acad. Mortg. Corp.*, 369 F. Supp. 3d 1356, 1380 (N.D. Ga. Mar. 20, 2019) ("a contingency fee arrangement often justifies an increase in the award of attorney's fees.").

5. Class Counsel's Time and Lodestar are Reasonable - Class Counsel has devoted substantial time to efficiently prosecuting Plaintiffs' claims, resulting in a favorable outcome. They have invested a total of 152 hours, yielding a current lodestar of $107,941.00, with a lodestar multiplier of approximately 1.85, supporting the requested fee. *See* JD ¶¶ 32, 29, 30. *See, e.g., Mooney v. Domino's Pizza, Inc.*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 232959 (D. Mass. Jan. 23, 2018) (4.77 multiplier); *Gordan v. Mass. Mut. Life. Ins. Co.*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 195935 (D. Mass. Nov. 3, 2016) (3.66 multiplier); *New England Carpenters Health Ben. Fund, et al. v. First Databank, Inc.*, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 68419 (D. Mass. Aug. 3, 2009) (8.3 multiplier). Class Counsel will also spend an estimated 20 additional hours on the Final Approval Hearing and post-settlement tasks. JD ¶ 33. Courts generally defer to counsel's professional judgment on reasonable time spent. *See Moreno v. City of Sacramento*, 534 F.3d 1106, 1112 (9th Cir. 2008); *see also Rodriguez v. County of L.A.*, 96 F. Supp. 3d 1012, 1024 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 26, 2014) ("Courts generally accept the reasonableness of hours supported by declarations of counsel.").

6. Awards in Similar Cases - Courts across the country routinely award similar attorneys' fees in data breach class actions involving non-reversionary all cash settlement funds.

See, e.g., Kondo v. Creative Services, Inc., No. 1:22-cv-10438-DJC, (D. Mass. Sept. 7, 2023) (approving one-third of the fund); *Ford v. Takeda Pharms. U.S.A., Inc.*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 93286, at *8 (D. Mass. Mar. 31, 2023) (same).[4] "Courts routinely hold that one-third of a common fund is an appropriate attorneys' fees award in [a] class action settlement[.]" *Koszyk v. Country Fin.*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 126893, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Sept. 16, 2016). The 33.33% fee requested here is consistent with other awards in this District and across the country.

7. Public Policy Considerations - There is a "significant societal interest in obtaining redress" and in holding defendants accountable through class action litigation. *In re Lupron*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17456, at *23. Indeed, lawsuits that curtail violative conduct on a widespread basis provide a valuable service in safeguarding "the welfare of the general public." *In re Neurontin Mktg.*, 58 F. Supp. 3d at 171. Here, the Settlement serves an important public policy concern by protecting consumers' interests in the privacy and confidentiality of their personal information and by causing Defendant to confirm its procedures for protecting these interests. Accordingly, compensating Class Counsel appropriately for prosecuting this action serves this important policy goal.

c. Class Counsel's Costs are Reasonable and Should Be Reimbursed - "Lawyers who recover a common fund for a class are entitled to reimbursement of litigation expenses that were reasonably and necessarily incurred in connection with the litigation." *Ford v. Takeda Pharms. U.S.A., Inc.*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 93286, at *7-8 (D. Mass. Mar. 31, 2023) (quotation omitted). To be recoverable, the costs must be "adequately documented and reasonably and appropriately

[4] *See also Abrams, et al. v. The Savannah College of Art and Design Inc.*, No. 1:22-cv-04297-LMM (N.D. Ga. Sept. 19, 2023) (same); *Phelps, et al. v. Toyotetsu North America*, No. 6:22-cv-00106-CHB-HA (E.D. Ken. Oct. 24, 2023) (same); *In re: Forefront Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 1:21-cv-000887-LA, (E.D. Wis. Mar. 22, 2023) (same); *Davidson v. Healthgrades Operating Company, Inc.*, Case No. 1:21-cv-01250-RBJ, (D. Colo. Aug. 22, 2022) (same).

incurred in the prosecution of the class action." *In re Safety Components, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 166 F. Supp. 2d 72, 108 (D. N.J. Sept. 27, 2001). Here, Class Counsel incurred $4,087.64 in costs that were necessary and incidental to the representation of the Class. JD ¶ 39. These well-documented costs include court filing fees, service fees, legal research, photocopies, and postage, which were modest, reasonable, and necessary for the prosecution of the case. *Id.*; s*ee also Hill*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 179702, at *53-54 (reimbursing litigation costs for court fees, legal research, and experts).

d. The Requested Service Awards Should Be Approved - Class Representatives respectfully request approval of Service Awards in the amount of $2,500.00 for each of them in recognition of the burdens they assumed in instituting the actions, spending time communicating with Class Counsel, fulfilling litigation responsibilities, and taking on the risks inherent with publicly attaching themselves to the lawsuit. *See, e.g., In re Relafen*, 231 F.R.D. at 82 ("Because a named plaintiff is an essential ingredient of any class action, an incentive award can be appropriate to encourage or induce an individual to participate in the suit.") (citation omitted). "In granting incentive awards to named plaintiffs in class actions, courts consider not only the efforts of the plaintiffs in pursuing the claims, but also . . . rewarding representative plaintiffs for being instrumental in obtaining recoveries for persons other than themselves." *Bussie v. Allmerica Fin. Corp.*, 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7793, at *11-12 (D. Mass. May 19, 1999) (approving $5,000 each for the four representative plaintiffs). Here, Plaintiffs have been actively involved in the litigation and have pursued the interests of the Settlement Class. *See* JD ¶ 22. Accordingly, given Plaintiffs' time and efforts in supporting the litigation, combined with the risks and burdens of serving as Class Representatives, Plaintiffs' requests for Service Awards should be granted.

IX. CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons, the Court should grant Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. A proposed Final Approval Order is attached for the Court's convenience as ***Exhibit D***.

Dated: May 27, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jeff Ostrow
Jeff Ostrow *(pro hac vice)*
KOPELOWITZ OSTROW P.A.
1 West Las Olas. Blvd., Ste. 500
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
Telephone: 954.332.4200
ostrow@kolawyers.com

Raina Borrelli (*pro hac vice*)
STRAUSS BORRELLI PLLC
980 N. Michigan Avenue, Suite 1610
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Telephone: 872.263.1100
raina@straussborrelli.com

Interim Co-Lead Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Putative Class

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 27, 2025, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was electronically filed with the Clerk of Court using CM/ECF. Copies of the foregoing document will be served upon interested counsel via transmission of Notices of Electronic Filing generated by CM/ECF.

s/ Jeff Ostrow

EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE: GREYLOCK MCKINNON ASSOCIATES DATA SECURITY INCIDENT LITIGAITON	CASE NO. 1:24-CV-10797-DJC

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Settlement Agreement ("Settlement" or "Agreement"),[1] dated January 29, 2025, is entered into between Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Settlement Class, on the one hand, and Defendant Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc., on the other hand. The Parties hereby agree to the following terms in full settlement of the Action, subject to a Final Approval Order entered by the Court.

I. Background

1. Defendant is a Boston, Massachusetts based consulting firm that provides expert economic analysis and litigation support to domestic and international clients. Its clients include Fortune 100 companies, small and regional businesses, state and federal agencies, and law firms.

2. In the course of operating its business, Defendant from time to time receives personal information, including identifiable information related to its employees, its clients and its clients' customers.

[1] All capitalized terms herein shall have the same meanings as those defined in Section II below.

3. On or about May 30, 2023, Defendant discovered suspicious activity related to certain of its computer systems. Defendant investigated the activity and determined there was unauthorized access and/or acquisition by cybercriminals of certain files and folders within the Defendant's network. Following an extensive forensic and manual review, Defendant determined that the cyberattack may have affected the Personal Information of some individuals, which may have included names, Social Security numbers, Medicare Health Insurance Claim Numbers, medical information and/or health insurance information.

4. On February 23, 2024, the Defendant began notifying by letter individuals who may have had their Personal Information impacted in the Data Incident.

5. As a result of the Data Incident, commencing on March 27, 2024, the Defendant was named in the first of eleven putative related actions that have overlapping claims, seeking to represent the same putative class members, and arise out of the same Data Incident.

6. Plaintiffs in the related actions conferred, agreed, and moved the Court on April 30, 2024, to consolidate the actions.

7. Plaintiffs further agreed and moved the Court on May 6, 2024, to appoint Raina Borrelli and Jeff Ostrow as Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel.

8. The Court consolidated the cases on May 17, 2024.

9. On June 17, 2024, Plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Class Action Complaint against the Defendant, alleging claims for negligence, negligence per se, breach of third-party beneficiary contract, unjust enrichment, invasion of privacy, violation of California's Consumer Records Act, California's Unfair Competition Law, California's Consumer Privacy Act, New Jersey's Consumer Security Breach Disclosure Act, and New Jersey's Consumer Fraud Act.

10. The Court granted the motion appointing Raina Borrelli and Jeff Ostrow as Interim

Co-Lead Class Counsel on June 28, 2024.

11. At In or around late June 2024, the Parties began discussing settlement.

12. The Parties continued negotiating the parameters and structure of a settlement for several months. They agreed to the material terms of a settlement on October 28, 2024.

13. The Parties filed a Notice of Classwide Settlement with the Court on November 15, 2024.

14. The Parties now agree to settle the Action entirely, without any admission of liability or wrongdoing, with respect to all Released Claims of the Releasing Parties. Defendant has entered into this Agreement to resolve all controversies and disputes arising out of or relating to the Data Incident and the allegations made in the Complaint, and to avoid the litigation costs and expenses, distractions, burden, expense, and disruption to their business operations associated with further litigation. Defendant does not in any way acknowledge, admit to, or concede any of the allegations made in the Complaint (and similarly does not concede any of the allegations in the other complaints in the Related Actions), and disclaims and denies any fault or liability, or any charges of wrongdoing that have been or could have been asserted in the Complaint. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be used or construed as an admission of liability, and this Agreement shall not be offered or received in evidence in any action or proceeding in any court or other forum as an admission or concession of liability or wrongdoing of any nature or for any other purpose other than to enforce the terms of this Agreement. Plaintiffs have entered into this Agreement to recover on the claims in the Complaint, and to avoid the risk, delay, and uncertainty of continued litigation. Plaintiffs do not in any way concede that the claims alleged in the Complaint lack merit or are subject to any defenses. The Parties intend this Agreement to bind Plaintiffs, Defendant, and all Settlement Class Members.

NOW, THEREFORE, in light of the foregoing, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficient of which is hereby mutually acknowledged, the Parties agree, subject to approval by the Court, as follows.

II. Definitions

15. "Action" means the lawsuit entitled: *In Re: Greylock McKinnon Associates Data Security Litigation*, Case No. 1:24-CV-10797-DJC, filed in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

16. "Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards" means the application to be made with the Motion for Final Approval seeking Service Awards for Class Representatives and Class Counsel's attorneys' fees and reimbursement for costs.

17. "Cash Payment" means compensation in the form of Cash Payment A or Cash Payment B paid to Damages Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims.

18. "Cash Payment A" means cash compensation for Documented Losses that Damages Settlement Class members may elect under Section V herein.

19. "Cash Payment B" means the *pro rata* cash compensation that Damages Settlement Class Members may elect under Section V herein.

20. "Claim" means the submission of a Claim Form by a Claimant.

21. "Claim Form" means the proof of claim, substantially in the form attached hereto as ***Exhibit 3***, which may be modified, subject to the Parties' approval, to meet the requirements of the Settlement Administrator.

22. "Claim Form Deadline" shall be 30 days before the initial scheduled Final Approval Hearing and is the last day by which a Claim Form may be submitted to the Settlement Administrator for a Damages Settlement Class member to be eligible for a Cash Payment.

23. "Claimant" means a Damages Settlement Class member who submits a Claim Form.

24. "Class Counsel" means Raina Borrelli of Strauss Borrelli PLLC and Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A.

25. "Class List" means a list of all individuals in the Damages Settlement Class. Defendant shall prepare and provide the Class List to the Settlement Administrator for Notice using information in its records. Class List shall include the Damages Settlement Class Members' names and postal address.

26. "Class Representatives" means Plaintiffs.

27. "Complaint" means the Consolidated Class Action Complaint filed in the Action on June 17, 2024.

28. "Court" means the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts and the Judge(s) assigned to the Action.

29. "Credit Monitoring" means one year of one bureau of credit monitoring that Damages Settlement Class Members may elect under Section V herein.

30. "Damages Releasing Parties" means (i) Plaintiffs and all Damages Settlement Class Members, (ii) each of their respective executors, representatives, heirs, predecessors, assigns, beneficiaries, affiliates, successors, bankruptcy trustees, guardians, joint tenants, tenants in common, tenants by the entireties, agents, attorneys, (iii) any entities in which a Plaintiff and/or other participating Damages Settlement Class Member has or had a controlling interest or that has or had a controlling interest in him or her, (iv) any other person or entity (including any governmental entity) claiming by or through, on behalf of, for the benefit of, derivatively for, or as representative of a Plaintiff and/or any other Damages Settlement Class Member, and all those

who claim through them or on their behalf, and (v) the respective past and present directors, governors, executive-committee members, officers, officials, employees, members, partners, principals, agents, attorneys, advisors, trustees, administrators, fiduciaries, consultants, service providers, representatives, successors in interest, assigns, beneficiaries, heirs, executors, accountants, accounting advisors, and auditors of any or all of the above persons or entities identified in (i)-(iv).

31. "Damages Settlement Class" means "all individuals residing in the United States whose Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident." Excluded from the Damages Settlement Class are (1) the judges presiding over this Action, and members of their direct families; (2) the Defendant, its subsidiaries, parent companies, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest, and its current or former officers and directors; and (3) Settlement Class Members who submit a request to opt-out prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

32. "Damages Settlement Class Member Benefit" means the cash compensation and Credit Monitoring a Damages Settlement Class Member may elect under the Settlement. It also includes the Injunctive Relief.

33. "Damages Settlement Class Member Payment" means the cash compensation (Cash Payment A and Cash Payment B) a Damages Settlement Class Member may elect under the Settlement.

34. "Data Incident" means the incident in which an unauthorized third party potentially gained access to Settlement Class Members' Personal Information on or about May 30, 2023.

35. "Defendant" means Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc.

36. "Defendant's Counsel" means Wystan M. Ackerman, Linn F. Freedman, and Kevin

P. Daly of Robinson & Cole LLP.

37. "Documented Losses" means without limitation, unreimbursed losses relating to fraud or identity theft; professional fees including attorneys' fees, accountants' fees, and fees for credit repair services; costs associated with freezing or unfreezing credit with any credit reporting agency; credit monitoring costs that were incurred on or after the Data Incident through the Claims Deadline; and miscellaneous expenses such as notary, fax, postage, copying, mileage, and long-distance telephone charges.

38. "Effective Date" means 40 days after the entry of the Final Approval Order, provided there are no objections to the Settlement. If there are objections to the Settlement, then the Effective Date shall be the later of: (a) 40 days after entry of the Final Approval Order if no appeals are taken from the Final Approval Order; or (b) if appeals are taken from the Final Approval Order, then the earlier of 30 days after the last Court of Appeals or Supreme Court ruling affirming the Final Approval Order or denying certiorari, or 30 days after the entry of a dismissal of the appeal.

39. "Escrow Account" means the interest-bearing account to be established by the Settlement Administrator consistent with the terms and conditions described herein.

40. "Final Approval" means the final approval of the Settlement, which occurs when the Court enters the Final Approval Order, substantially in the form attached to the Motion for Final Approval.

41. "Final Approval Hearing" means the hearing held before the Court during which the Court will consider granting Final Approval of the Settlement and the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs and Service Award.

42. "Final Approval Order" means the final order that the Court enters granting Final

Approval of the Settlement. The proposed Final Approval Order shall be in a form agreed upon by the Parties and shall be substantially in the form attached as an exhibit to the Motion for Final Approval. Final Approval Order also includes the orders, which may be entered separately, determining the amount of attorneys' fees and costs awarded to Class Counsel and any Service Awards for Class Representatives.

43. "Injunctive Relief Releasing Parties" means (i) Plaintiffs and all Injunctive Relief Settlement Class Members, (ii) each of their respective executors, representatives, heirs, predecessors, assigns, beneficiaries, affiliates, successors, bankruptcy trustees, guardians, joint tenants, tenants in common, tenants by the entireties, agents, attorneys, (iii) any entities in which Plaintiffs and/or other participating Injunctive Relief Settlement Class Member has or had a controlling interest or that has or had a controlling interest in him or her, (iv) any other person or entity (including any governmental entity) claiming by or through, on behalf of, for the benefit of, derivatively for, or as representative of a Plaintiff and/or any other Injunctive Relief Settlement Class Member, and all those who claim through them or on their behalf, and (v) the respective past and present directors, governors, executive-committee members, officers, officials, employees, members, partners, principals, agents, attorneys, advisors, trustees, administrators, fiduciaries, consultants, service providers, representatives, successors in interest, assigns, beneficiaries, heirs, executors, accountants, accounting advisors, and auditors of any or all of the above persons or entities identified in (i)-(iv).

44. "Injunctive Relief Settlement Class" means "all individuals residing in the United States whose Personal Information was affected by the Data Incident." Excluded from the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class are (1) the judges presiding over this Action, and members of their direct families; (2) the Defendant, its subsidiaries, parent companies, successors,

predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest, and its current or former officers and directors; and (3) Settlement Class Members who submit a valid Request for Exclusion prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

45. "Long Form Notice" means the long form notice of the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as ***Exhibit 2***, that shall be posted on the Settlement Website and shall be available to Settlement Class Members by mail on request made to the Settlement Administrator.

46. "Motion for Final Approval" means the motion that Plaintiffs and Class Counsel shall file with the Court seeking Final Approval of the Settlement.

47. "Motion for Preliminary Approval" means the motion that Plaintiffs shall file with the Court seeking Preliminary Approval of the Settlement.

48. "Net Settlement Fund" means the Settlement Fund after payment of all Court-awarded attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards, and for all Valid Claims made for Cash Payment A and Credit Monitoring.

49. "Notice" means the Postcard Notice, Long Form Notice, Settlement Website and settlement telephone line that Plaintiffs and Class Counsel will ask the Court to approve in connection with the Motion for Preliminary Approval.

50. "Notice Program" means the methods provided for in this Agreement for giving Notice and consists of the Postcard Notice, Long Form Notice, Settlement Website and Settlement telephone line.

51. "Notice of Deficiency" means the notice sent by the Settlement Administrator to a Damages Settlement Class member who has submitted an invalid Claim.

52. "Objection Period" means the period that begins the day after the earliest day on which the Notice is first distributed, and that ends no later than 30 days before the Final Approval

Hearing.

53. "Opt-Out Period" means the period that begins the day after the earliest day on which the Notice is first distributed, and that ends no later than 30 days before the Final Approval Hearing.

54. "Party" means each of the Plaintiffs and the Defendant, and "Parties" means Plaintiffs and Defendant collectively.

55. "Personal Information" means Settlement Class members' information that may have been accessible in the Data Incident, which may include: names, Social Security numbers, health insurance claim numbers, medical information and/or health insurance information.

56. "Plaintiffs" means Tim Isaac, Mary Gregel, Theresa McFadden, Valerie Gunther, LeLand Wooten Jr., Paulette Zalewski, Dale Robertson, Albert Waddington, Dina Crocetto-Waddington, John McLaughlin, Charles McCurdy, Lynn Kohler, Richard Lilly, Daniel Jaspserson, and Michael Rosen.

57. "Postcard Notice" means the postcard notice of the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as ***Exhibit 1***, that the Settlement Administrator shall disseminate to the Settlement Class by mail.

58. "Preliminary Approval" means the preliminary approval of the Settlement, which occurs when the Court enters the Preliminary Approval Order, substantially in the form attached to the Motion for Preliminary Approval.

59. "Preliminary Approval Order" means the order preliminarily approving the Settlement and proposed Notice Program.

60. "Releases" means the releases and waiver set forth in Section XIII of this Agreement.

61. "Released Claims" means the claims described in Section XIII of this Agreement. "Released Parties" means Defendant, Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc., and its present and former parents, subsidiaries, divisions, departments, affiliates, predecessors, successors and assigns, and any and all of their past, present, and future directors, officers, executives, officials, principals, stockholders, heirs, agents, insurers, reinsurers, members, attorneys, accountants, actuaries, fiduciaries, advisors, consultants, representatives, partners, joint venturers, licensees, licensors, independent contractors, subrogees, trustees, executors, administrators, clients, customers, data owners, associated third parties, predecessors, successors and assigns, and any other person acting on Defendant's behalf, in their capacity as such. It is understood that to the extent a Released Party is not a party to the Agreement, all such Released Parties are intended third-party beneficiaries of the Agreement.

62. "Releasing Parties" shall mean, collectively, the Damages Releasing Parties and the Injunctive Relief Releasing Parties.

63. "Service Awards" shall mean the payments the Court may award the Plaintiffs for serving as Class Representatives.

64. "Settlement Administrator" or "Epiq" means Epiq Class Action Claims & Solutions, Inc. or any substitute class action settlement administrator appointed by the Court.

65. "Settlement Administration Costs" means all costs and fees of the Settlement Administrator regarding Notice and Settlement administration.

66. "Settlement Class" means both the Damages Settlement Class and the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class.

67. "Settlement Class Member" means any member of the Damages Settlement Class who has not opted-out of the Settlement and all members of the Injunctive Relief Class.

68. "Settlement Class Member Benefit" means a Cash Payment that Damages Settlement Class Members may elect, or the Injunctive Relief which benefits both the Damages Settlement Class Members and the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class Members.

69. "Settlement Fund" means the $600,000.00 all cash non-reversionary fund that Defendant has agreed to pay or cause to be paid under the terms of the Settlement.

70. "Settlement Website" means the website the Settlement Administrator will establish as a means for the Settlement Class members to submit Claim Forms and obtain notice and information about the Settlement, including hyperlinked access to this Agreement, the Complaint, Answer to the Complaint, the Preliminary Approval Order, Long Form Notice, Claim Form, Motion for Final Approval, Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs and Service Awards, and Final Approval Order, as well as other documents as the Parties agree to post or the Court orders posted. The Settlement Website shall remain online and operable for six months after Final Approval.

71. "Valid Claim" means a Claim Form submitted by a Damages Settlement Class Member that is: (a) submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Settlement; (b) accurately, fully, and truthfully completed and executed, with all of the available information requested in the Claim Form, by a Damages Settlement Class Member; (c) signed physically or by e-signature by a Damages Settlement Class Member personally, subject to the penalty of perjury; (d) returned via mail and postmarked by the Claim Form Deadline, or, if submitted online, submitted by 11:59 p.m. Eastern time on the Claim Form Deadline; and (e) determined to be valid by the Settlement Administrator. The Settlement Administrator may require additional information from the Claimant to validate the Claim, including, but not limited to, answers related to questions regarding the validity or legitimacy of the physical or e-signature. Failure to respond to the Settlement Administrator's Notice of Deficiency may result in a determination the Claim is not a Valid Claim.

III. Settlement Fund

72. Within 10 days of Preliminary Approval, Defendant shall deposit $100,000.00 in cash into the Escrow Account to establish the Settlement Fund. On or before the Effective Date, Defendant shall fund the Escrow Account with the remaining $500,000.00 to complete the funding of the Settlement Fund. Once the Settlement Fund is fully funded, Defendant shall not be required to pay any more money under this Settlement under any circumstances for any reason.

73. The Settlement Fund shall be used to pay: (1) all Cash Payments to and the cost of Credit Monitoring for Damages Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims; (2) any Service Awards awarded to Class Representatives; (3) any attorneys' fees and costs awarded to Class Counsel; and (4) all Settlement Administration Costs. Prior to the Effective Date, the Settlement Fund may be used only to pay Settlement Administration Costs.

74. The funds in the Escrow Account shall be deemed a "qualified settlement fund" within the meaning of United States Treasury Reg.§ 1.468B-l at all times since creation of the Escrow Account. All taxes (including any estimated taxes, and any interest or penalties relating to them) arising with respect to the income earned by the Escrow Account or otherwise, including any taxes or tax detriments that may be imposed on Defendant, Defendant's Counsel, Plaintiffs, and/or Class Counsel with respect to income earned by the Escrow Account, for any period during which the Escrow Account does not qualify as a "qualified settlement fund" for the purpose of federal or state income taxes or otherwise, shall be paid out of the Escrow Account. Defendant, Defendant's Counsel, Plaintiffs, and Class Counsel shall have no liability or responsibility for any of those taxes. The Escrow Account shall indemnify and hold Defendant, Defendant's Counsel, Plaintiffs, and Class Counsel harmless for all taxes (including, without limitation, taxes payable

by reason of any such indemnification) on income earned by the Escrow Account or otherwise imposed on funds while they are held in the Escrow Account. The Escrow Account may not be used to pay taxes that may be owed by Plaintiffs or Class Counsel on amounts they receive as Service Awards, attorneys' fees or costs awarded by the Court.

IV. Certification of the Settlement Class

75. Plaintiffs shall propose and recommend to the Court that the Settlement Class be certified for Settlement purposes only. Defendant agrees solely for purposes of the Settlement provided for in this Agreement, and the implementation of such Settlement, that this Action shall proceed as a settlement class action; provided however, that if a Final Approval Order is not issued or if the Settlement is terminated under the provisions of this Agreement, then any certification shall be null and void and, for the avoidance of doubt, Defendant shall retain all rights to object to any future requests to certify a class. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel shall not reference this Agreement or any negotiations leading to this Agreement in support of any subsequent motion for class certification of any class in the Action.

V. Settlement Consideration

76. **Cash Payments and Credit Monitoring for Damages Settlement Class Members** – Damages Settlement Class Members are entitled to submit Claims for a Cash Payment and/or Credit Monitoring. When submitting a Claim for a Cash Payment, Damage Settlement Class Members may elect Cash Payment A for Documented Losses, if applicable, and/or Cash Payment B to receive a *pro rata* share of the Net Settlement Fund. If a Damages Settlement Class Member does not submit a Valid Claim or opt-out, the Damages Settlement Class Member will release his or her claims against Defendant without receiving a Damages Settlement Class Member Benefit. The Releases are specified in Section XIII of this Agreement.

a. Cash Payment A –Documented Losses

Damages Settlement Class Members may submit a Claim for a Cash Payment under this section for up to $10,000.00 each upon presentment of Documented Losses related to the Data Incident. To receive a Cash Payment for Documented Losses, a Damages Settlement Class Member must elect Cash Payment A on the Claim Form attesting under penalty of perjury to incurring Documented Losses. Damages Settlement Class Members will be required to submit reasonable documentation supporting the Documented Losses. Damages Settlement Class Members shall not be reimbursed for expenses if they have been reimbursed for the same expenses by another source, including compensation provided in connection with the credit monitoring and identity theft protection product offered as part of the notification letter provided by Defendant or otherwise. If a Damages Settlement Class Member does not submit reasonable documentation supporting a loss, or if their Claim is rejected by the Settlement Administrator for any reason, and the Damages Settlement Class Member fails to cure his or her Claim, the Claim will be rejected and the Damages Settlement Class Member's Claim will be treated as if he or she elected Cash Payment B. The Settlement Administrator's decision with respect to whether a Claim is a Valid Claim, when the Settlement Administrator has determined that the decision is final, shall not be subject to further review by appeal to the Court or otherwise. In the event that approved Claims for Cash Payment A exceed all of the available funds within the Settlement Fund, any approved Claims for Cash Payment A will be reduced *pro rata* and no payments will be issued under the Cash Payment B option.

b. Cash Payment B – *Pro Rata* Cash Payment

In addition to Cash Payment A above, all Damages Settlement Class Members may also

elect to receive Cash Payment B, which is a *pro rata* share of all cash remaining in the Net Settlement Fund. To receive Cash Payment B, Damages Settlement Class Members must file a Valid Claim. The amount of the payment will be based upon the amount in the Net Settlement Fund, if any, after the payment of claims for Cash Payment A and for Credit Monitoring and the number of Damages Settlement Class Members who make Valid Claims for Cash Payment B. The Settlement Administrator's determination of the amount of the Cash Payment B, if any, shall be final and not subject to review by the Court or otherwise.

c. Credit Monitoring

In addition to electing Cash Payment A and/or B above, all Damages Settlement Class Members may also elect to receive Credit Monitoring, which will be arranged by the Settlement Administrator and paid for out of the Settlement Fund prior to issuance of any Cash Payments.

77. **Injunctive Relief for Settlement Class Members** - Plaintiffs have received assurances that Defendant has undertaken reasonable steps to further secure its systems and environments. Defendant has implemented the following since the Data Incident and will agree to maintain these systems in place for three years subject to upgrading to new versions or replacing with equivalent or superior software if the software listed is discontinued or in Defendant's reasonable business judgment: Mimecast, CrowdStrike, Microsoft BitLocker, multi-factor authentication, upgraded routers, updated password policy, updated security for VPN access, and annual penetration testing. Additionally, Defendant shall identify the cost of these security-related measures, all of which will be paid for by Defendant separate from the Settlement Fund. This injunctive relief has substantial value to the Settlement Class.

78. Defendant has provided confidential discovery regarding the facts and circumstances of the Data Incident and Defendant's response thereto, and the changes and

improvements that have been made to protect class members' Personal Information. Defendant will provide a sworn declaration attesting to the amount of money spent on remediation efforts and security enhancements, which has a cost of at least $195,000.

VI. Settlement Approval

79. Upon execution of this Agreement by all Parties and Class Counsel, Class Counsel shall file a Motion for Preliminary Approval, after review by Defendant. The proposed Preliminary Approval Order shall be attached to the motion as an exhibit and shall be in a form agreed to by Class Counsel and Defendant.

80. The Motion for Preliminary Approval shall, among other things, request the Court: (1) preliminarily approve the terms of the Settlement as being within the range of fair, adequate, and reasonable; (2) provisionally certify the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only; (3) approve the Notice Program set forth herein and approve the form and content of the Notices of the Settlement; (4) approve the Claim Form and Claim process; (5) approve the procedures for individuals in the Settlement Class to opt-out of or object to the Settlement; (6) stay the Action and Related Actions pending Final Approval of the Settlement; and (7) schedule a Final Approval Hearing for a time and date mutually convenient for the Court, Class Counsel, and Defendant's Counsel.

VII. Settlement Administrator

81. The Parties agree that, subject to Court approval, Epiq shall be the Settlement Administrator. The Settlement Administrator shall fulfill the requirements set forth in the Preliminary Approval Order and the Agreement and comply with all applicable laws, including, but not limited to, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

82. The Settlement Administrator shall administer various aspects of the Settlement as

described in the next paragraph and perform such other functions as are specified for the Settlement Administrator elsewhere in this Agreement, including, but not limited to, effectuating the Notice Program, handling the Claims process, administering the Settlement Fund, and distributing the Cash Payments and instructions on how to activate Credit Monitoring to those Damages Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims.

83. The Settlement Administrator's duties include to:

a. Complete the Court-approved Notice Program by noticing the Settlement Class by Postcard Notice, sending Long Form Notices and paper Claim Forms on request from individuals in the Settlement Class, reviewing and approving or rejecting Claim Forms, notifying Claimants of deficient Claim Forms using the Notice of Deficiency, and sending Cash Payments and instructions on how to activate Credit Monitoring to those Damages Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims;

b. Establish and maintain the Settlement Fund in the Escrow Account approved by the Parties;

c. Establish and maintain a post office box to receive opt-out requests from the Settlement Class and objections from Damages Settlement Class Members, and Claim Forms;

d. Establish and maintain the Settlement Website to provide important information about the Settlement and electronic submission of Claim Forms;

e. Establish and maintain an automated toll-free telephone line for the Settlement Class to call with Settlement-related inquiries, and answer frequently asked questions of individuals in the Settlement Class who call with or otherwise communicate such inquiries;

f. Respond to any mailed Settlement Class member inquiries;

g. Process all opt-out requests from the Settlement Class;

h. Provide weekly reports to Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel that summarize the number of Claims submitted, Claims approved and rejected, Notices of Deficiency sent, opt-out requests and objections received that week, the total number of opt-out requests and objections received to date, and other pertinent information;

i. In advance of the Final Approval Hearing, prepare a declaration confirming the Notice Program was completed in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order, describing how the Notice Program was completed, indicating the number of Claim Forms received, providing the names and addresses of each individual in the Settlement Class who timely and properly requested to opt-out from the Settlement Class, indicating the number of objections received and attaching copies thereof, and other information as may be necessary to allow the Parties to seek and obtain Final Approval;

j. Distribute, out of the Settlement Fund, Cash Payments by electronic means or by paper check;

k. Pay Court-approved attorneys' fees and costs, and Service Awards out of the Settlement Fund;

l. Pay Settlement Administration Costs out of the Settlement Fund following approval by Class Counsel; and

m. Any other Settlement Administration function at the instruction of Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel, including, but not limited to, verifying that the Settlement Fund has been properly administered and that the Cash Payments have been properly distributed.

84. The Notice Program and Notices will be reviewed and approved by the Settlement Administrator, but may be revised as agreed upon by the Parties prior to submission to the Court for approval. Immaterial and formatting revisions to the Notices may also be made prior to

dissemination of Notice.

VIII. Notice to the Settlement Class

85. Defendant will coordinate to make available to the Settlement Administrator the Class List no later than 10 days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order.

86. Within 30 days following entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Administrator shall commence the Notice Program provided herein, using the forms of Notice approved by the Court. Postcard Notice shall be disseminated via U.S. Mail to the Damages Settlement Class Members' mailing addresses, to the extent known. Notice shall also be published on the Settlement Website.

87. The Notice shall include, among other information: a description of the material terms of the Settlement; how to submit a Claim Form; the Claim Form Deadline; the last day of the Opt-Out Period for individuals in the Settlement Class to opt-out of the Settlement Class; the last day of the Objection Period for Damages Settlement Class Members to object to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs and Service Awards; the Final Approval Hearing date; and the Settlement Website address at which Settlement Class members may access this Agreement and other related documents and information. Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel shall insert the correct dates and deadlines in the Notice before the Notice Program commences, based upon those dates and deadlines set by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. If the date or time for the Final Approval Hearing changes, the Settlement Administrator shall update the Settlement Website to reflect the new date. No additional notice to the Settlement Class is required if the date or time for the Final Approval Hearing changes.

88. The Settlement Administrator shall establish the Settlement Website no later than the day before Notice is first initiated. The Settlement Administrator shall ensure the Settlement

Website makes available the Court-approved online Claim Form that can be submitted directly on the Settlement Website or in printable version that can be sent by U.S. Mail to the Settlement Administrator.

89. The Long Form Notice also shall include a procedure for individuals in the Settlement Class to opt-out of the Settlement; and the Postcard Notice shall direct individuals in the Settlement Class to review the Long Form Notice to obtain the opt-out instructions. Individuals in the Settlement Class may opt-out of the Settlement Class at any time during the Opt-Out Period by mailing a request to opt-out to the Settlement Administrator postmarked no later than the last day of the Opt-Out Period. The opt-out request must be personally signed by the Damages Settlement Class member and contain the name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any), and include a statement indicating a request to be excluded from the Settlement Class. Any individual in the Settlement Class who does not timely and validly request to opt out shall be bound by the terms of this Agreement even if he or she does not submit a Valid Claim.

90. The Long Form Notice also shall include a procedure for Settlement Class members to object to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, and the Postcard Notice shall direct the Settlement Class to review the Long Form Notice to obtain the objection instructions. Objections must be mailed to the Clerk of the Court, Class Counsel, Defendant's Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator. For an objection to be considered by the Court, the objection must be submitted no later than the last day of the Objection Period, as specified in the Notice. If submitted by mail, an objection shall be deemed to have been submitted when posted if received with a postmark date indicated on the envelope if mailed first-class postage prepaid and addressed in accordance with the instructions. If submitted by private courier (e.g., Federal Express), an objection shall be deemed to have been submitted on the shipping date

reflected on the shipping label.

91. For an objection to be considered by the Court, the objection must also set forth:

a. the objector's full name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address (if any);

b. all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to the objector or objector's counsel;

c. the number of times the objector has objected to a class action settlement within the 5 years preceding the date that the objector files the objection, the caption of each case in which the objector has made such objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon the objector's prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;

d. the identity of all counsel who represent the objector, including any former or current counsel who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards;

e. the number of times in which the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the 5 years preceding the date of the filed objection, the caption of each case in which counsel or the firm has made such objection and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon counsel's or the counsel's law firm's prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case in which the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the preceding 5 years;

f. any and all agreements that relate to the objection or the process of objecting—whether written or oral—between objector or objector's counsel and any other person or entity;

g. the identity of all counsel (if any) representing the objector who will appear

at the Final Approval Hearing;

h. a list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection (if any);

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

j. the objector's signature (an attorney's signature is not sufficient).

Class Counsel and/or Defendant's Counsel may conduct limited discovery on any objector or objector's counsel.

92. The Settlement Administrator shall perform reasonable address traces for those Postcard Notices that are returned as undeliverable. By way of example, a reasonable tracing procedure would be to run addresses of returned postcards through the Lexis/Nexis database that can be utilized for such purpose. No later than 45 days before the original date set for the Final Approval Hearing, the Settlement Administrator shall complete the re-mailing of Postcard Notice to those Damages Settlement Class members whose new addresses were identified as of that time through address traces.

93. The Notice Program shall be completed no later than 60 days before the original date set for the Final Approval Hearing.

IX. Claim Form Process and Disbursement of Cash Payments

94. The Notice will explain to the Settlement Class that they may be entitled to a Settlement Class Member Benefit and how to submit a Claim Form.

95. Claim Forms may be submitted online through the Settlement Website or through U.S. Mail by sending them to the Settlement Administrator at the address designated on the Claim Form.

96. The Settlement Administrator shall collect, review, and address each Claim Form received to determine whether the Claim Form meets the requirements set forth in this Settlement and is thus a Valid Claim. The Settlement Administrator shall examine the Claim Form before designating the Claim as a Valid Claim to determine that the information on the Claim Form is reasonably complete. The Settlement Administrator shall have the sole authority to determine whether a Claim by any Claimant is a Valid Claim, and the Settlement Administrator's final decision shall not be reviewable by the Court or otherwise.

97. The Settlement Administrator shall use all reasonable efforts and means to identify and reject duplicate claims. No Damages Settlement Class Member may submit more than one Claim Form. The Settlement Administrator shall identify any Claim Forms that appear to seek relief on behalf of the same Damages Settlement Class Member. The Settlement Administrator shall use its best efforts to determine whether there is any duplication of claims, and if there is, contact the Damages Settlement Class Member in an effort to determine which Claim Form is the appropriate one for consideration.

98. The Settlement Administrator shall exercise, in its discretion, all usual and customary steps to prevent fraud and abuse and take any reasonable steps to prevent fraud and abuse in the Claim process. The Settlement Administrator may, in its discretion, deny in whole or in part any Claim Form to prevent actual or possible fraud or abuse. By agreement, the Parties can instruct the Settlement Administrator to take whatever steps it deems appropriate if the Settlement Administrator identifies actual or possible fraud or abuse relating to the submission of claims, including, but not limited to, denying in whole or in part any Claim to prevent actual or possible fraud or abuse. If any fraud is detected or reasonably suspected, the Settlement Administrator and Parties may require information from Claimants or deny Claims, subject to the supervision of the

Parties and ultimate oversight by the Court.

99. Claim Forms that do not meet the terms and conditions of this Settlement shall be promptly rejected by the Settlement Administrator and the Settlement Administrator shall advise the Claimant or the Damages Settlement Class member of the reason(s) why the Claim Form was rejected. However, if the Claim Form is rejected for containing incomplete or inaccurate information, and/or omitting required information, the Settlement Administrator may send a Notice of Deficiency explaining what information is missing or inaccurate and needed to validate the Claim and have it submitted for consideration. The Settlement Administrator shall notify the Claimant using the contact information provided in the Claim Form. The additional information and/or documentation can include, for example, answers to questions regarding the validity of the Claimant's physical or e-signature. A Claimant shall have until the Claim Form Deadline, or 15 days from the date the Notice of Deficiency is sent to the Claimant via mail and postmarked or via email, whichever is later, to reply to the Notice of Deficiency and provide the required information. If the Claimant timely and adequately provides the requested information and/or documentation, the Claim shall be deemed a Valid Claim and processed by the Settlement Administrator. If the Claimant does not timely and completely provide the requested information and/or documentation, the Settlement Administrator shall reduce or deny the Claim unless Defendant and Class Counsel otherwise agree.

100. Where a good faith basis exists, the Settlement Administrator may reduce or reject a Claim for, among other reasons, the following:

a. Failure to fully complete and/or sign the Claim Form;

b. Illegible Claim Form;

c. The Claim Form is fraudulent;

d. The Claim Form is duplicative of another Claim Form;

e. The Claimant is not a Damages Settlement Class Member;

f. The Claimant submitted a timely and valid request to opt-out of the Settlement Class, unless the opt-out request is withdrawn by the Claimant in writing.

g. The person submitting the Claim Form requests that payment be made to a person or entity other than the Claimant for whom the Claim Form is submitted;

h. Failure to submit a Claim Form by the Claim Form Deadline; and/or

i. The Claim Form otherwise does not comply with the requirements of this Settlement.

101. The Settlement Administrator's reduction or denial of a Claim is final, subject to the following procedures:

a. The Settlement Administrator shall have 30 days from the Claim Form Deadline to approve or reject Claims.

b. A request for additional information by sending a Notice of Deficiency shall not be considered a denial for purposes of this paragraph.

c. If a Claim is rejected, the Settlement Administrator shall notify the Claimant using the contact information provided in the Claim Form. Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel shall be provided with copies of all such notifications to Claimants.

d. The Settlement Administrator's determination as to whether to approve, deny, or reduce a Claim shall be final and binding, and not subject to review by the Court or otherwise.

102. The Settlement Administrator shall provide all information gathered in investigating Claims, including, but not limited to, copies of all correspondence and email and all

notes of the Settlement Administrator, the decision reached, and all reasons supporting the decision, if requested by Class Counsel or Defendant's Counsel. Additionally, Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel shall have the right to inspect the Claim Forms and supporting documentation received by the Settlement Administrator at any time upon reasonable notice.

103. No person or entity shall have any claim against Defendant, Defendant's Counsel, Plaintiffs, the Settlement Class, Class Counsel, and/or the Settlement Administrator based on any eligibility determinations, distributions, or awards made in accordance with this Settlement.

104. The Settlement Administrator shall distribute the Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits no later than 75 days after the Effective Date.

105. Cash Payments to Damages Settlement Class Members will be made electronically or by paper check. Damages Settlement Class Members who provide incorrect or incomplete electronic payment information shall receive a paper check in the mail. Damages Settlement Class Members receiving payment by check shall have 180 days to negotiate the check.

106. The Settlement Administrator will send an email to Damages Settlement Class Members with Valid Claims that elected Credit Monitoring with information on how to enroll in the program, including the activation code.

X. Final Approval Order and Final Judgment

107. Plaintiffs shall file their Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, inclusive of the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, no later than 45 days before the initial scheduled Final Approval Hearing. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will hear argument on Plaintiffs' Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. In the Court's discretion, the Court also will hear argument at the Final Approval Hearing from any Settlement Class Members (or their counsel) who object to the

Settlement and/or to the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, provided the objectors submitted timely objections that meet all of the requirements listed in the Agreement.

108. At or following the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will determine whether to enter the Final Approval Order and final judgment thereon, and whether to grant the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. Such proposed Final Approval Order shall, among other things:

a. Determine that the Settlement is fair, adequate and reasonable;

b. Finally certify the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only;

c. Determine that the Notice Program satisfies Due Process requirements;

d. Bar and enjoin all Releasing Parties from asserting any of the Released Claims at any time and in any jurisdiction, including during any appeal from the Final Approval Order; and retain jurisdiction over the enforcement of the Court's injunctions;

e. Release Defendant and the Released Parties from the Released Claims; and

f. Reserve the Court's continuing and exclusive jurisdiction over the Parties to this Agreement, including Defendant, Plaintiffs, all Settlement Class Members, and all objectors, to administer, supervise, construe, and enforce this Agreement in accordance with its terms.

XI. Service Awards, Attorneys' Fees and Costs

109. **Service Awards** – In recognition of the time and effort the Class Representatives expended in pursuing this Action and in fulfilling their obligations and responsibilities as Class Representatives, and of the relief conferred on all Settlement Class Members by the Settlement, Class Counsel may request a Service Award for the Class Representatives in the amount not to exceed $2,500.00 each.

110. **Attorneys' Fees and Costs** - Class Counsel may apply to the Court for an award of attorneys' fees of up to 33.33% of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of costs.

111. Any Court-awarded Service Awards, attorneys' fees and costs shall be paid within 10 days after the Effective Date, by the Settlement Administrator out of the Settlement Fund by wire transfer to an account designated by Class Counsel. In order to receive such payment, no more than 10 business days (not counting Saturdays, Sundays or legal holidays) before the payment is due, Plaintiffs and Class Counsel must provide a completed and signed IRS Form W-9 (Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification) to the Settlement Administrator. Settlement Class Counsel and the Settlement Class Representatives agree that any federal, state, municipal, or other taxes, contributions, or withholdings that may be owed or payable by them, or any tax liens that may be imposed, on the sums paid to them pursuant to this paragraph are their sole and exclusive responsibility, and any amount required to be withheld for tax purposes (if any) will be deducted from those payments.

112. This Settlement is not contingent on approval of the request for attorneys' fees and costs or Service Awards, and if the Court denies the request or grants amounts other than what was requested, the remaining provisions of the Agreement shall remain in force. The provisions for attorneys' fees and costs and the Service Awards were not negotiated until after all material terms of the Settlement.

XII. Disposition of Residual Funds

113. The Settlement is designed to exhaust the Settlement Fund. In the event there are funds remaining from uncashed checks in the Settlement Fund within 45 days following the 180-day check negotiation period, all remaining funds shall be distributed to Future of Privacy Forum as a *cy pres* recipient, subject to approval by the Court.

XIII. Releases

114. As of the Effective Date, the Damages Releasing Parties shall automatically be deemed to have fully, finally, and irrevocably released and forever discharged the Released Parties of, and shall be forever barred from instituting, maintaining, or prosecuting, any and all liabilities, rights, claims, actions, causes of action, demands, damages, costs, attorneys' fees, losses and remedies, whether known or unknown, asserted or unasserted, existing or potential, suspected or unsuspected, liquidated or unliquidated, legal, statutory, or equitable, based on contract, tort or any other theory, whether on behalf of themselves or others, that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or relate to (a) the Data Incident; (b) the Action; or (c) any of the alleged violations of laws or regulations cited in the Complaint.

115. As of the Effective Date, the Injunctive Relief Releasing Parties shall automatically be deemed to have fully, finally, and irrevocably released and forever discharged the Released Parties of, and shall be forever barred from instituting, maintaining, or prosecuting, any and all claims for injunctive relief that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or relate to the Data Incident.

116. Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class Members covenant and agree they will not take any step whatsoever to assert, sue on, continue, pursue, maintain, prosecute, or enforce any Released Claim, directly or indirectly, whether on behalf of themselves or others, against any of the Released Parties in any jurisdiction.

117. Individuals in the Damages Settlement Class who opt-out of the Settlement prior to the Opt-Out Deadline do not release their individual claims and will not obtain any benefits under the Settlement.

118. With respect to the Released Claims, Plaintiffs and Damages Settlement Class Members understand and acknowledge it is possible that unknown economic losses or claims exist or that present losses may have been underestimated in amount or severity. Plaintiffs and Damages Settlement Class Members took that into account in entering into this Agreement, and a portion of the consideration and the mutual covenants contained herein, having been bargained for between Plaintiffs and Defendants with the knowledge of the possibility of such unknown claims for economic loss, were given in exchange for a full accord, satisfaction, and discharge of all such claims. Consequently, Plaintiffs and the Damages Settlement Class Members shall be deemed to have, and by operation of the Settlement shall have, waived and relinquished, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the provisions, rights and benefits of Section 1542 of the California Civil Code (to the extent it is applicable, or any other similar provision under federal, state or local law to the extent any such provision is applicable), which reads:

> 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.

119. Plaintiffs or Settlement Class Members may hereafter discover facts other than or different from those that he or she knows or believes to be true with respect to the subject matter of the claims released herein, or the law applicable to such claims may change. Nonetheless, each of those individuals agrees that, as of the Effective Date, he or she shall have automatically and irrevocably waived and fully, finally, and forever settled and released any known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, asserted or unasserted, liquidated or unliquidated, contingent or non-contingent claims as set forth in this Agreement. Further, each of those individuals agrees and acknowledges that he or she shall be bound by this Agreement, including by the releases herein

and that all of their claims in the Action shall be dismissed with prejudice and released as set forth in this Agreement, whether or not such claims are concealed or hidden; without regard to subsequent discovery of different or additional facts and subsequent changes in the law; and even if he or she never receives actual notice of the Settlement and/or never receives a Cash Payment from the Settlement.

120. Upon the Effective Date: (a) this Settlement shall be the exclusive remedy for any and all Released Claims of Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members; and (b) Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members stipulate to be and shall be permanently barred and enjoined by Court order from initiating, asserting, or prosecuting any Released Claim against the Released Parties, whether on behalf of Plaintiffs, any Settlement Class Member or others, in any jurisdiction, including in any federal, state, or local court or tribunal.

XIV. Termination of Settlement

121. This Agreement shall be subject to and is conditioned on the occurrence of all of the following events:

a. Court approval of the Settlement and the Releases set forth in Section XIII of this Agreement;

b. The Court has entered the Preliminary Approval Order;

c. The Court has entered the Final Approval Order, and all objections, if any, are overruled, and all appeals taken from the Final Approval Order are resolved in favor of Final Approval; and

d. The Effective Date has occurred.

122. If any of the conditions specified in the preceding paragraph are not met, then this Agreement may be cancelled and terminated.

123. Defendant shall have the option to terminate this Agreement if more than 5% of the Settlement Class opt-out of the Settlement. Defendant shall notify Class Counsel and the Court of its or their intent to terminate this Agreement pursuant to this paragraph within 10 days after the end of the Opt-Out Period, or the option to terminate shall be considered waived.

124. In the event this Agreement is terminated or fails to become effective, then the Parties shall return to the *status quo ante* in the Action as if the Parties had not entered into this Agreement, and the parties shall jointly file a status report in the Court seeking to reopen the Action and all papers filed. In such event, the terms and provisions of this Agreement shall have no further force and effect with respect to the Parties and shall not be used in this case or in any other action or proceeding for any other purpose, and any order entered by this Court in accordance with the terms of this Agreement shall be treated as vacated, *nunc pro tunc*.

125. In the event this Agreement is terminated or fails to become effective, all funds in the Settlement Fund shall be promptly returned to Defendant. However, Defendant shall have no right to seek from Plaintiffs, Class Counsel, or the Settlement Administrator the Settlement Administration Costs paid by or on behalf of Defendant. After payment of any Settlement Administration Costs that have been incurred and are due to be paid from the Settlement Fund, the Settlement Administrator shall return the balance of the Settlement Fund to Defendant within 21 days of termination.

XV. Effect of Termination

126. The grounds upon which this Agreement may be terminated are set forth in Section XIV. In the event of a termination, this Agreement shall be considered null and void; all of Plaintiffs', Class Counsel's, Defendant's, and Defendant's Counsel's obligations under the Settlement shall cease to be of any force and effect; and the Parties shall return to the *status quo*

ante in the Action as if the Parties had not entered into this Agreement. In addition, in the event of such a termination, all of the Parties' respective pre-Settlement rights, claims, and defenses will be retained and preserved.

127. In the event the Settlement is terminated in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, any discussions, offers, or negotiations associated with this Settlement shall not be discoverable or offered into evidence or used in the Action or any other action or proceeding for any purpose. In such event, all Parties to the Action shall stand in the same position as if this Agreement had not been negotiated, made, or filed with the Court.

XVI. No Admission of Liability

128. This Agreement reflects the Parties' compromise and settlement of disputed claims. This Agreement shall not be construed as or deemed to be evidence of an admission or concession of any point of fact or law. Defendant has denied and continue to deny each of the claims and contentions alleged in the Complaint. Defendant specifically denies that a class could or should be certified in the Action for litigation purposes. Defendant does not admit any liability or wrongdoing of any kind, by this Agreement or otherwise. Defendant has agreed to enter into this Agreement to avoid the further expense, inconvenience, and distraction of burdensome and protracted litigation, and to be completely free of any further claims that were asserted or could possibly have been asserted in the Action.

129. Class Counsel believe the claims asserted in the Action have merit, and they have examined and considered the benefits to be obtained under the proposed Settlement set forth in this Agreement, the risks associated with the continued prosecution of this complex, costly, and time-consuming litigation, and the likelihood of success on the merits of the Action. Class Counsel fully investigated the facts and law relevant to the merits of the claims, conducted informal

discovery, and conducted independent investigation of the alleged claims. Class Counsel concluded that the proposed Settlement set forth in this Agreement is fair, adequate, reasonable, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class.

130. This Agreement constitutes a compromise and settlement of disputed claims. No action taken by the Parties in connection with the negotiations of this Agreement shall be deemed or construed to be an admission of the truth or falsity of any claims or defenses heretofore made, or an acknowledgment or admission by any party of any fault, liability, or wrongdoing of any kind whatsoever.

131. Neither the Settlement, nor any act performed or document executed pursuant to or in furtherance of the Settlement: (a) is or may be deemed to be, or may be used as, an admission of, or evidence of, the validity of any claim made by the Plaintiffs or the Settlement Class, or of any wrongdoing or liability of the Released Parties; or (b) is or may be deemed to be, or may be used as, an admission of, or evidence of, any fault or omission of any of the Released Parties, in the Action or in any proceeding in any court, administrative agency, or other tribunal.

132. In addition to any other defenses Defendant may have at law, in equity, or otherwise, to the extent permitted by law, this Agreement may be pleaded as a full and complete defense to and may be used as the basis for an injunction against any action, suit, or other proceeding that may be instituted, prosecuted, or attempted in breach of this Agreement or the Releases contained herein.

XVII. Miscellaneous Provisions

133. Gender and Plurals. As used in this Agreement, the masculine or feminine gender, and the singular or plural number, shall each be deemed to include the others whenever the context so indicates.

134. Binding Effect. This Agreement shall be binding upon, and inure to and for the benefit of, the successors and assigns of the Releasing Parties and the Released Parties.

135. Cooperation of Parties. The Parties to this Agreement agree to cooperate in good faith to prepare and execute all documents, seek Court approval, uphold Court approval, and do all things reasonably necessary to complete and effectuate the Settlement described in this Agreement.

136. Obligation to Meet and Confer. Before filing any motion in the Court raising a dispute arising out of or related to this Agreement, the Parties shall consult with each other and certify to the Court that they have met and conferred in an attempt to resolve the dispute.

137. Integration and No Reliance. This Agreement constitutes a single, integrated written contract expressing the entire agreement of the Parties relative to the subject matter hereof. This Agreement is executed without reliance on any covenant, agreement, representation, or warranty by any Party or any Party's representative other than those set forth in this Agreement. No covenants, agreements, representations, or warranties of any kind have been made by any Party, except as provided for herein.

138. No Conflict Intended. Any inconsistency between the headings used in this Agreement and the text of the paragraphs of this Agreement shall be resolved in favor of the text.

139. Governing Law. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Agreement shall be construed in accordance with, and be governed by, the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, without regard to the principles thereof regarding choice of law.

140. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument, even though all Parties do not sign the same counterparts. Original signatures are not

required. Electronic signatures exchanged in PDF format shall be treated as equivalent to original signatures.

141. Jurisdiction. The Court shall retain jurisdiction over the implementation, enforcement, and performance of this Agreement, and shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any suit, action, proceeding, or dispute arising out of or relating to this Agreement that cannot be resolved by negotiation and agreement by counsel for the Parties (except that if a lawsuit is filed against the Defendant in another jurisdiction it may, at its option, seek to enforce this Agreement in that jurisdiction). The Court shall also retain jurisdiction over all questions and/or disputes related to the Notice Program and the Settlement Administrator. As part of the agreement to render services in connection with this Settlement, the Settlement Administrator shall consent to the jurisdiction of the Court for this purpose. The Court shall retain jurisdiction over the enforcement of the Court's injunction barring and enjoining all Releasing Parties from asserting any of the Released Claims and from pursuing any Released Claims against the Released Parties at any time and in any jurisdiction, including during any appeal from the Final Approval Order.

142. Notices. All notices provided for herein, shall be sent by email with a hard copy sent by overnight mail to:

If to Plaintiffs or Class Counsel:

Jeff Ostrow
Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A.
1 West Las Olas Blvd., Ste. 500
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
ostrow@kolawyers.com

Raina Borrelli
Strauss Borrelli PLLC
980 N. Michigan Ave., Ste. 1610
Chicago, Illinois 60611
raina@straussborrelli.com

If to Defendant or Defendant's Counsel:

Wystan M. Ackerman
Linn F. Freedman
Kevin P. Daly
Robinson & Cole LLP
One State Street
Hartford, CT 06103

The notice recipients and addresses designated above may be changed by written notice. Upon the request of any of the Parties, the Parties agree to promptly provide each other with copies of objections, requests for exclusion, or other filings received as a result of the Notice Program.

143. Modification and Amendment. This Agreement may not be amended or modified, except by a written instrument signed by Class Counsel and Defendant and, if the Settlement has been approved preliminarily by the Court, approved by the Court.

144. No Waiver. The waiver by any Party of any breach of this Agreement by another Party shall not be deemed or construed as a waiver of any other breach, whether prior, subsequent, or contemporaneous, of this Agreement.

145. Authority. Any person executing this Agreement in a representative capacity represents and warrants that he or she is fully authorized to do so and to bind the Party on whose behalf he or she signs this Agreement to all of the terms and provisions of this Agreement.

146. Agreement Mutually Prepared. Neither Plaintiffs nor Defendant shall be considered to be the drafter of this Agreement or any of its provisions for the purpose of any statute, case law, or rule of interpretation or construction that would or might cause any provision to be construed against the drafter of this Agreement.

147. Independent Investigation and Decision to Settle. The Parties understand and acknowledge they: (a) have performed an independent investigation of the allegations of fact and

law made in connection with this Action; and (b) that even if they may hereafter 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 the Action as reflected in this Agreement, that will not affect or in any respect limit the binding nature of this Agreement. All Parties recognize and acknowledge they reviewed and analyzed data that they and their counsel, consultants, and/or experts used to make certain determinations, arguments, and settlement positions. The Parties agree this Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and will not attempt to renegotiate or otherwise void or invalidate or terminate the Settlement irrespective of what any unexamined data later shows. It is the Parties' intention to resolve their disputes in connection with this Action pursuant to the terms of this Agreement now and thus, in furtherance of their intentions, the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect notwithstanding the discovery of any additional facts or law, or changes in law, and this Agreement shall not be subject to rescission or modification by reason of any changes or differences in facts or law, subsequently occurring or otherwise.

148. Receipt of Advice of Counsel. Each Party acknowledges, agrees, and specifically warrants that he, she, or it has fully read this Agreement and the Releases contained herein, received independent legal advice with respect to the advisability of entering into this Agreement and the Releases, and the legal effects of this Agreement and the Releases, and fully understands the effect of this Agreement and the Releases.

149. Confidentiality. All persons involved in the Settlement will be required to keep confidential any Personal Information of any members of the Settlement Classes. Any documents or information provided to Class Counsel containing Personal Information must be destroyed within 30 days of the Settlement Administrator completing the issuance of all settlement payments.

150. Public Statements. There will be no press release regarding the Settlement, and neither side will initiate contacts with the media nor issue any public statement, comment, or promotional material that references the existence or terms of the Settlement or the litigation, other than to refer media inquiries to the Settlement Website and the Settlement documents filed with the Court.

151. Deadlines. In the event any date or deadline set forth in this Agreement falls on a weekend or federal or state legal holiday, such date or deadline shall be on the first business day thereafter.

152. Retention of Records. The Settlement Administrator and Class Counsel shall retain copies or images of all returned mailed notices, correspondence related thereto and settlement checks in their possession for a period of two (2) years after the Effective Date. After this time, the Settlement Administrator shall provide its records to Defendant if Defendant so desires, and the Settlement Administrator shall otherwise destroy any such documentary records they have in their possession regarding the administration of the Settlement (including all Class Member information).

Signature Page to Follow

PLAINTIFFS

Tim Isaac (Jan 29, 2025 12:21 EST)

TIM ISAAC

Mary L Gregel

Mary L Gregel (Jan 23, 2025 15:20 EST)

MARY GREGEL

Theresa McFadden (Jan 23, 2025 09:59 EST)

THERESA MCFADDEN

Valerie Gunther (Jan 22, 2025 18:59 EST)

VALERIE GUNTHER

LELAND WOOTEN, JR.

Paulritte J. Zalewski

Paulritte J. Zalewski (Jan 28, 2025 19:46 EST)

PAULETTE ZALEWSKI

DALE ROBERTSON

ALBERT WADDINGTON

Dina Crocetto-Waddington (Jan 23, 2025 17:55 EST)

DINA CROCETTO-WADDINGTON

John McLaughlin

John McLaughlin (Jan 24, 2025 05:41 EST)

JOHN MCLAUGHLIN

Charles R McCurdy

Charles R McCurdy (Jan 23, 2025 14:23 CST)

CHARLES MCCURDY

Richard Lilly
ID ScH7CZwbtYcwCXvzHsMbkuAw
RICHARD LILLY

Lynne Kohler
Lynne Kohler (Jan 25, 2025 11:11 EST)
LYNN KOHLER

Daniel Jasperson (Jan 23, 2025 09:21 PST)
DANIEL JASPERSON

DocuSigned by:
Michael Rosen 1/29/2025 | 8:42 AM PST
A2B587A4F8DF423...
MICHAEL ROSEN

CLASS COUNSEL

Jeffrey Ostrow
Jeffrey Ostrow (Jan 22, 2025 16:41 EST)
JEFF OSTROW
KOPELOWITZ OSTROW P.A.

Raina Borrelli
Raina Borrelli (Jan 22, 2025 15:45 CST)
RAINA BORRELLI
STRAUSS BORRELLI PLLC

DEFENDANT
GREYLOCK MCKINNON ASSOCIATES, INC.

By: Renee Rushnawitz
Its Managing Director

EXHIBIT 1
(POSTCARD NOTICE)

Greylock McKinnon Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 97xxx-xxxx

BARCODE
NO-PRINT
ZONE

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

Court-Approved Legal Notice

In re Greylock McKinnon Associates Data Security Litigation, 1:24-CV-10797-DJC, United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts

If your Personal Information was affected by the Data Incident involving Greylock McKinnon Associates on or about May 30, 2023, you may be entitled to benefits from a settlement.

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

www.XXXXXXXXXXX.com
1-XXX-XXX-XXXX

<<MAIL ID>>
<<NAME 1>>
<<NAME 2>>
<<ADDRESS LINE 1>>
<<ADDRESS LINE 2>>
<<ADDRESS LINE 3>>
<<ADDRESS LINE 4>>
<<ADDRESS LINE 5>>
<<CITY, STATE ZIP>>
<<COUNTRY>>

A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc. ("Defendant") arising out of a Data Incident Defendant discovered on or about May 30, 2023. The Private Information of Settlement Class members may have been accessible in the Data Incident. Private Information may have included names, Social Security numbers, Medicare Health Insurance Claim Numbers, medical information and/or health insurance information.

Who is Included? You are a member of the **Injunctive Relief Settlement Class** if you are residing in the United States and your Private Information was affected by the Data Incident. You are a member of the **Damages Settlement Class** if you are residing in the United States and your Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident.

What does the Settlement Provide?

For Injunctive Relief Settlement Class Members, the Defendant will make changes to its business practice by taking reasonable steps to further secure its systems and environments with no need to file a Claim Form.

Damages Settlement Class members may be able to receive the following Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits by filing a timely and valid Claim Form online or by mail postmarked by **Month XX, 20YY**:

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses: You may submit a timely and valid Claim Form and provide supporting documentation showing that you spent money or incurred losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $10,000 per person.

Cash Payment B – Cash Payment: In addition to Cash Payment A, you may also choose to receive a flat pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) cash payment from funds remaining after other payments are made, as described in the Settlement Agreement..

Credit Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payments A and B, you may also elect to receive free Credit Monitoring.

Other Options. If you do not want to remain in the Damages Settlement Class, you must opt-out no later than **Month XX, 20YY**. If you do not opt-out, you will give up the right to sue and will release the Defendant and Released Parties from the legal claims in this lawsuit. You cannot opt-out of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class. If you do not opt-out, you may object to the Settlement by **Month XX, 20YY**. The Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website has instructions on how to opt-out or object. If you do nothing, you will get no Settlement Class Member Benefits (aside from Defendant's business practice changes), 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, Class Counsel's attorneys' fees request of up to 33.33% of the $600,000 Settlement Fund, as well as any objections to the Settlement. If you timely object, you or your lawyer may attend and ask to appear at the hearing, but you are not required to do so.

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

<<UNIQUE ID>>

CLAIM FORM

Claims must be postmarked or submitted online no later than Month Day, 20YY.

First Name: | MI: | Last Name:

Mailing Address:

City: | State: | ZIP Code:

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses: If you are a Damages Settlement Class member, you may submit a timely and valid Claim Form and provide supporting documentation showing that you spent money or incurred unreimbursed losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $10,000 per person. You must provide documentation showing you spent money or incurred losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident, including receipts or other documentation not "self-prepared" by you. "Self-prepared" documents like handwritten receipts are insufficient for reimbursement, but can be used to add clarity or support other submitted documentation.

Cash Payment B – Cash Payment: In addition to Cash Payment A, you may elect to receive a flat payment. Cash Payment B may be subject to a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) adjustment.

☐ By checking this box, I affirm I want to receive a flat rate cash payment.

Credit Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payments A and B, you may elect to receive free credit monitoring services.

☐ By checking this box, I affirm I want to receive free credit monitoring services.

By signing my name, I swear and affirm I am completing this Claim Form to the best of my personal knowledge.

Signature: **Date:**

BARCODE
NO-PRINT
ZONE

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Greylock McKinnon Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 97xxx-xxxx

[redacted]

EXHIBIT
(ON ORM NOTICE)

If your Personal Information was affected by the Data Incident involving Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc. on or about May 30, 2023, you may be entitled to benefits from a settlement.

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

- A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc. ("Defendant") arising out of a Data Incident Defendant discovered on or about May 30, 2023. The Personal Information of Settlement Class members may have been accessible in the Data Incident. Personal Information may have included names, Social Security numbers, Medicare Health Insurance Claim Numbers, medical information and/or health insurance information. The lawsuit alleged (1) negligence; (2) negligence per se; (3) breach of third-party beneficiary contract; (4) unjust enrichment; (5) invasion of privacy; and (6) violation of California's Consumer Records Act, California's Unfair Competition Law, California's Consumer Privacy Act, New Jersey's Consumer Security Breach Disclosure Act, and New Jersey's Consumer Fraud Act.

  You are a member of the **Injunctive Relief Settlement Class** if you are residing in the United States and your Personal Information was affected by the Data Incident. "Injunctive relief" is a legal remedy that requires a person or entity to stop or start doing something. Here, the Defendant has made and will maintain in place changes to its business practices by taking reasonable steps to further secure its computer systems and environments. This is the only remedy available to Injunctive Release Settlement Class members.

- You are a member of the **Damages Settlement Class** if you are residing in the United States and your Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident.

- Damages Settlement Class members may be able to receive the following Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits:
  Cash Payment A – Documented Losses: You may submit a timely and valid Claim Form and provide supporting documentation showing that you spent money or incurred unreimbursed losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $10,000 per person.

  Cash Payment B – Cash Payment: In addition to Cash Payment A, you may also choose to receive a flat *pro rata* (a legal term meaning an equal share) cash payment.

  Credit Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payments A & B, you may also elect to receive Credit Monitoring.

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

	Your Legal Rights and Options	Deadline
SUBMIT A CLAIM FORM	If you are a member of the Damages Settlement Class, the only way to get Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits is to submit a timely and valid Claim Form.	Submit online or Postmark by: **Month DD, 20YY**
EXCLUDE YOURSELF	If you are a member of the Damages Settlement Class, you will get no Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits if you exclude yourself. You will keep your right to file your own lawsuit against the Released Parties about the legal claims in this lawsuit that are released by the Settlement. If you are a member of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class only, you cannot exclude yourself from the 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.	Postmarked by: **Month, 20YY**
DO NOTHING	Get no Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits. Give up your legal rights.	

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

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 of the Settlement. This Notice explains the lawsuit, the Settlement, your legal rights, what benefits are available, who is eligible for the benefits, and how to get them.

The Honorable 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: Greylock McKinnon Associates Data Security Litigation*, Case No. 1:24-CV-10797-DJC ("lawsuit"). The individuals who filed this lawsuit are called the "Plaintiffs" and/or "Class Representatives" and the company sued, Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc., is called the "Defendant."

2. What is this lawsuit about?

Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit against Defendant, individually, and on behalf of Settlement Class Members whose Personal Information, which may have included names, Social Security numbers, Medicare Health Insurance Claim Numbers, medical information and/or health insurance information may have been accessible in the Data Incident.

Plaintiffs allege on or about May 30, 2023, as a result of the Data Incident, an unauthorized third party potentially gained access to Settlement Class Members' Personal Information. Plaintiffs brought this lawsuit against Defendant.

Defendant denies the legal claims and denies any wrongdoing or liability. No court or other judicial entity has made any judgment or other determination of any wrongdoing by Defendant, or that any law has been violated. Instead, Plaintiffs and Defendant 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 all people who have similar legal claims. Together, all these people are called 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.

The Class Representatives in this lawsuit are Plaintiffs Tim Isaac, Mary Isaac, Theresa McFadden, Valerie Gunther, LeLand Wooten Jr., Paulette Zalewski, Dale Robertson, Albert Waddington, Dina Crocetto-Waddington, John McLaughlin, Charles McCurdy, Lynn Kohler, Richard Lilly, and Michael Rosen.

4. Why is there a Settlement?

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 Plaintiffs or Defendant. Instead, Plaintiffs and Defendant have agreed to settle the lawsuit to avoid the risks, delay and expense of continuing the litigation. The Class Representatives and their lawyers believe the Settlement is best for all Settlement

Class members because of the benefits available to Settlement Class members 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 you are a member of the Damages Settlement Class or the Injunctive Settlement Class.

The **Injunctive Relief Settlement Class** includes all individuals residing in the United States whose Personal Information was affected by the Data Incident.

The **Damages Settlement Class** includes all individuals residing in the United States whose Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident.

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

Yes. Excluded from the Settlement Class are (1) the judges presiding over this lawsuit, and members of their direct families; (2) the Defendant, its subsidiaries, parent companies, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest, and its current or former officers and directors; and (3) Damages Settlement Class Members who submit a valid Request for Exclusion prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

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 the Settlement Website at www.XXXXXXXXXXX.com or call the Settlement Administrator's toll-free number at 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX.

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS—WHAT YOU GET IF YOU QUALIFY

8. What does the Settlement provide?

If you are a Damages Settlement Class member and you submit a timely and valid Claim Form, you may be eligible for the following Settlement Benefits:

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses.

You may submit a timely and valid Claim Form and provide supporting documentation showing that you spent money or incurred unreimbursed losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $10,000 per person.

Examples of documented losses include out of pocket expenses incurred as a result of the Data Incident, including (without limitation) bank fees, professional fees (such as fees for an attorney or accountant), credit repair services, costs for freezing or unfreezing credit, notary fees, photocopying costs, long distance phone charges (if charged separately), cell phone charges (only charged by the minute), data charges (only if charged based on the amount of data used), postage, mileage for local travel and fees for credit reports, credit monitoring (other than what what was provided by Defendant

or is available through this settlement), or other identity theft insurance products (other than what was provided by Defendant).

Examples of reasonable documentation include (but are not limited to): (i) credit card statements; (ii) bank statements; (iii) invoices; (iv) telephone records; and (v) receipts. "Self-prepared" documents such as handwritten receipts are, by themselves, insufficient to receive reimbursement, but can be considered to add clarity or support other submitted documentation. You will not be reimbursed for expenses if you have been reimbursed for the same expenses by another source.

If you do not submit reasonable documentation or if your Claim Form is rejected by the Settlement Administrator for any reason, and you do not resolve the rejected Claim Form, your Claim Form will be treated as if you elected Cash Payment B only.

Cash Payment B – Cash Payment. In addition to Cash Payment A, you may also elect to receive Cash Payment B, which is a flat cash payment.

The amount of the payment will be based upon the amount in the Net Settlement Fund, if any, after the payment of Valid Claims for Cash Payment A and for Credit Monitoring and the number of Valid Claims for Cash Payment B, as well as payments for Settlement Administration Costs, attorney's fees and service awards.

If the amount of timely and valid claims for Cash Payment A and cost of Credit Monitoring exceeds the amount of the Net Settlement Fund, no payments will be made for Cash Payment B, although that is not anticipated to occur.

Credit Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payments A and B, you may also elect to receive credit monitoring services consisting of one year of one credit bureau.

9. What does the Settlement provide if I am only in the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class?

If you are only in the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class (meaning your Personal Information was affected by the Data Incident, but not your Social Security number), your only remedies under the Settlement are the business practice changes made by the Defendant. Although the Defendant denies any wrongdoing or liability, Plaintiffs have received assurances that the Defendant has undertaken reasonable steps to further secure its computer systems and environments.

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

If you are a member of the Damages Settlement Class, unless you exclude yourself (opt-out), you are choosing to remain in the Damages Settlement Class. If the Settlement is approved and becomes final, all Court orders and any 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 the Defendant or any of the Released Parties relating to the Data Incident. The specific rights you are giving up are called "Released Claims" and are described under Question 11 below.

If you are a member of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class, you cannot exclude yourself from the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class. You will receive the benefit of the injunctive relief (steps taken by Defendant to secure its computer systems and environments) and will give up , any and all claims for injunctive relief that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or relate to the Data Incident.

11. What are the Released Claims?

The Released Claims for Damages Settlement Class Members include all claims that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or relate to (a) the Data Incident; (b) the lawsuit; or (c) any of the alleged violations of laws or regulations cited in the Complaint. The Released Claims for Injunctive Relief Settlement Class Members include, any and all claims for injunctive relief that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or relate to the Data Incident. Section XIII of the Settlement Agreement describes the Released Claims and the Release, in necessary legal terminology, so please read these sections carefully. The Settlement Agreement is available at www.XXXXXXXXXXX.com. For questions regarding the Release or Released Claims and what the language in the Settlement Agreement means, you can also contact Class Counsel listed in Question 14 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 make a claim for Settlement Class Member Benefits?

If you are an Injunctive Relief Settlement Class member only, you cannot submit a Claim Form. If you are a Damages Settlement Class member, you must submit a timely and valid Claim Form if you want to receive any of the Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits described in Question 8. Your Claim Form must be submitted online at www.xxxxxxxxx.com by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, or mailed to the Settlement Administrator at the address on the Claim Form, **postmarked** by **Month DD, 20YY**. Claim Forms are also available on the Settlement Website at www.xxxxxxxxx.com or by calling 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX or by writing to:

Greylock McKinnon Data Breach Litigation
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 by writing to:

Greylock McKinnon Data Breach Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX

14. When will I receive my Settlement Class Member Benefits?

If you are a Damages Settlement Class member and you file a timely and valid Claim Form, Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits will be provided 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.XXXXXXXXXXX.com for updates.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

15. Do I have a lawyer in this lawsuit?

Yes, the Court has appointed Raina Borrelli of Strauss Borrelli PLLC and Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A. as Class Counsel to represent you and the Settlement Class for the purposes of this Settlement. You may hire your own lawyer at your own cost and expense if you want someone other than Class Counsel to represent you in this lawsuit.

16. How will Class Counsel be paid?

Class Counsel will file a motion asking the Court to award the attorneys' fees and costs of up to 33.33% of the $600,000 Settlement Fund. Class Counsel will also ask the Court to approve Service Awards for the Class Representatives of up to $2,500 each for their efforts in achieving the Settlement. If awarded by the Court, the attorneys' fees and costs, and the Service Awards will be paid from the Settlement Fund. The Court may award less than these amounts.

Class Counsel's application for the attorneys' fees and costs and the Service Awards will be made available on the Settlement Website at www.XXXXXXXXXXX.com. no later than **DATE**.

OPTING OUT FROM THE SETTLEMENT

If you are a Damages Settlement Class member and want to keep any right you may have to sue or continue to sue the Defendant or any of the Released Parties on your own based about the legal claims in this lawsuit or released by the Released Claims, then you must take steps to get out of the Settlement. This is called excluding yourself from—or "opting out" of—the Settlement.

If you are a member of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class, you cannot exclude yourself from the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class.

17. How do I opt-out of the Settlement?

If you are a Damages Settlement Class member and you want to exclude yourself from the Damages Settlement Class, you must mail a written request for exclusion, which includes the following:

1) Your name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
2) Your personal physical signature; and
3) A statement that you want to be excluded from the Damages Settlement Class, such as "I hereby request to be excluded from the Settlement Class in the *Greylock McKinnon Data Breach Litigation*."

The exclusion request must be **mailed** to the Settlement Administrator at the following address, and be **postmarked** by **MONTH DD, 20YY**:

Greylock McKinnon Data Breach Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX

You cannot opt-out (exclude yourself) by telephone or by email.

"Mass" or "class" requests for exclusion filed by third parties on behalf of a "mass" or "class" of Settlement Class Members or multiple Settlement Class Members where the opt-out hasn't been signed by each and every individual Settlement Class Member will not be allowed.

If you are a member of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class only, you cannot exclude yourself from the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class.

18. If I opt-out can I still get anything from the Settlement?

If you are in the Damages Settlement Class and you opt-out, you will not be entitled to receive Damages Settlement Class Benefits, but you will receive the benefit of the injunctive relief requiring that Defendant maintain certain steps taken to secure its systems and environments. You will release only any and all claims for injunctive relief that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or relate to the Data Incident. You can only get Damages Settlement Class Benefits, including money and/or credit monitoring, if you stay in the Settlement and submit a timely and valid Claim Form.

If you are a member of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class only, you cannot exclude yourself from the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class.

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

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

If you are a member of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class only, you cannot exclude yourself from the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class. You will not give up any right you may have, if any, to sue for damages, but you will release , any and all claims for injunctive relief that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or relate to the Data Incident.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

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

If you are a Settlement Class member, you can tell the Court you do not agree with all or any part of the Settlement.

To object, you must send timely written notice as provided below no later than **MONTH DD, 20YY**, by U.S. mail to the Clerk of the Court, Class Counsel, Defendant's Counsel and the Settlement Administrator postmarked by or shipped by private courier (such as Federal Express) by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, stating you object to the Settlement in *In Re: Greylock McKinnon Associates Data Security Litigation*, Case No. 1:24-CV-10797-DJC.

To file an objection, you cannot exclude yourself from the Settlement Class. Your objection must include all of the following information:

1) Your full name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
2) All grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to you as the objector or your own lawyer;
3) The number of times you have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that you file the objection, the caption of each case in which you have made

such objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon your prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;

4) The identity of all lawyers representing you in connection with the objection (if any), including any former or current lawyers who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards;
5) The number of times in which your lawyer or your lawyer's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date of the filed objection, the caption of each case in which your lawyer or the firm has made such objection and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon your lawyer's or the lawyer's law firm's prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case in which your lawyer's counsel and/or lawyer's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the preceding five years;
6) The identity of all counsel (if any) representing you as an objector who will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;
7) A list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection (if any);
8) A statement confirming whether you intend to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing; and
9) Your signature as the objector (an attorney's signature is not sufficient).

To be timely, written notice of an objection including all of the information above must be mailed to the Clerk of Court, Class Counsel, Defendant's Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator **postmarked** by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, at the following addresses:

COURT	CLASS COUNSEL	DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL	SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR
Clerk of Court John Joseph Moakley U.S. Courthouse 1 Courthouse Way Suite 2300 Boston, MA 02210	Jeff Ostrow Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A. 1 West Las Olas Blvd, Suite 500 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301	Wystan M. Ackerman Linn F. Freedman Kevin P. Daly Robinson & Cole LLP One State Street Hartford, CT 06103	Greylock McKinnon Data Breach Litigation Settlement Administrator PO Box XXXX Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX

If you fail to comply with the requirements for objecting as detailed above, you waive and forfeit any and all rights you may have to appear separately and/or to object to the Settlement and you will be bound by all the terms of the Settlement and by all proceedings, orders, and judgments in the lawsuit.

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

THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING

The Court will hold a "Final Approval Hearing" to decide whether to approve the Settlement. You may attend and you may ask to speak if you file an objection by the deadline, but you do not have to.

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 at the John Joseph Moakley U.S. Courthouse, 1 Courthouse Way, Suite 2300, 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, Class Counsel's Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards to the Class Representatives.

If there are objections that were filed by the deadline, the Court will consider them. If you file a timely objection, and you would like to speak at the hearing, the Court will also listen to you or your lawyer speak at the hearing, if you so request.

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 video conference or by telephone. You should check the Settlement Website www.xxxxxxx.com to confirm the date and time of the Final Approval Hearing has not changed.

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

No. Class Counsel will answer any questions the Court may have. However, you are welcome to attend at your own expense. If you file an objection, you do not have to attend the Final Approval Hearing to speak about it. As long as you file your written objection by the deadline, the Court will consider it.

24. May I speak at the Final Approval Hearing?

Yes, as long as you do not exclude yourself (opt-out) and you file a timely written objection requesting to speak at the hearing, you can (but do not have to) participate and speak for yourself at the Final Approval Hearing. This is called making an appearance. You also can have your own lawyer speak for you, but you will have to pay for the lawyer yourself.

If you want to appear, or if you want your own lawyer instead of Class Counsel to speak for you at the hearing, you must follow all of the procedures for objecting to the Settlement listed in Question 19 above—and specifically include a statement as to whether you and your counsel will appear at the Final Approval Hearing.

IF YOU DO NOTHING

25. What happens if I do nothing at all?

If you are a Damages Settlement Class member and you do nothing, you will not receive Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits, and you will give up rights explained in the "Opting Out from the Settlement" section of this Notice, including your right to start a lawsuit, continue with a lawsuit, or be part of any other lawsuit against any of the Released Parties about the legal issues in this lawsuit that are released by the Settlement relating to the Data Incident. If you are an Injunctive Relief Settlement Class member and do nothing, the Defendant's business practice changes (reasonable steps to further secure its systems and environments) will still apply to you and your claims for certain injunctive relief will be released as described under Question 19 above.

GETTING MORE INFORMATION

26. 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.XXXXXXXXXXX.com. You may get additional information at www.xxxxxxxxxx.com, by calling toll-free 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX, or by writing to:

Greylock McKinnon Data Breach Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX

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

EXHIBIT
(C AIM ORM)

Must be postmarked or submitted online NO LATER THAN [deadline]

XXXX SETTLEMENT AMINISTRATOR
P.O. BOX **XXXX**
PORTLAND, OR XXXXX-XXXX
www. XXXXXXXXXXXXXX.com

In Re: Greylock McKinnon Associates Data Security Litigation Claim Form
Case No. 1:24-CV-10797-DJC

SETTLEMENT BENEFITS – WHAT YOU MAY GET

The **Damages Settlement Class** includes all individuals residing in the United States whose Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident.

If you are a Damages Settlement Class member, you may be eligible for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits.

The easiest way to submit a claim is online at www.XXXXXXXXXXX.com, or you can complete and mail this Claim Form to the mailing address above.

You may submit a Claim for one or more of these benefits:

1. **Cash Payment A – Documented Losses**: You may submit a timely and valid Claim Form and provide supporting documentation showing that you spent money or incurred unreimbursed losses, as provided for in the Settlement Agreement, fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $10,000 per person. Supporting documentation is required.

   AND/OR

2. **Cash Payment B – Cash Payment:** In addition to Cash Payment A, you may also choose to receive a flat pro rata (a legal term meaning an equal share) cash payment. The amount will be determined based on: (1) the amount remaining in the Settlement Fund, if any, after the payment of Valid Claims for Cash Payment A and for Credit Monitoring; and (2) the number of Valid Claims for Cash Payment B.

   AND/OR

3. **Credit Monitoring:** In addition to Cash Payments A and B, you may also elect to receive free credit monitoring services inclusive of one year of one bureau of monitoring.

* * *

Claims must be submitted online or mailed by [deadline]. Use the address at the top of this form for mailed claims.

Please note: the Settlement Administrator may contact you to request additional documents to process your Claim. Your **Cash Payment** *may decrease depending on the number of Claims filed.*

For more information and complete instructions visit **www.XXXXXXXXXXX.com**

Please note that Settlement Class Member Benefits will be distributed after the Settlement is approved by the Court and becomes final.

Your Information

1. NAME (REQUIRED):

First Name | MI | Last Name

2. MAILING ADDRESS (REQUIRED):

Street Address

Apt. No.

City | State | ZIP Code

3. PHONE NUMBER:

– –

4. EMAIL ADDRESS:

5. UNIQUE ID:

Credit Monitoring Services

You may be eligible to receive free Credit Monitoring services.

All Damage Settlement Class Members are eligible to claim Credit Monitoring services.

Please select the checkbox if you want the Credit Monitoring services for which you are eligible.

☐ **Credit Monitoring services:** I want to receive free Credit Monitoring services at the email entered in the above section.

If you select this option, you will be sent instructions and an activation code to your email address or home address after the Settlement is final. Enrollment in this service will not subject you to marketing for additional services or any required payments.

Cash Payment A: Documented Losses

If you lost or spent money trying to prevent or recover from fraud or identity theft that you believe is fairly traceable to the Data Incident and have not been reimbursed for that loss/expenses, you can receive reimbursement for up to $10,000 total. Eligible losses include those incurred on or after May 30, 2023, up to the date of filing your Claim.

It is important for you to send documents that show what happened and how much you lost or spent, so that you can be reimbursed. "Self-prepared" documents like handwritten receipts are insufficient for reimbursement, but can be used to add clarity or support other submitted documentation.

To look up more details about how Cash Payments work, visit **[website]** or call toll-free **[phone number]**. You will find more information about the types of costs and losses that can be paid back to you, what documents you need to attach, and how the Settlement Administrator decides whether to approve your payment. *By filling out the boxes below, you are certifying that the money you spent doesn't relate to other data breaches.*

Loss Type and Examples of Documents	**Amount and Date**	**Description of Loss or Money Spent and Supporting Documents** (Identify what you are attaching, and why it's related to the Data Incident
Costs related to credit monitoring purchases/ freezing/unfreezing credit between **May 30, 2023,** and **[deadline]**. *Examples: Receipts, notices, or account statements reflecting payment for a credit freeze*	$ ☐☐☐☐ . ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____
Costs, expenses, and losses due to identity theft, fraud, or misuse of your personal information on or after **May 30, 2023,** and fairly traceable to the **Greylock McKinnon Associates** breach. *Examples: Account statement with unauthorized charges circled; police report; IRS document; FTC Identity Theft Report; letter refusing to refund fraudulent charges; receipt for your credit monitoring services purchase*	$ ☐☐☐☐ . ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____
Other expenses such as notary, fax, postage, copying, mileage, long-distance telephone charges, or professional fees related to the Data Incident. *Examples: Phone bills, receipts, detailed list of addresses you traveled (i.e. police station, IRS office), reason why you traveled there (i.e. police report or letter from IRS re: falsified tax return) and number of miles you traveled*	$ ☐☐☐☐ . ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____

Cash Payment A: Documented Losses

If you lost or spent money trying to prevent or recover from fraud or identity theft that you believe is fairly traceable to the Data Incident and have not been reimbursed for that loss/expenses, you can receive reimbursement for up to $10,000 total. Eligible losses include those incurred on or after May 30, 2023, up to the date of filing your Claim.

It is important for you to send documents that show what happened and how much you lost or spent, so that you can be reimbursed.

To look up more details about how Cash Payments work, visit **[website]** or call toll-free **[phone number]**. You will find more information about the types of costs and losses that can be paid back to you, what documents you need to attach, and how the Settlement Administrator decides whether to approve your payment. *By filling out the boxes below, you are certifying that the money you spent doesn't relate to other data breaches.*

Expense Types and Examples of Documents	**Approximate Amount of Expense and Date**	**Description of Expense or Money Spent and Supporting Documents** (Identify what you are attaching, and why it's related to the Data Incident)
Unreimbursed Bank Fees *Examples: Bank statements with fees, such as card reissuance, unreimbursed overdraft and late fees, circled.*	$ ☐☐☐☐ . ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____
Postage or Gasoline for Local Travel *Example: Postage or gasoline receipts with charges circled.*	$ ☐☐☐☐ . ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____
Any other expenses related to the Data Incident. *Example: Cell phone data charges, cell phone minutes, long distance charges with proof of expense and payment.*	$ ☐☐☐☐ . ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____

Cash Payment B: Flat Cash Payment

In addition to or instead of Cash Payment A and Credit Monitoring, you may also elect to receive a flat cash payment. Your Cash Payment may be subject to a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) adjustment.

☐ **By checking this box, I affirm I want to receive a flat rate payment under Cash Payment B.**

How You Will Receive Your Payment

If you made a claim for payment on this Claim Form, and if your claim and the settlement are finally approved, an email will be sent from [noreply@epiqpay.com] to the email address you provided on this Claim Form, prompting you to elect your method of payment. Popular electronic payment options will be available, or you can elect a check. Please ensure you have provided a current and complete email address. If you do not provide a current and valid email address, the claims administrator may attempt to send you a check relying on your physical address on file.

Signature

I affirm under the laws of the United States that the information I have supplied in this Claim Form and any copies of documents that I am sending to support my Claim are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

I understand that I may be asked to provide more information by the Settlement Administrator before my Claim is complete.

Print Name

Date: MM – DD – YYYY

Signature

EXHIBIT B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE: GREYLOCK MCKINNON ASSOCIATES DATA SECURITY INCIDENT LITIGAITON	CASE NO. 1:24-CV-10797 **CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION**

JOINT DECLARATION OF CLASS COUNSEL
RAINA BORRELLI AND JEFF OSTROW

Raina Borrelli and Jeff Ostrow, hereby declare as follows:

1. We are counsel of record for Plaintiffs[1] and Class Counsel for the Settlement Class in the above-captioned matter. We submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. Unless otherwise noted, we have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration and could and would testify competently to them if called upon to do so. The firm resumes of Strauss Borrelli PLLC and Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A. (together, "Firm Resumes") are attached hereto as *Exhibits 1 and 2*.

2. As can be seen from the Firm Resumes, Class Counsel have extensive experience in the litigation, certification, trial, and settlement of consumer class-action litigation, and specifically in data breach litigation. There are few, if any, firms in the nation with the expertise of Class Counsel in these types of cases. Class Counsel has recovered millions of dollars for the

[1] All terms capitalized herein have the same meanings as those in the Settlement Agreement.

classes they represented in dozens of cases. In negotiating this Settlement, Class Counsel had the benefit of years of experience and a familiarity with the facts of this Action as well as with other data breach cases. We have negotiated hundreds of class action settlements, including dozens of complex data breach settlements. We are informed and believe Defendant's counsel is also highly experienced in this type of litigation.

3. Counsel for each side have fully evaluated the strengths, weaknesses, and equities of the Parties' respective positions and believe that the proposed Settlement fairly resolves their respective differences.

4. On June 17, 2024, Plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Class Action Complaint against Defendant, alleging claims for negligence, negligence *per se*, breach of third-party beneficiary contract, unjust enrichment, invasion of privacy, violation of California's Consumer Records Act, California's Unfair Competition Law, California's Consumer Privacy Act, New Jersey's Customer Security Breach Disclosure Act, and New Jersey's Consumer Fraud Act arising out of the Data Incident.

5. On or around June 2024, the Parties began settlement discussions to explore an early resolution. During the Parties' settlement discussions, Plaintiffs requested, and Defendant produced, informal discovery necessary to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of Plaintiffs' claims, including information about the size and scope of the Data Incident and Defendant's response to the Data Incident. Over the following months, Plaintiffs' counsel and Defendant's counsel conducted multiple rounds of arms' length negotiations before ultimately agreeing on the terms of the Settlement on or around October 28, 2024.

6. On January 29, 2025, the Parties executed the Agreement. That same day, Plaintiffs moved for Preliminary Approval. The Court granted Preliminary Approval of the Settlement on January 31, 2025.

7. On May 12, 2025, the Parties filed a Joint Motion to Amend Settlement Agreement and Modify Preliminary Approval Order, which the Court granted on May 15, 2025.

8. Class Counsel believe the Settlement Class Member Benefits (which include Cash Payments for Documented Losses of up to $10,000.00 per Damages Settlement Class Member, *pro rata* Cash Payments to Damages Settlement Class Members of all cash remaining in the Net Settlement Fund, and Credit Monitoring to all Damages Settlement Class Members, and injunctive relief for the benefit of all Settlement Class Members) adequately compensate Settlement Class Members for the harm they suffered, and in light of the risks of litigation, represents an excellent result for Settlement Class Members.

9. While Plaintiffs and Class Counsel firmly believe Plaintiffs' claims would have resulted in class certification and favorable adjudication on the merits, Plaintiffs faced significant risks should they have continued to litigate the Action, including Defendant: (i) successfully moving for dismissal of Plaintiffs' claims; (ii) successfully opposing class certification; (iii) successfully appealing a class certification order; (iv) successfully prevailing on a post-certification summary judgment motion; (v) prevailing at trial; or (vi) successfully appealing a post-certification summary judgment or post-trial judgment.

10. Thus, litigating these claims further would have undoubtedly proven difficult and consumed even more significant time, money, and judicial resources.

11. While Plaintiffs dispute Defendant's arguments, it was unclear how the arguments would be resolved. Thus, there was a substantial risk that Settlement Class members could receive nothing at all.

12. The risk of establishing damages in this Action was not insignificant. Indeed, there was no assurance that a jury or the Court would have found in favor of the Settlement Class and awarded the full amounts claimed as owed.

13. Moreover, even if the class were certified and prevailed on the merits, it would still take years to litigate the Action through trial and the various appeals (e.g., the class certification order and final judgment).

14. The Settlement offers Settlement Class Member Benefits that favorably compare with similar data breach class actions.

15. The Settlement will provide certain, substantial, and immediate relief to the Settlement Class.

16. The Settlement ensures that Settlement Class Members with Valid Claims will receive guaranteed compensation now, provides Settlement Class Members with access to Settlement Class Member Benefits that may not have been available at trial, and confirms Defendant has taken security measures to protect Settlement Class Member's data that may remain in its possession.

17. Class Counsel vigorously litigated this Action and, on the basis of our investigation into this Action and experience with and knowledge of the law and procedure governing the claims of Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class, it is our belief that the Settlement is in the Settlement Class's best interests.

18. Indeed, the Settlement is an excellent result, given the complexity of the Action and the significant barriers that would loom in the absence of settlement.

19. The Settlement Class fully endorses and supports the Settlement. Following the successful Notice Program, the Settlement Class had ample opportunity to opt-out or object to the Settlement. As of the date of the filing of the Motion for Final Approval, no Settlement Class members have opted-out or objected.

20. In sum, the Settlement Class Member Benefits are fair, reasonable, and adequate in light of Defendant's defenses and the challenging and unpredictable path of litigation Plaintiffs would have faced absent a settlement.

21. The Settlement Agreement provides for a reasonable Service Award to each of the Class Representatives in the amount of $2,500.00 each, subject to approval by the Court.

22. The Service Awards are meant to compensate the Class Representatives for their efforts on behalf of the Settlement Class. They agreed to serve as Class Representatives and have been actively involved in the litigation. Plaintiffs pursued the interests of the Settlement Class by undertaking responsibilities attendant to serving as class representatives, including, without limitation, periodically conferring with Class Counsel, providing relevant documents and information, and reviewing pleadings, Settlement documents, and other filings in the Action. The information they provided Class Counsel was critical in determining the legal claims to be asserted and the scope of damages alleged.

23. The Class Representatives have expended time and effort and took on significant risks for the benefit of the Settlement Class as a whole, imposing a burden on them out of proportion to their individual stakes in the matter. They have zealously litigated their claims, secured substantial relief, and have no interests antagonistic to the Settlement Class.

24. The Settlement Agreement also provides for an award of attorneys' fees of $200,000.00 (i.e., 33.33% of the Settlement Fund), as well as reimbursement of costs. These terms were negotiated only after the substantive terms of the Settlement had been agreed upon and are subject to approval by the Court. The Parties considered the range of fee awards from other data breach cases that were considered comparable cases in negotiating the fee. The requested fee is well within the range of attorneys' fee requests that have been approved in the District of Massachusetts.

25. As of the date of the filing of the Motion for Final Approval, Class Counsel has received no objections to the proposed attorneys' fees, costs, or Service Awards (the amounts of which were made known to the Settlement Class via the Court-approved Notice Program) in particular.

26. Class Counsel prosecuted this Action on a purely contingent basis. As such, Class Counsel have not received any compensation for their extensive efforts or been reimbursed for litigation costs incurred, and have assumed a significant risk of nonpayment or underpayment. The nature of contingency fees is that they are inherently uncertain and require counsel to assume more risk than in cases where compensation is based on billable hours.

27. This matter has required Class Counsel to spend considerable time on this Action that could have been spent on other matters. At various times during the litigation of this Action, this lawsuit has consumed significant amounts of Class Counsel's time.

28. Class Counsel's work on this matter includes: investigating the cause and effects of alleged unlawful sharing of Plaintiffs' and Settlement Class Members' Private Information; interviewing potential clients; evaluating the potential class representatives; contributing to the evaluation of the merits of the Action before filing the Complaint; conducting legal research;

drafting the Complaint, the Agreement, the Notice, the Motion for Preliminary Approval, and the Motion for Final Approval, including Class Counsel's Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards; communicating with Defendant's counsel; preparing document and information requests for Defendant as part of informal discovery; engaging in extensive settlement negotiations with Defendant; and providing updates to and handling questions from our Class Representatives.

29. Class Counsel's total lodestar, though May 23, 2025, is $107,941.00.

30. Class Counsel's request for $200,000.00.00 in attorney's fees, or 33.33% of the Settlement Fund, results in a multiplier of approximately 1.85.

31. Class Counsel's requested fee is reasonable and justified in light of the fact that they rendered service without compensation, achieved an excellent result, and offered extremely reasonable billing rates given their experience. It is also fair in view of the complicated nature of the Action, and the time, effort, and skill required. The financial risks borne by Class Counsel fully support the fee requested.

32. In total, Class Counsel have invested a total of 152 hours in the litigation thus far, which is appropriate for this type of class action. This time included investigating and bringing the case upon the announcement thereof; drafting the initial complaint and motion to consolidate relate cases and appoint interim co-lead counsel; drafting the consolidated complaint; conducting informal discovery; negotiating a complex Agreement; moving for and successfully obtaining Preliminary Approval; working in concert with the Settlement Administrator; monitoring the Notice Program and Claim administration; and preparing this Motion.

33. Class Counsel will spend additional time going forward preparing for, and appearing at, the Final Approval Hearing, overseeing the final weeks of the Claims process, and

handling all post-Settlement approval issues. Based on prior experience, Class Counsel anticipate an additional 20 hours will be invested in this Action.

34. Class Counsel and the Plaintiffs have had a relationship since before filing the initial complaint in this Action and will continue to work with one another for a few more months, including time after Final Approval. The investigation, prosecution, and settlement of this Action has required a substantial amount of Class Counsel's time and effort. Class Counsel spent significant time working with the Plaintiffs—investigating the Action and keeping them informed of the progress of the Action.

35. The time spent on this Action could otherwise have been spent on other fee-generating work. Because Class Counsel undertook representation of this matter on a contingency-fee basis, we shouldered the risk of expending substantial costs and time in litigating the Action without any monetary gain in the event of an adverse judgment.

36. If not devoted to litigating this Action, from which any remuneration is wholly contingent on a successful outcome, the time our firms spent working on this Action could and would have been spent pursuing other fee-generating and/or lower risk cases from the time the Action was being investigated throughout the litigation.

37. Litigation is inherently unpredictable and therefore risky. Here, that risk was very real, due to the rapidly evolving nature of case law pertaining to data privacy matters, and the state of data privacy law. Therefore, despite Class Counsel's devotion to the Action and our confidence in the claims alleged against Defendant, there have been many factors beyond our control that posed significant risks.

38. The background and class action experience of Class Counsel are detailed in the attached Firm Resumes.

39. Additionally, Class Counsel incurred $5,177.12 in litigation costs that were necessary and incidental to the representation of the Class. These well-documented costs include court filing fees, service fees, legal research, photocopies, and postage. These costs were modest, reasonable, and necessary for the prosecution of the case. Cost receipts will be submitted to the Court should it likewise so require.

40. Continuing through today, Class Counsel has continued to work with Defendant and the Settlement Administrator regarding Claims administration and processing as well as answering questions from Settlement Class members about the Settlement.

41. There are tens of thousands of Settlement Class members. Resolution of these claims in one action is far superior to individual lawsuits because it promotes consistency and efficiency of adjudication. Given the small value of their individual claims, and their support for the Settlement, it can be inferred that Settlement Class members are not interested in prosecuting their own claims. Class Counsel is unaware of any other litigation against Defendant arising from the Data Incident. It is desirable to litigate the claims in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts given Defendant's location, and manageability is not a concern here.

42. Class Counsel have zealously litigated Plaintiffs' claims, secured substantial relief, and have no interests antagonistic to the Settlement Class.

43. Class Counsel believe the Settlement is favorable for the Settlement Class. It is our well-informed opinion that, given the uncertainty and further substantial risk and expense of pursuing the Action through contested dispositive motions, class certification proceedings, trial, and appeal, the proposed Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

[Signatures on following page]

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed in Minneapolis, Minnesota on this 27th day of May, 2025.

/s/ Raina Borrelli
Raina Borrelli

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this declaration was executed in Fort Lauderdale, Florida on this 27th day of May, 2025.

/s/ Jeff Ostrow
Jeff Ostrow

EXHIBIT 1

One Magnificent Mile
980 N Michigan Avenue
Suite 1610
Chicago, Illinois 60611
P: 872.263.1100
F: 872.263.1109
straussborrelli.com

Our Firm

Strauss Borrelli PLLC is a premier civil litigation team focused on representing groups of individuals who have been harmed by corporate misconduct. We regularly represent clients in cases involving data misuse, illegal telemarketing, privacy intrusion, unfair employment practices, and defective products. Our efforts have earned us a reputation for achieving success in high-stakes and complex cases across the country.

At every step, we put the interests of our clients first.

We make the courtroom accessible to all.
At Strauss Borrelli, we understand that our legal system is out of reach for most individuals who have suffered at the hands of corporate wrongdoing. Time, money, and expertise act as barriers to judicial action. We confront these obstacles by empowering those affected to take collective action to seek relief.

We innovate and adapt.
As new technologies become available, our team learns and grows to make our processes faster, more effective, and less expensive. We challenge each other to continually evolve to meet the needs of our clients in an ever-changing world.

We know that people are our greatest resource.
Whether it be within our own team or with experts, co-counsel, or clients, we foster collaborative spaces. We know that good ideas can come from anyone, and the best ideas are forged when we work together. Our experiences have shown us that fresh perspectives coupled with legal expertise create smart strategies.

We understand the strength in numbers.
Too often, corporate transgressions go unchallenged. Together, we create a check against large companies' misconduct. By combining individual claims, we hold those who put profit over people accountable and achieve relief for all those injured by wrongdoings ranging from the annoyance of daily telemarketing calls to the devastation of a sudden mass layoff.

We commit to personal connections.
At every stage, we help clients understand the complex issues at hand and empower them to take an active role in their cases. We will always take the time to build relationships with our clients in order to understand what success means to them. In defining and reaching our goals, we advise with compassion and understanding.

Our Cases

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Fowler, et al. v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. **(N.D. Cal.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers who were overcharged fees on FHA mortgages. The case settled on a class-wide basis for $30,000,000 in 2018, and final approval was granted in January 2019.

Jones, et al. v. Monsanto Company **(W.D. Mo.)**
Filed on behalf of individuals who purchased mislabeled RoundUp® products. The case settled on a class-wide basis in 2020 for $39,550,000. Final approval was granted in May 2021 and the case is currently on appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eight Circuit.

Crawford, et al. v. FCA US LLC **(E.D. Mich.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers who purchased or leased Dodge Ram 1500 and 1500 Classic vehicles equipped with 3.0L EcoDiesel engines between 2013 and 2019. Plaintiffs allege unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent practices in the Defendants' marketing and sale of vehicles with allegedly defective EGR coolers. This case is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.

In re: Chrysler-Dodge-Jeep EcoDiesel Marketing, Sales Practices and Products Liability Litigation **(N.D. Cal.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers against Fiat Chrysler and Bosch alleging unfair, deceptive, and fraudulent practices in the Defendants' marketing and sale of certain EcoDiesel vehicles. The class contained over 100,000 vehicles, including 2014-2016 model-year Jeep Grand Cherokees and Dodge Ram 1500 trucks that were allegedly outfitted with devices that masked actual emission levels. The case settled on a class-wide basis for $307,500,000, and final approval was granted in May 2019.

Rolland, et al. v. Spark Energy, LLC **(D.N.J.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers who were forced to pay considerably more for their electricity than they should otherwise have paid due to Spark Energy's deceptive pricing practices. Plaintiff alleges that Spark Energy engages in a bait-and-switch deceptive marketing scheme luring consumers to switch utility companies by offering lower than local utility rates. These lower rates are fixed for only a limited number of months and then switch to a variable market rate that is significantly

higher than the rates local utilities charge. The case settled on a class-wide basis for $11,000,000 in 2022, and final approval was granted in December 2022.

***Haines v. Washington Trust Bank* (Wash. Sup. Ct., King Cty.)**
Strauss Borrelli attorneys represented consumers who were charged $35 overdraft fees by Washington Trust Bank on accounts that were never actually overdrawn. Plaintiff filed suit against Washington Trust Bank for the unfair and unlawful assessment of these overdraft fees. This case settled on a class-wide basis in 2021, and final approval was granted in November 2021.

***Pryor v. Eastern Bank* (Mass. Sup. Ct., Suffolk Cty.)**
Strauss Borrelli attorneys represented consumers who were charged $35 overdraft fees by Eastern Bank on accounts that were never actually overdrawn. Plaintiff filed suit against Eastern Bank for the unfair and unlawful assessment of these overdraft fees. This case settled on a class-wide basis in 2021, and final approval was granted in March 2021.

***Benanav, et al. v. Healthy Paws Pet Insurance LLC* (W.D. Wash.)**
Strauss Borrelli represents consumers who were deceived by Healthy Paws Pet Insurance, an insurance provider that markets and administers pet insurance policies, regarding the true cost of its pet insurance policies. Plaintiffs allege that purchasers of Healthy Paws Pet Insurance's policies found that their policy premiums increased drastically from year to year, at a rate far outpacing the general costs of veterinary medicine, despite Healthy Paws Pet Insurance's representations to the contrary. This case is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington.

DATA BREACH

***Walters v. Kimpton Hotel & Restaurant Group, LLP* (N.D. Cal.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers whose private information and personal identifiable information, including credit and debit card numbers, names, mailing addresses, and other personal information, was compromised and stolen from Kimpton Hotel & Restaurant Group by hackers. The case settled on a class-wide basis in 2018, and final approval was granted in July 2019.

***Reetz v. Advocate Aurora Health, Inc.* (Wis. Cir. Ct., Milwaukee Cty.)**
Filed on behalf of employees of Aurora Advocate Health, the 10th largest not-for-profit integrated health care system in the United States, whose personally identifiable information was breached and stolen through an email phishing campaign beginning in January 2020. Many of these individuals have lost time

and money responding to the data breach and they face an ongoing risk of identity theft, identity fraud, or other harm. This case settled in 2023.

Goetz v. Benefit Recovery Specialists, Inc. **(Wis. Cir. Ct., Walworth Cty.)**
Strauss Borrelli attorneys represented a class of consumers whose personal health information was compromised and stolen from Benefit Recovery Specialists, Inc., a Houston-based billing and collections services firm that provides billing and collection services to healthcare providers across the country. Many of these consumers have lost time and money responding to the data breach and they face an ongoing risk of identity theft, identity fraud, or other harm. This case settled on a class-wide basis in 2022 and final approval was granted in July 2022.

In re BJC Healthcare Data Breach Litigation **(Mo. Cir. Ct., St. Louis Cty.)**
Strauss Borrelli attorneys represented a class of consumers whose personal health information was compromised and stolen from BJC Healthcare, a major regional health system. Many of these consumers lost time and money responding to the data breach and they face an ongoing risk of identity theft, identity fraud, or other harm. This case settled on a class-wide basis in 2021 and final approval was granted in September 2022.

Daum, et al. v. K & B Surgical Center, LLC **(Cal. Sup. Ct., Los Angeles Cty.)**
Strauss Borrelli attorneys represented a class of consumers whose personal health information and protected health information was compromised and stolen from K & B Surgical Center. Many of these consumers have lost time and money responding to the data breach and they face an ongoing risk of identity theft, identity fraud, or other harm. The case settled in 2023.

In re: Netgain Technology, LLC, Consumer Data Breach Litigation **(D. Minn.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers whose personal identifiable information and protected health information was breached and stolen from Netgain Technology, LLC beginning in September 2020. Strauss Borrelli partner, Raina Borrelli, serves as a member of the Plaintiffs' Interim Executive Committee in this multidistrict litigation. Many of the individuals impacted by the breach have lost time and money responding to the data breach and they face an ongoing risk of identity theft, identity fraud, or other harm. This case is currently pending in The United States District Court for the District of Minnesota.

Dusterhoff, et al. v. OneTouchPoint Corp. **(E.D. Wisc.)**
Filed on behalf of 2.6 million consumers whose personal identifiable information and protected health information was breached and stolen from OneTouchPoint Corp., a mailing and printing services vendor, beginning in April 2022. Strauss

Borrelli partner, Raina Borrelli, serves as a member of the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee in this litigation. Many of the individuals impacted by the breach have lost time and money responding to the data breach and they face an ongoing risk of identity theft, identity fraud, or other harm. This case is currently pending in The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

***In re Lincare Holdings Inc. Data Breach Litigation* (M.D. Fla.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers whose personal identifiable information and protected health information was breached and stolen from Lincare Holdings Inc., a medical products and services provider, beginning in September 2021. Strauss Borrelli partner, Raina Borrelli, serves as a member of the Interim Executive Leadership Committee for plaintiffs and the class in this multidistrict litigation. Many of the individuals impacted by the breach have lost time and money responding to the data breach and they face an ongoing risk of identity theft, identity fraud, or other harm. This case is currently pending in The United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida.

***Forslund, et al. v. R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company* (N.D. Ill.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers whose personal identifiable information was breached and stolen from R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company, a Fortune 500 marketing, packaging, and printing company, beginning in November 2021. Strauss Borrelli partner, Raina Borrelli, serves as interim co-lead counsel for plaintiffs and the class in this litigation. Many of the individuals impacted by the breach have lost time and money responding to the data breach and they face an ongoing risk of identity theft, identity fraud, or other harm. This case is currently pending in The United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

DATA PRIVACY

***Patterson v. Respondus, Inc., et al.* (N.D. Ill.)**
Filed on behalf of all persons who took an exam using Respondus' online exam proctoring software, Respondus Monitor, in the state of Illinois. Plaintiffs allege that Respondus collects, uses, and discloses students' biometric identifiers and biometric information in violation of Illinois' Biometric Information Privacy Act. This case is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

***Powell v. DePaul University* (N.D. Ill.)**
Strauss Borrelli attorneys represented a class of DePaul University students located in the state of Illinois who were required to take exams using Respondus Monitor, which collects, uses, and discloses students' biometric identifiers and biometric

information in violation of Illinois' Biometric Information Privacy Act. Plaintiff alleged that DePaul University collects students' biometric identifiers and biometric information without written consent and without legally compliant written public policies. This case settled in 2023.

Fee v. Illinois Institute of Technology **(N.D. Ill.)**
Strauss Borrelli attorneys represented a class of Illinois Institute of Technology students located in the state of Illinois who were required to take exams using Respondus Monitor, which collects, uses, and discloses students' biometric identifiers and biometric information in violation of Illinois' Biometric Information Privacy Act. Plaintiff alleged that Illinois Institute of Technology collects students' biometric identifiers and biometric information without written consent and without legally compliant written public policies. This case settled in 2023.

Harvey v. Resurrection University **(N.D. Ill.)**
Strauss Borrelli attorneys represented a class of Resurrection University students located in the state of Illinois who were required to take exams using Respondus Monitor, which collects, uses, and discloses students' biometric identifiers and biometric information in violation of Illinois' Biometric Information Privacy Act. Plaintiff alleged that Resurrection University collects students' biometric identifiers and biometric information without written consent and without legally compliant written public policies. This case settled in 2023.

RIGHT OF PUBLICITY

Abraham, et al. v. PeopleConnect, Inc., et al. **(N.D. California)**
Filed on behalf of California residents against PeopleConnect alleging violations of California law that recognizes the intellectual property and privacy rights of individuals to control the commercial use of their names and likenesses. Plaintiffs allege that PeopleConnect violates these legal rights by using California residents' names and childhood photographs in advertisements promoting paid subscriptions to its website, classmates.com. The case is pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

Boshears, et al. v. PeopleConnect, Inc., et al. **(W.D. Wash.)**
Filed on behalf of Indiana residents against PeopleConnect alleging violations of Indiana's Right of Publicity Statute and Indiana's common law prohibiting misappropriation of a name or likeness. Plaintiffs allege that PeopleConnect violates these legal rights by using Indiana residents' personalities, including their names and childhood photographs, in advertisements promoting paid

subscriptions to its website, classmates.com. The case is currently on appeal before the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Loendorf v. PeopleConnect, Inc., et al. **(N.D. Ill.)**
Mackey v. PeopleConnect, Inc., et al. **(N.D. Ill.)**
Both actions were filed on behalf of Illinois residents against PeopleConnect alleging violations of Illinois' Right of Publicity Act and Illinois common law prohibiting unjust enrichment. Plaintiffs allege that PeopleConnect violates these legal rights by using Illinois residents' names, personas, and personal information in advertisements promoting paid subscriptions to its website, classmates.com, and unlawfully profiting from it. The cases are pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

Sessa, et al. v. Ancestry.com Operations Inc., et al. **(D. Nev.)**
Filed on behalf of Nevada residents against Ancestry.com alleging violations of Nevada's right to publicity statute, Nevada law prohibiting deceptive trade practice, Nevada common law protection against Intrusion upon Seclusion, and Nevada Unjust Enrichment law. Plaintiffs allege that Ancestry.com violates these legal rights by knowingly misappropriating the photographs, likenesses, names, and identities of Nevada residents for the commercial purpose of selling access to and advertising them in Ancestry.com products and services without their prior consent. The case is pending in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada.

Braundmeier v. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., et al. **(N.D. Ill.)**
Filed on behalf of Illinois residents against Ancestry.com alleging violations of Illinois' Right of Publicity Act and Illinois common law prohibiting unjust enrichment. Plaintiffs allege that Ancestry.com violates these legal rights by knowingly misappropriating the photographs, likenesses, names, and identities of Illinois residents for the commercial purpose of selling access to and advertising them in Ancestry.com products and services without their prior consent. The case is pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

Spindler v. Seamless Contacts Inc. **(N.D. Cal.)**
Filed on behalf of California residents against Seamless Contacts Inc. alleging violations of California law that recognizes the intellectual property and privacy rights of individuals to control the commercial use of their names and likenesses. Plaintiffs allege that Seamless Contacts violates these legal rights by using California residents' names, likenesses, photographs, and personas in advertisements promoting paid subscriptions to its website, seamless.ai. The case is pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

***Martinez v. ZoomInfo Technologies Inc.* (W.D. Wash.)**
Filed on behalf of California residents against ZoomInfo Technologies Inc. alleging violations of California law that recognizes the intellectual property and privacy rights of individuals to control the commercial use of their names and likenesses. Plaintiffs allege that ZoomInfo Technologies violates these legal rights by using California residents' names and person information in advertisements promoting paid subscriptions to its website, zoominfo.com, as well as selling access to their names and personal information as part of its products. The case is currently on appeal before the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

***Gbeintor v. DemandBase, Inc., et al.* (N.D. Cal.)**
Filed on behalf of California residents against DemandBase, Inc. and InsideView Technologies, Inc. alleging violations of California law that recognizes the intellectual property and privacy rights of individuals to control the commercial use of their names and likenesses. Plaintiffs allege that DemandBase and InsideView Technologies violate these legal rights by using California residents' names, likenesses, photographs, and personas in advertisements promoting paid subscriptions to its website, insideview.com, without their consent. The case is currently on appeal before the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

***Kellman, et al. v. Spokeo, Inc.* (N.D. Cal.)**
Filed on behalf of California residents against Spokeo, Inc. alleging violations of California law that recognizes the intellectual property and privacy rights of individuals to control the commercial use of their names and likenesses. Plaintiffs allege that Spokeo violates these legal rights by using California residents' names, likenesses, photographs, and personas in advertisements promoting paid subscriptions to its website without their consent. The case is pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

***Evans v. American Power & Gas, LLC, et al.* (S.D. Ohio)**

Filed on behalf of consumers who received automated solicitation telephone calls on their cellular telephones without their prior express consent within the meaning of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.* The case settled on a class-wide basis for $6,000,000, and final approval was granted in May 2019.

***Murray, et al. v. Grocery Delivery E-Services USA Inc. d/b/a Hello Fresh* (D. Mass.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers who received automated solicitation telephone calls on their cellular and residential telephones without their prior express consent within the meaning of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.* The case settled on a class-wide basis for $14,000,000 in 2020. Final approval was granted in October 2021 and the case is currently on appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

***Goodell, et al. v. Van Tuyl Group*, LLC (D. Az.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers who received automated solicitation telephone calls on their cellular and residential telephones without their prior express consent within the meaning of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq*. This case settled in 2023.

***Doup v. Van Tuyl Group*, LLC (N.D. Tex.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers who received solicitation telephone calls on their cellular and residential telephones that were listed on the National Do-Not-Call Registry, without their prior express consent within the meaning of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq*. This case settled in 2023.

***Dickson v. Direct Energy, LP, et al.* (N.D. Ohio)**
Filed on behalf of consumers who received automated or prerecorded telemarketing telephone calls on their cellular telephones without their prior express consent within the meaning of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq*. This case is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

***Learned, et al. v. McClatchy Company, LLC* (E.D. Cal.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers who received solicitation telephone calls on their cellular and residential telephones that were listed on the National Do-Not-Call Registry and/or who requested Defendant stop calling them, without their prior express consent within the meaning of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq*. This case settled in 2023.

***Rogers, et al. v. Assurance IQ, LLC, et al.* (W.D. Wash.)**
Filed on behalf of consumers who received automated solicitation telephone calls on their cellular and residential telephones, some that were listed on the National Do-Not-Call Registry, without their prior express consent within the meaning of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq*. This case is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington.

Our Professionals

SAMUEL J. STRAUSS

Samuel J. Strauss is a founding member of Strauss Borrelli PLLC. Mr. Strauss concentrates his practice in class action litigation with an emphasis on consumer protection and privacy issues. Mr. Strauss has a national practice and appears in federal courts across the country. Over the course of his career, Mr. Strauss has represented plaintiffs in cases which have resulted in the recovery of hundreds of millions of dollars for consumers.

Mr. Strauss received his J.D. with honors from the University of Washington School of Law in 2013. Prior to forming Strauss Borrelli in 2024, Mr. Strauss was a founding member of Turke & Strauss in 2016, in Madison, Wisconsin, where he successfully prosecuted complex class actions in federal and state courts.

Mr. Strauss is a member of bars of the states of Washington, Wisconsin, and Illinois and has been admitted to practice in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Washington, United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

In recent years, Mr. Strauss has been actively involved in a number of complex class action matters in state and federal courts including:

- *Daum, et al. v. K & B Surgical Center, LLC*, No. 21STCV41347 (Cal. Sup. Ct., Los Angeles Cty.)
- *Reetz v. Advocate Aurora Health, Inc.*, No. 20CV2361 (Wis. Cir. Ct., Branch 22, Milwaukee Cty.)
- *Goetz v. Benefit Recovery Specialists, Inc.*, No. 2020CV000550 (Wis. Cir. Ct., Walworth Cty.)
- *Joyner v. Behavioral Health Network, Inc.*, No. 2079CV00629 (Mass. Sup. Ct., Hampden Cty.)
- *In re BJC Healthcare Data Breach Litigation*, No. 2022-CC09492 (Mo. Cir. Ct., St. Louis City)
- *Baldwin, et al. v. National Western Life Insurance Company,* No. 2:21-cv-04066 (W.D. Mo.)

- *Pryor v. Eastern Bank*, No. 1984CV03467-BLS1 (Mass. Sup. Ct., Suffolk Cty.)
- *Murray v. Grocery Delivery E-Services USA Inc. d/b/a Hello Fresh*, No. 19-cv-12608 (D. Mass.)
- *Baldwin v. Miracle-Ear, Inc.*, No. 20-cv-01502 (D. Minn.)
- *Goodell v. Van Tuyl Group, LLC*, No. 20-cv-01657 (D. Az.)
- *Weister v. Vantage Point AI, LLC,* No. 21-cv-01250 (M.D. Fla.).
- *Lang v. Colonial Penn Life Insurance Company*, No. 21-cv-00165 (N.D. Fla.)
- *Mackey v. PeopleConnect, Inc.*, No. 1:22-cv-00342 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Sessa v. Ancestry.com Operations Inc., et al.*, No. 2:20-cv-02292 (D. Nev.)
- *Boshears v. PeopleConnect, Inc.*, No. 21-cv-01222 (W.D. Wash.)
- *Braundmeier v. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.*, No. 1:20-cv-07390 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Martinez v. ZoomInfo Technologies Inc.*, No. 21-cv-05725 (W.D. Wash.)
- *Uhhariet v. MyLife.com, Inc.*, No. 21-cv-08229 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Kellman v. Spokeo, Inc.*, No. 21-cv-08976 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Patterson v. Respondus, Inc.*, No. 20-cv-07692 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Bridges v. Respondus, Inc.*, No. 21-cv-01785 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Hudock v. LG Electronics USA, Inc.*, No. 16-cv-1220 (D. Minn.)
- *Crawford v. FCA US LLC,* No. 20-cv-12341 (E.D. Mich.)
- *Klaehn, et al. v. Cali Bamboo, LLC*, No. 19-cv-01498 (S.D. Cal.)
- *Jones v. Monsanto Company*, No. 19-cv-00102 (W.D. Mo.)
- *Dickson v. Direct Energy, LP, et al.*, No. 18-cv-00182 (N.D. Ohio)
- *Rolland v. Spark Energy, LLC*, Case. No. 17-cv-02680 (D.N.J.)
- *Evans v. American Power & Gas, LLC*, No. 17-cv-00515 (S.D. Ohio)
- *Fowler* v. *Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, No. 17-cv-02092 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Wilkins v. HSBC Bank Nevada, N.A., et al.*, No. 14-cv-00190 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Ott v. Mortgage Investors Corporation*, No. 14-cv-00645 (D. Or)
- *Booth v. AppStack, et al.*, No. 13-cv-01533 (W.D. Wash.)
- *Melito v. American Eagle Outfitters, Inc.*, No. 14-cv-02440-VEC (S.D.N.Y.)
- *Spencer v. FedEx Ground Package System, Inc.*, No. 14-2-30110-3 SEA (Wa. Sup. Ct., King Cty.)

RAINA C. BORRELLI

Raina C. Borrelli is a founding member of Strauss Borrelli PLLC. Ms. Borrelli's practice focuses on complex class action litigation, including data privacy, Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA"), false advertising, and consumer protection cases in both state and federal courts around the country. Ms. Borrelli has served as lead, co-lead, and class counsel in numerous national class actions, including multi-district litigation. Additionally, Ms. Borrelli has substantial experience leading discovery teams in these complex class action matters, as well as in working with class damages experts and class damages models in consumer protection cases.

Ms. Borrelli received her J.D. *magna cum laude* from the University of Minnesota Law School in 2011. Prior to founding Strauss Borrelli, Ms. Borrelli was a partner at Gustafson Gluek, where she successfully prosecuted complex class actions in federal and state courts. Ms. Borrelli is an active member of the Minnesota Women's Lawyers and the Federal Bar Association, where she has assisted in the representation of *pro se* litigants though the *Pro Se* Project. Ms. Borrelli has repeatedly been named to the annual Minnesota "Rising Star" Super Lawyers list (2014-2021) by SuperLawyers Magazine. She has also been repeatedly certified as a North Star Lawyer by the Minnesota State Bar Association (2012-2015; 2018-2020) for providing a minimum of 50 hours of pro bono legal services.

Ms. Borrelli is a member of the Minnesota State Bar Association and has been admitted to practice in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit.

In recent years, Ms. Borrelli has been appointed to leadership positions in a number of data privacy cases, including *In re Netgain Technology, LLC Consumer Data Breach Litigation*, No. 21-cv-01210 (D. Minn.) (Interim Executive Committee); *Dusterhoff, et al. v. OneTouchPoint Corp.*, No. 2:22-cv-00882 (E.D. Wisc.) (Plaintiffs' Steering Committee); *In re Lincare Holdings Inc. Data Breach Litigation*, No. 8:22-cv-01472 (M.D. Fl.) (Interim Executive Leadership Committee); *Forslund v. R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company*, No. 1:22-cv-04260 (N.D. Ill.) (interim co-lead counsel); *Medina v. PracticeMax Incorporated*, No. 2:22-cv-0126 (D. Az.) (Executive Leadership Committee); *In re C.R. England, Inc. Data Breach Litig.*, No. 2:22-cv-00374 (interim co-lead counsel); *Doe, et al. v. Knox College, Inc.*, No. 4:23-cv-04012 (C.D. Ill.) (co-lead counsel); and *In re OakBend Medical Center Data*

Breach Litigation, No. 4:22-cv-03740 (S.D. Tex.) (interim co-lead counsel). Ms. Borrelli has been substantially involved in a number of complex class action matters in state and federal courts including:

- *Daum, et al. v. K & B Surgical Center, LLC*, No. 21STCV41347 (Cal. Sup. Ct., Los Angeles Cty.)
- *Grogan v. McGrath RentCorp*, No. 3:22-cv-00490 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Benedetto, et al. v Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority*, No. 210201425 (C.C.P. Phila.)
- *Reetz v. Advocate Aurora Health, Inc.*, No. 20CV2361 (Wis. Cir. Ct., Branch 22, Milwaukee Cty.)
- *Goetz v. Benefit Recovery Specialists, Inc.*, No. 2020CV000550 (Wis. Cir. Ct., Walworth Cty.)
- *Reese v. Teen Challenge Training Center, Inc.*, No. 00093 (C.C.P. Phila.)
- *Lhota v. Michigan Avenue Immediate Care, S.C.*, No. 2022CH06616 (Ill. Cir. Ct., Cook Cty.)
- *Johnson, et al. v. Yuma Regional Medical Center*, No. 2:22-cv-01061 (D. Az.)
- *Baldwin v. Miracle-Ear, Inc.*, No. 20-cv-01502 (D. Minn.)
- *Murray, et al. v. Grocery Delivery E-Services USA Inc. d/b/a Hello Fresh*, No. 1:19-cv-12608 (D. Mass.)
- *Goodell v. Van Tuyl Group, LLC*, No. 20-cv-01657 (D. Az.)
- *Learned, et al. v. McClatchy Company LLC*, No. 2:21-cv-01960 (E.D. Cal.)
- *Lang v. Colonial Penn Life Insurance Company*, No. 21-cv-00165 (N.D. Fla.)
- *Martinez v. ZoomInfo Technologies Inc.*, No. 21-cv-05725 (W.D. Wash.)
- *Abraham, et al. v. PeopleConnect, Inc.*, No. 3:20-cv-09203 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Boshears v. PeopleConnect, Inc.*, No. 21-cv-01222 (W.D. Wash.)
- *Mackey v. PeopleConnect, Inc.*, No. 1:22-cv-00342 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Sessa v. Ancestry.com Operations Inc., et al.*, No. 2:20-cv-02292 (D. Nev.)
- *Braundmeier v. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.*, No. 1:20-cv-07390 (N.D. Ill.)
- *DeBose v. Dun & Bradstreet Holdings, Inc.*, No. 2:22-cv-00209 (D.N.J.)
- *Gbeintor, et al. v. DemandBase, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:21-cv-09470 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Spindler v. Seamless Contacts Inc.*, No. 4:22-cv-00787 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Kellman, et al. v. Spokeo, Inc.*, No. 3:21-cv-08976 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Brown v. Coty, Inc.*, No. 1:22-cv-02696 (S.D.N.Y.)
- *Benanav v. Healthy Paws Pet Insurance LLC*, No. 2:20-cv-00421 (W.D. Wash.)
- *Spindler, et al. v. General Motors LLC*, No. 3:21-cv-09311 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Hudock v. LG Electronics USA, Inc.*, No. 16-cv-1220 (JRT/KMM) (D. Minn.)
- *Patterson v. Respondus, Inc.*, No. 1:20-cv-07692 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Powell v. DePaul University*, No. 1:21-cv-03001 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Fee v. Illinois Institute of Technology*, No. 1:21-cv-02512 (N.D. Ill.)

- *Harvey v. Resurrection University*, No. 1:21-cv-03203 (N.D. Ill.)
- *In re FCA Monostable Gearshifts Litig.*, No. 16-md-02744 (E.D. Mich.)
- *Zeiger v. WellPet LLC*, No. 17-cv-04056 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Wyoming v. Procter & Gamble*, No. 15-cv-2101 (D. Minn.)
- *In re Big Heart Pet Brands Litig.*, No. 18-cv-00861 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Sullivan v. Fluidmaster*, No. 14-cv-05696 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Rice v. Electrolux Home Prod., Inc.*, No. 15-cv-00371 (M.D. Pa.)
- *Gorczynski v. Electrolux Home Products, Inc.*, No. 18-cv-10661 (D.N.J.)
- *Reitman v. Champion Petfoods*, No. 18-cv-1736 (C.D. Cal.)
- *Reynolds, et al., v. FCA US, LLC*, No. 19-cv-11745 (E.D. Mich.).

CASSANDRA MILLER

Cassandra Miller is a partner at Strauss Borrelli PLLC whose practice focuses on complex class action litigation, including consumer protection, privacy, data breaches, and product liability. Ms. Miller is adept at navigating the intricate legal landscapes of both state and federal courts across the nation. Additionally, Ms. Miller has substantial experience leading teams in these complex class action matters.

Ms. Miller received her J.D. *magna cum laude* from the University of Illinois Chicago School of Law in 2006. Prior to joining Strauss Borrelli, Ms. Miller was a managing partner at Edelman Combs Latturner & Goodwin, LLC. There, Ms. Miller handled a wide range of consumer protection claims under key statutes such as the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA), Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA), and Truth in Lending Act (TILA), as well as the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Practices Act (ICFA), alongside related state and federal consumer statutes.

Ms. Miller is a member of the Illinois State Bar Association and has been admitted to practice in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, the United States District Court for the Central District of Illinois, the United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

Ms. Miller has been substantially involved in a number of complex class action matters in state and federal courts including:

- *Pietras v. Sentry, 513 F. Supp. 2d 983 (N.D. Ill. 2007)*
- *Hernandez v. Midland Credit Mgmt., 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16054 (N.D. Ill. 2007)*
- *Balogun v. Midland Credit Mgmt., 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 74845 (S.D. Ind. 2007)*
- *Miller v. Midland Credit Mgmt., 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18518 (N.D. Ill. 2009)*
- *American Family Mutual Ins. Co. V. CMA Mortgage, Inc., 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 30233 (S.D. Ind. 2008)*
- *Herkert v. MRC Receivables Corp., 254 F.R.D. 344 (N.D. Ill. 2008)*
- *Walker v. Calusa Investments, LLC, 244 F.R.D. 502 (S.D. Ind. 2007)*
- *Frydman v. Portfolio Recovery Associates, LLC, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 69502 (N.D. Ill. 2011)*
- *Webb v. Midland Credit Mgmt., 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 80006 (N.D. Ill. May 31,*

2012)

- *Tabiti v. LVNV Funding, LLC, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 5932 (N.D. Ill. Jan. 17, 2017), reconsideration denied, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 238583 (N.D. Ill., May 16, 2017)*
- *Wheeler v. Midland Funding LLC, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 52409 (N.D. Ill. July 31, 2017),*
- *Magee v. Portfolio Recovery Assocs., 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 61389 (N.D. Ill. May 9, 2016), reconsideration denied, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 123573 (N.D. Ill. Sept. 13, 2016)*

BRITTANY RESCH

Brittany Resch is a partner at Strauss Borrelli PLLC. Ms. Resch's practice focuses on complex class action litigation, including data breach, privacy, Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA"), false advertising, and consumer protection cases in both state and federal courts around the country. Since 2022, Ms. Resch has served as an adjunct professor at the University of Minnesota Law School teaching a seminar on e-Discovery.

Ms. Resch received her J.D. from the University of Minnesota Law School in 2015, after which she clerked for the Honorable Richard H. Kyle, Senior United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota. Prior to joining Strauss Borrelli PLLC, Ms. Resch was an associate at Gustafson Gluek, where she prosecuted complex antitrust, consumer protection, and civil rights class actions in federal and state courts. Ms. Resch was named one of the Attorneys of the Year in 2019 by Minnesota Lawyer for her work representing a pro se litigant in federal court through the *Pro Se* Project. Ms. Resch was also named a Rising Star in 2020 and 2021 and a 2021 Up & Coming Attorney by Minnesota Lawyer.

Ms. Resch has been an active member in the Federal Bar Association for a decade, holding various leadership and committee positions. Ms. Resch also assists in the representation of pro se litigants through the District of Minnesota Federal Bar Association's Pro Se Project. Ms. Resch is also an active member of Minnesota Women Lawyers. Ms. Resch has also been certified as a North Star Lawyer by the Minnesota State Bar Association for providing a minimum of 50 hours of pro bono legal services (2023, 2021, 2020, 2019).

Ms. Resch is a member of the Minnesota State Bar Association and has been admitted to practice in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota and the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

Ms. Resch recently has significant experience in data privacy litigation and is currently litigating more than fifty data breach cases in courts around the country as counsel on behalf of millions of data breach victims, including *McKittrick v. Allwell Behavioral Health Services*, Case No. CH-2022-0174 (Muskingum County, Ohio) (appointed class counsel for settlement purposes); *Hall v. Centerspace, LP*, Case No. 22-cv-2028 (D. Minn.); *Morrison v. Entrust Corp., et al.*, Case No. 23-cv-415 (D. Minn.); *Batchelor v. MacMillan, et al.*, Case No. 157072/2023 (New York County, NY); *Tribbia, et al., v. Hanchett Paper Company*, Case No. 2022 CH 3677 (Cook County, IL); *Benedetto v. Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation*

Authority, No. 210201425 (C.C.P. Phila.); *Corra, et al. v. ACTS Retirement Services, Inc.*, No. 2:22-cv-02917 (E.D. Pa.); *Lamie, et al. v. LendingTree, LLC*, No. 3:22-cv-00307 (W.D.N.C); and *In re Lincare Holdings Inc. Data Breach Litigation*, No. 8:22-cv-01472 (M.D. Fl.). Additionally, in recent years, Ms. Resch has been substantially involved in a number of complex class action matters in state and federal courts including:

- *Emmrich v. General Motors LLC*, No. 21-cv-05990 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Spindler v. General Motors LLC*, No. 21-cv-09311 (N.D. Cal.)
- *DeBose v. Dun & Bradstreet Holdings, Inc.*, No. 2:22-cv-00209 (D.N.J.)
- *Gbeintor, et al. v. DemandBase, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:21-cv-09470 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Kellman, et al. v. Spokeo, Inc.*, No. 3:21-cv-08976 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Kis v. Cognism Inc.*, No. 4:22-cv-05322 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Benanav, et al. v. Healthy Paws Pet Insurance, LLC*, No. 2:20-cv-00421-RSM (W.D. Wash.)
- *Martinez v. ZoomInfo Technologies Inc.*, No. 21-cv-05725 (W.D. Wash.)
- *Abraham, et al. v. PeopleConnect, Inc.*, No. 3:20-cv-09203 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Boshears v. PeopleConnect, Inc.*, No. 21-cv-01222 (W.D. Wash.)
- *Mackey v. PeopleConnect, Inc.*, No. 1:22-cv-00342 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Sessa v. Ancestry.com Operations Inc., et al.*, No. 2:20-cv-02292 (D. Nev.)
- *Braundmeier v. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.*, No. 1:20-cv-07390 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Spindler v. Seamless Contacts Inc.*, No. 4:22-cv-00787 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Uhhariet v. MyLife.com, Inc.*, No. 21-cv-08229 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Patterson v. Respondus University, et al.*, No. 1:20-cv-07692 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Bridges v. Respondus University, et al.*, No. 1:21-cv-01785 (N.D. Ill.)
- *In re Broiler Chicken Antitrust Litigation*, No. 16-cv-08637 (N.D. Ill.)
- *In re Pork Antitrust Litigation*, No. 21-md-02998 (D. Minn.)
- *Hudock v. LG Electronics USA, Inc.*, No. 16-cv-1220 (JRT/KMM) (D. Minn.)
- *In re Asacol Antitrust Litigation*, No. 15-cv-12730 (D. Mass.)

ALEX S. PHILLIPS

Alex Phillips is a partner at Strauss Borrelli PLLC. Mr. Phillips concentrates his practice in complex class action litigation and commercial litigation. He has represented both plaintiffs and defendants in high stakes litigation. Mr. Phillips has successfully obtained trial verdicts on behalf of his clients as well as negotiated numerous high-value settlements.

Mr. Phillips received his J.D. from the University of Wisconsin School of Law in 2017 and has been an active member of the Wisconsin State Bar as well as the Dane, Jefferson, and Dodge County Bar Associations.

In recent years, Mr. Phillips has been involved in a number of complex class action matters in state and federal courts including:

- *Benedetto v. Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority*, No. 210201425 (C.C.P. Phila.)
- *Grogan v. McGrath RentCorp*, No. 3:22-cv-00490 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Koeller, et al. v. Numrich Gun Parts Corporation*, No. 1:22-cv-00675 (S.D.N.Y.)
- *Mayhood v. Wilkins Recreational Vehicles, Inc.*, No. E2022-0701 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., Steuben Cty.)
- *Perkins v. WelldyneRx, LLC*, No. 8:22-cv-02051 (M.D. Fla.)
- *Batis v. Dun & Bradstreet Holdings, Inc.*, No. 3:22-cv-09124 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Sessa v. Ancestry.com Operations Inc., et al.*, No. 2:20-cv-02292 (D. Nev.)
- *Ambramson v. First American Home Warranty Corporation*, No. 2:22-cv-01003 (W.D. Pa.)
- *DeVivo v. Sovereign Lending Group Incorporated*, No. 3:22-cv-05254 (W.D. Wash.)
- *Murray, et al. v. Grocery Delivery E-Services USA Inc. d/b/a Hello Fresh*, No. 1:19-cv-12608 (D. Mass.)
- *Spindler v. General Motors LLC*, No. 21-cv-09311 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Kellman v. Spokeo, Inc.*, No. 21-cv-08976 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Reetz v. Advocate Aurora Health, Inc.*, No. 20CV2361 (Wis. Cir. Ct., Branch 22, Milwaukee Cty.)
- *Goetz v. Benefit Recovery Specialists, Inc.*, No. 2020CV000550 (Wis. Cir. Ct., Walworth Cty.)
- *Hudock v. LG Electronics USA, Inc.*, No. 16-cv-1220 (D. Minn.)
- *Dickson v. Direct Energy, LP, et al.*, No. 18-cv-00182 (N.D. Ohio)
- *Benanav. v. Healthy Paws Pet Insurance, LLC*, No. 20-cv-00421 (W.D. Wash.)
- *Klaehn, et al. v. Cali Bamboo, LLC, et al.*, No. 19-cv-01498 (S.D. Cal.)

CARLY ROMAN

Carly Roman is an attorney at Strauss Borrelli PLLC. Ms. Roman's practice focuses on complex class action litigation, including consumer protection, data breach, privacy, and Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA") cases in state and federal courts. Additionally, Ms. Roman has substantial experience advocating for consumers under California's Unfair Competition Law, the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, and the Song-Beverly Warranty Act.

Ms. Roman received her J.D. from the University of New Hampshire School of Law with High Honors. Prior to joining Strauss Borrelli, Ms. Roman honed her skills at a prominent consumer protection firm in California as well as in Chicago at one of the leading firms specializing in class actions and consumer rights. There, Ms. Roman litigated a variety of state and federal claims, including claims brought under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, Telephone Consumer Protection Act (TCPA), and Truth in Lending Act (TILA), as well as the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Practices Act (ICFA).

Ms. Roman is a member of the Illinois State Bar Association and The State Bar of California. In recent years, Ms. Roman has been involved in a number of complex class action matters in state and federal courts including:

- *Doe v. SSK Plastic Surgery,* 30-2025-01467755 (Cal. Sup. Ct., Orange Cty.)
- *Doe v. Jaime S. Schwartz MD PC,* 25STCV07155 (Cal. Sup. Ct., Los Angeles Cty.), *removed,* No. 2:25-cv-03393 (C.D. Cal.)
- *Cole v. Solairus Aviation LLC,* No. 3:25-cv-03035 (N.D. Cal.)
- *Dean, et al., v. New York Blood Center, Inc., et al.* No. 25-cv-01051 (S.D.N.Y.)
- *In re: DISA Global Data Breach Litigation,* No. 4:25-cv-00821 (S.D. Tex.)
- *Kelly v. Insomniac Games,* No. 24-CIV-05793 (Cal. Sup. Ct., San Mateo Cty.)
- *Palanti v. Lawble Inc., et al.,* No. 2023CH02120 (Ill. Cir. Ct., Cook Cty.), *removed,* No. 1:23-cv-02365 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Tamburo v. Hyundai Motor America (Corporation), et al.,* No. 1:23-cv-282 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Mirabile v. Bank of America, N.A.,* No. 1:23-cv-01719 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Fleury v. General Motors, LLC,* No. 1:22-cv-03862 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Rocio v. Mod Super Fast Pizza, LLC,* No 1:21-cv-00507 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Abruscato, et al. v. Wells Fargo, et al.,* No. 1:21-cv-00012 (N.D. Ill.)
- *Avery v. Cvi Sgp-Co Acquisition Trust, et al.,* No. 1:20-cv-06965 (N.D. Ill.)

EXHIBIT 2

KO LAWYERS

KOPELOWITZ OSTROW
FERGUSON WEISELBERG GILBERT

FIRM RESUME

One West Las Olas Boulevard, Suite 500
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301

Telephone: 954.525.4100
Facsimile: 954.525.4300
Website: www.kolawyers.com

Miami – Fort Lauderdale – Boca Raton

OUR FIRM

For over two decades, Kopelowitz Ostrow Ferguson Weiselberg Gilbert (KO) has provided comprehensive, results-oriented legal representation to individual, business, and government clients throughout Florida and the rest of the country. KO has the experience and capacity to represent its clients effectively and has the legal resources to address almost any legal need. The firm's 25 attorneys have practiced at several of the nation's largest and most prestigious firms and are skilled in almost all phases of law, including consumer class actions, multidistrict litigation involving mass tort actions, complex commercial litigation, and corporate transactions. In the class action arena, the firm has experience not only representing individual aggrieved consumers, but also defending large institutional clients, including multiple Fortune 100 companies.

WHO WE ARE

The firm has a roster of accomplished attorneys. Clients have an opportunity to work with some of the finest lawyers in Florida and the United States, each one committed to upholding KO's principles of professionalism, integrity, and personal service. Among our roster, you'll find attorneys whose accomplishments include Board Certified in their specialty; serving as in-house counsel for major corporations, as city and county attorneys handling government affairs, and as public defenders and prosecutors; achieving multi-millions of dollars through verdicts and settlements in trials, arbitrations, and alternative dispute resolution procedures; successfully winning appeals at every level in Florida state and federal courts; and serving government in various elected and appointed positions.

KO has the experience and resources necessary to represent large putative classes. The firm's attorneys are not simply litigators, but rather, experienced trial attorneys with the support staff and resources needed to coordinate complex cases.

Since its founding, KO has initiated and served as lead class counsel in dozens of high-profile class actions. Although the actions are diverse by subject area, KO has established itself as one of the leading firms that sue national and regional banks and credit unions related to the unlawful assessment of fees. Their efforts spanning a decade plus have resulted in recoveries in excess of $500 million and monumental practices changes that have changed the industry and saving clients billions of dollars.

Additionally, other past and current cases have been prosecuted for breaches of insurance policies; data breaches; data privacy; wiretapping; biometric privacy; gambling; false advertising; defective consumer products and vehicles; antitrust violations; and suits on behalf of students against colleges and universities arising out of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The firm has in the past litigated certified and proposed class actions against Blue Cross Blue Shield and United Healthcare related to their improper reimbursements of health insurance benefits. Other insurance cases include auto insurers failing to pay benefits owed to insureds with total loss vehicle claims. Other class action cases include cases against Microsoft Corporation related to its Xbox 360 gaming platform, ten of the largest oil companies in the world in connection with the destructive propensities of ethanol and its impact on boats, Nationwide Insurance for improper mortgage fee assessments, and several of the nation's largest retailers for deceptive advertising and marketing at their retail outlets and factory stores.

DEFENSE

The firm also brings experience in successfully defended many class actions on behalf of banking institutions, mortgage providers and servicers, advertising conglomerates, aircraft manufacturer and U.S. Dept. of Defense contractor, a manufacturer of breast implants, and a national fitness chain.

LITIGATION

The firm also has extensive experience in mass tort litigation, including serving as Lead Counsel in the Zantac Litigation, one of the largest mass torts in history. The firm also has handled cases against 3M related to defective earplugs, several vaginal mash manufacturers, Bayer in connection with its pesticide Roundup, Bausch & Lomb for its Renu with MoistureLoc product, Wyeth Pharmaceuticals related to Prempro, Bayer Corporation related to its birth control pill YAZ, and Howmedica Osteonics Corporation related to the Stryker Rejuvenate and AGB II hip implants. In connection with the foregoing, some of which has been litigated within the multidistrict arena, the firm has obtained tens of millions in recoveries for its clients.

OF PRACTICE

In addition to class action and mass tort litigation, the firm has extensive experience in the following practice areas: commercial and general civil litigation, corporate transactions, health law, insurance law, labor and employment law, marital and family law, real estate litigation and transaction, government affairs, receivership, construction law, appellate practice, estate planning, wealth preservation, healthcare provider reimbursement and contractual disputes, white collar and criminal defense, employment contracts, environmental, and alternative dispute resolution.

ONLINE

To learn more about KO, or any of the firm's other attorneys, please visit www.kolawyers.com.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Aseltine v. Bank of America, N.A., 3:23-cv-00235 (W.D.N.C. 2024) – $21 million

McNeil v. Capital One, N.A., 1:19-cv-00473 (E.D.N.Y.) – Preliminary Approval - $16 million

Devore, et al. v. Dollar Bank, GD-21-008946 (Ct. Common Pleas Allegheny 2024) - $7 million

Nimsey v. Tinker Federal Credit Union, C1-2019-6084 (Dist. Ct. Oklahoma 2024) - $5.475 million

Precision Roofing of N. Fla. Inc., et al. v. CenterState Bank, 3:20-cv-352 (S.D. Fla. 2023) - $2.65 million

Checchia v. Bank of America, N.A., 2:21-cv-03585 (E.D. Pa. 2023) - $8 million

Quirk v. Liberty Bank, X03-HHD-CV20-6132741-S (Jud. Dist. Ct. Hartford 2023) - $1.4 million

Meier v. Prosperity Bank, 109569-CV (Dist. Ct. Brazoria 2023) - $1.6 million

Abercrombie v. TD Bank, N.A., 0:21-cv-61376 (S.D. Fla. 2022) - $4.35 million

Perks, et al. v. TD Bank, N.A., 1:18-cv-11176 (E.D.N.Y. 2022) - $41.5 million

Fallis v. Gate City Bank, 09-2019-CV-04007 (Dist. Ct., Cty. of Cass, N.D. 2022) - $1.8 million

Glass, et al. v. Delta Comm. Cred. Union, 2019CV317322 (Sup. Ct. Fulton Ga. 2022) - $2.8 million

Roy v. ESL Fed. Credit Union, 19-cv-06122 (W.D.N.Y. 2022) - $1.9 million

Wallace v. Wells Fargo, 17CV317775 (Sup. Ct. Santa Clara 2021) - $10 million

Doxey v. Community Bank, N.A., 8:19-CV-919 (N.D.N.Y. 2021) - $3 million

Coleman v. Alaska USA Federal Credit Union, 3:19-cv-0229-HRH (Dist. of Alaska 2021) - $1 million

Smith v. Fifth Third Bank, 1:18-cv-00464-DRC-SKB (W.D. Ohio 2021) - $5.2 million

Lambert v. Navy Federal Credit Union, 1:19-cv-00103-LO-MSN (S.D. Va. 2021) - $16 million

Roberts v. Capital One, N.A., 16 Civ. 4841 (LGS) (S.D.N.Y 2021) - $17 million

Lloyd v. Navy Federal Credit Union, 17-cv-01280-BAS-RBB (S.D. Ca. 2019) - $24.5million

Farrell v. Bank of America, N.A., 3:16-cv-00492-L-WVG (S.D. Ca. 2018) - $66.6 million

Bodnar v. Bank of America, N.A., 5:14-cv-03224-EGS (E.D. Pa. 2015) - $27.5 million

Morton v. Green Bank, 11-135-IV (20th Judicial District Tenn. 2018) - $1.5 million

Hawkins v. First Tenn. Bank, CT-004085-11 (13th Jud. Dist. Tenn. 2017) - $16.75 million

Payne v. Old National Bank, 82C01-1012 (Cir. Ct. Vanderburgh 2016) - $4.75 million

Swift. v. Bancorpsouth, 1:10-CV-00090 (N.D. Fla. 2016) - $24.0 million

Mello v. Susquehanna Bank, 1:09-MD-02046 (S.D. Fla. 2014) – $3.68 million

Johnson v. Community Bank, 3:11-CV-01405 (M.D. Pa. 2013) - $1.5 million

McKinley v. Great Western Bank, 1:09-MD-02036 (S.D. Fla. 2013) - $2.2 million

Blahut v. Harris Bank, 1:09-MD-02036 (S.D. Fla. 2013) - $9.4 million

Wolfgeher v. Commerce Bank, 1:09-MD-02036 (S.D. Fla. 2013) - $18.3 million

Case v. Bank of Oklahoma, 09-MD-02036 (S.D. Fla. 2012) - $19.0 million

Hawthorne v. Umpqua Bank, 3:11-CV-06700 (N.D. Cal. 2012) - $2.9 million

Simpson v. Citizens Bank, 2:12-CV-10267 (E.D. Mich. 2012) - $2.0 million

Harris v. Associated Bank, 1:09-MD-02036 (S.D. Fla. 2012) - $13.0 million

LaCour v. Whitney Bank, 8:11-CV-1896 (M.D. Fla. 2012) - $6.8 million

Orallo v. Bank of the West, 1:09-MD-202036 (S.D. Fla. 2012) - $18.0 million

Taulava v. Bank of Hawaii, 11-1-0337-02 (1st Cir. Hawaii 2011) - $9.0 million

DATA BREACH AND PRIVACY

In re: Fortra, MDL No. 3090 (S.D. Fla.) – $27 million

Crowe, et al. v. Managed Care of North America, Inc., 0:23-cv-61065-AHS (S.D. Fla.) – Co-Lead Counsel

Malinowski, et al. v. IBM Corp. and Johnson & Johnson, 7:23-cv-08421 (S.D.N.Y.) – Co-Lead Counsel

Gordon, et al. v. Zeroed-In Technologies, LLC, et al., 1:23-CV-03284 (D. Md.) – Co-Lead Counsel

Harrell, et al. v. Webtpa Employer Services LLC, 3:24-CV-01158 (N.D. Tex.) - Co-Lead Counsel

Gambino, et al. v. Berry Dunn Mcneil & Parker LLC, 2:24-CV-00146 (D. Me.) - $7.25 million

Isaac v. Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc., 1:24-CV-10797 (D. Mass.) - $600,000

Rodriguez, et al. v. Caesars Entertainment, Inc., 2:23-CV-01447 (D. Nev.) - Steering Committee Chair

Owens v. MGM Resorts International, 2:23-cv-01480-RFB-MDC (D. Nev.) - $45 million

Doyle v. Luxottica of America, Inc., 1:20-cv-00908-MRB (S.D. Ohio) - Executive Committee

Doe, et al. v. Highmark, Inc., 2:23-cv-00250-NR (W.D. Penn.) - Executive Committee

Silvers, et al. v. HCA Healthcare, Inc., 1:23-cv-01003-LPH (S.D. In.) - Executive Committee

In re: 21st Century Oncology, MDL No. 2737 (M.D. Fla. 2021) - $21.8 million

In re: CaptureRx Data Breach, 5:21-cv-00523 (W.D. Tex. 2022) - $4.75 million

Lopez, et al. v. Volusion, LLC, 1:20-cv-00761 (W.D. Tex. 2022) - $4.3 million

Mathis v. Planet Home Lending, LLC, 3:24-CV-00127 (D. Conn.) - $2.425 million

Stadnik v. Sovos Compliance, LLC, 1:23-CV-12100 (D. Mass.) - $3.5 million

Turner v. Johns Hopkins, et al., 24-C-23-002983 (Md. Cir. Ct.) - $2.9 million

Peterson v. Vivendi Ticketing US LLC, 2:23-CV-07498 (C.D. Cal.) - $3.25 million

Katz et al. v. Einstein Healthcare Network, No. 02045 (Phila C.P.) - $1.6 million

Opris et al v. Sincera Reproductive Medicine et al, No. 2:21-cv-03072 (E.D. PA) - $1.2 million

Garza et al v. Healthalliance, Inc. et al, No. 7245012023 (N.Y. Sup. Ct.) - $1.29 million

CONSUMER PROTECTION

Ostendorf v. Grange Indemnity Ins. Co., 2:19-cv-01147-ALM-KAJ (E.D. Ohio 2020) - $12.6 million

Paris, et al. v. Progressive Select Ins. Co., et al., 19-21760-CIV (S.D. Fla. 2023) - $38 million

Spielman v. USAA, et al., 2:19-cv-01359-TJH-MAA (C.D. Ca. 2023) - $3 million

Walters v. Target Corp., 3:16-cv-1678-L-MDD (S.D. Cal. 2020) - $8.2 million

Papa v. Grieco Ford Fort Lauderdale, LLC, 18-cv-21897-JEM (S.D. Fla. 2019) - $4.9 million

In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litig., MDL 2626 (M.D. Fla.) - $88 million

Vandiver v. MD Billing Ltd., 2023LA000728 (18th Jud. Dist. Ill. 2023) - $24 million

Skrandel v. Costco Wholesale Corp., 9:21-cv-80826-BER (S.D. Fla. 2024) - $1.3 million

Evans v. Church & Dwight Co., Inc., 1:22-CV-06301 (N.D. Ill. 2023) - $2.5 million

In Re: Farm-Raised Salmon & Salmon Prod. Antitrust Litig., No. 1:19-cv-21551 (S.D. Fla. 2023) - $75 million

Perry v. Progressive Michigan, et al., 22-000971-CK (Cir. Ct. Washtenaw) - Class Counsel

In re Apple Simulated Casino-Style Games Litig., MDL No. 2958 (N.D. Cal.) - Executive Committee

In re Google Simulated Casino-Style Games Litig., MDL No. 3001 (N.D. Cal.) - Executive Committee

In re Facebook Simulated Casino-Style Games Litig., No. 5:21-cv-02777 (N.D. Cal.) - Exec. Committee

MASS TORT

In re Zantac Prods. Liab. Litig., MDL No. 2924 (S.D. Fla.) - Co-Lead Counsel

In re: National Prescription Opiate Litigation, No. MDL No. 2804 (N.D. Ohio) - $100 million

In re: Juul Labs, No. MDL No. 2913 (N.D. Cal.) - $26 million

In re: Davenport Hotel Building Collapse, LACE137119 (Dist. Ct. Scott Cty., Iowa) - Class Counsel

In re: 3M Combat Arms Earplug Prod. Liab. Litig., MDL No. 2885 (N.D. Fla.) - Numerous Plaintiffs

In re: Stryker Prod. Liab. Lit., 13-MD-2411 (Fla. Cir Ct.) - Numerous Plaintiffs

Managing Partner

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Bar Admissions

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Court Admissions

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DAVID FERGUSON

Partner

Bar Admissions
The Florida Bar

Court Admissions
U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida
U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida
U.S. District Court, Northern District of Florida

Education
Nova Southeastern University, J.D. - 1993
Nova Southeastern University, B.S. – 1990

Email: ferguson@kolawyers.com

David L. Ferguson is an accomplished trial attorney and chairs the firm's litigation department. He routinely leads high stakes litigation across a wide array of practice areas, including, but not limited to, employment law, complex business litigation, class actions, product liability, catastrophic personal injury, civil rights, and regulatory enforcement actions.

Mr. Ferguson is a Martindale-Hubbell AV® Preeminent™ rated attorney in both legal ability and ethics, a testament to the fact that his peers (lawyers and judges in the community) have ranked him at the highest level of professional excellence. Mr. Ferguson is well regarded as a formidable advocate in court and for providing creative and insightful strategic advice, particularly in emergency and extremely complex situations.

While in law school, Mr. Ferguson served as a Staff Member of the Nova Law Review. He was also a member of the Moot Court Society and the winner of the Moot Court Intramural Competition.

Representation of the Broward Sheriff's Office

Since 2013, Mr. Ferguson has had the privilege of representing the Broward Sheriff's Office ("BSO") in over 150 matters involving many different types of disputes and issues, including: defense of civil rights lawsuits in state and federal court; negotiating collective bargaining agreements with unions; and arbitrations brought by unions or employees subjected to termination or other significant discipline. Mr. Ferguson has had many arbitration final hearings and state and federal jury trials for BSO representing the agency as well as the Sheriff and numerous Deputies individually.

Class/Mass Actions

Mr. Ferguson has experience in class actions against large banks and some of the world's largest companies, including technology companies and oil conglomerates.

Additionally, during his career Mr. Ferguson has defended many large companies in MDL's, and mass and class actions, including medical equipment manufacturers, pharmaceutical companies, an aircraft parts and engine manufacturer and defense contractor, nationwide retailers, and a massive sugar manufacturer.

Large Fraud and Ponzi Cases

Mr. Ferguson has a great deal of experience litigating cases involving massive fraud claims, most often for victims, but also for select defendants. Mr. Ferguson's clients have included individual victims who have lost multiple millions of dollars in fraud schemes to large businesses with tremendous damages, including one international lending institution with damages in excess of $150 million. Additionally, Mr. Ferguson successfully represented several individuals and entities subjected to significant claims by a receiver and the United States Marshals Service in a massive billion-dollar Ponzi scheme involving a notorious Ft. Lauderdale lawyer and his law firm.

Regulatory Agency Enforcement Actions

Mr. Ferguson has extensive experience defending individuals and entities in significant enforcement actions brought by regulatory agencies, including the CFTC, FTC, and SEC.

Employment, Human Resources, and Related Matters

Mr. Ferguson has represented numerous business and individuals in employment and human resource related matters. Mr. Ferguson has represented several Fortune 50 companies, including Pratt & Whitney/UTC, Home Depot, and Office Depot in all phases of employment related matters. Mr. Ferguson has litigated virtually every type of discrimination and employment related claim, including claims based upon race, pregnancy, disability, national origin, religion, age, sexual preference, sexual harassment, worker's compensation, unemployment, FMLA leave, FLSA overtime, unpaid wages, whistleblower, and retaliation.

Mr. Ferguson primarily represents companies, but also represents select individuals who have claims against their present or former employers. In addition to the wide variety of employment claims discussed above, as plaintiff's counsel Mr. Ferguson has also handled federal False Claims Act (Qui Tam) and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act claims brought by individuals.

Business Disputes

Throughout his legal career, as counsel for plaintiffs and defendants, Mr. Ferguson has handled a myriad of commercial cases involving all types of business disputes, including claims for breach of partnership agreements, breach of shareholder or limited liability company operating agreements; dissolution of corporations and limited liability companies; appointment of receivers; breaches of fiduciary duty; conversion; constructive trust; theft; negligent or intentional misrepresentation or omissions; fraudulent inducement; tortious interference; professional negligence or malpractice; derivate actions, breach of contract, real estate disputes, and construction disputes.

Noncompetition and Trade Secret Litigation

Mr. Ferguson routinely represents companies and individuals in commercial disputes involving unfair and deceptive trade practices, unfair competition and/or tortious interference with contracts or valuable business relationships. Often these cases involve the enforcement of noncompetition agreements and protection of valuable trade secrets. Mr. Ferguson has extensive experience representing businesses seeking to enforce their noncompetition agreements and/or protect trade secrets through suits for injunctive relief and damages and representing subsequent employers and individuals defending against such claims. He has obtained numerous injunctions for his clients and has also successfully defended against them numerous times, including getting injunctions dissolved that were entered against his clients without notice or prior to his representation. Mr. Ferguson has also obtained contempt sanctions and entitlement to punitive damages against individuals and entities who have stolen trade secrets from his clients.

ROBERT C. GILBERT

Partner

Bar Admissions
The Florida Bar
District of Columbia Bar

Court Admissions
Supreme Court of the United States
U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit
U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida
U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida

Education
University of Miami School of Law, J.D. - 1985
Florida International University, B.S. - 1982

Email: *gilbert@kolawyers.com*

Robert C. "Bobby" Gilbert has over three decades of experience handling class actions, multidistrict litigation and complex business litigation throughout the United States. He has been appointed lead counsel, co-lead counsel, coordinating counsel or liaison counsel in many federal and state court class actions. Bobby has served as trial counsel in class actions and complex business litigation tried before judges, juries and arbitrators. He has also briefed and argued numerous appeals, including two precedent-setting cases before the Florida Supreme Court.

Bobby was appointed as Plaintiffs' Coordinating Counsel in *In re Checking Account Overdraft Litig.*, MDL 2036, class action litigation brought against many of the nation's largest banks that challenged the banks' internal practice of reordering debit card transactions in a manner designed to maximize the frequency of customer overdrafts. In that role, Bobby managed the large team of lawyers who prosecuted the class actions and served as the plaintiffs' liaison with the Court regarding management and administration of the multidistrict litigation. He also led or participated in settlement negotiations with the banks that resulted in settlements exceeding $1.1 billion, including Bank of America ($410 million), Citizens Financial ($137.5 million), JPMorgan Chase Bank ($110 million), PNC Bank ($90 million), TD Bank ($62 million), U.S. Bank ($55 million), Union Bank ($35 million) and Capital One ($31.7 million).

Bobby has been appointed to leadership positions is numerous other class actions and multidistrict litigation proceedings. He is currently serving as co-lead counsel in *In re Zantac (Ranitidine) Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 9:20-md-02924-RLR (S.D. Fla.), as well as liaison counsel in *In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litig.*, MDL 2626 (M.D. Fla.); liaison counsel in *In re 21st Century Oncology Customer Data Security Breach Litig.*, MDL 2737 (M.D. Fla.); and *In re Farm-Raised Salmon and Salmon Products Antitrust Litig.*, No. 19-21551 (S.D. Fla.). He previously served as liaison counsel for indirect purchasers in *In re Terazosin Hydrochloride Antitrust Litig.*, MDL 1317 (S.D. Fla.), an antitrust class action that settled for over $74 million.

For the past 18 years, Bobby has represented thousands of Florida homeowners in class actions to recover full compensation under the Florida Constitution based on the Florida Department of Agriculture's taking and destruction of the homeowners' private property. As lead counsel, Bobby argued before the Florida Supreme Court to establish the homeowners' right to pursue their claims; served as trial counsel in non-jury liability trials followed by jury trials that established the amount of full compensation owed to the homeowners for their private property; and handled all appellate proceedings. Bobby's tireless efforts on behalf of the homeowners resulted in judgments exceeding $93 million.

Bobby previously served as an Adjunct Professor at Vanderbilt University Law School, where he co-taught a course on complex litigation in federal courts that focused on multidistrict litigation and class actions. He continues to frequently lecture and make presentations on a variety of topics.

Bobby has served for many years as a trustee of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation and previously served as chairman of the board of the Alexander Muss High School in Israel, and as a trustee of The Miami Foundation.

JONATHAN M. STREISFELD

Partner

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The Florida Bar

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Supreme Court of the United States
U.S. Court of Appeals for the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth Ninth, and Eleventh Circuits
U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida
U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida
U.S. District Court, Northern District of Florida
U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois
U.S. District Court, Western District of Michigan
U.S. District Court, Western District of New York
U.S. District Court, Western District of Tennessee

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Nova Southeastern University, J.D. - 1997
Syracuse University, B.S. - 1994

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Jonathan M. Streisfeld joined KO as a partner in 2008. Mr. Streisfeld concentrates his practice in the areas of consumer class actions, business litigation, and appeals nationwide. He is a Martindale Hubbell AV® Preeminent™ rated attorney in both legal ability and ethics.

Mr. Streisfeld has vast and successful experience in class action litigation, serving as class counsel in nationwide and statewide consumer class action lawsuits against the nation's largest financial institutions in connection with the unlawful assessment of fees. To date, his efforts have successfully resulted in the recovery of over $500,000,000 for tens of millions of bank and credit union customers, as well as profound changes in the way banks assess fees. Additionally, he has and continues to serve as lead and class counsel for consumers in many class actions involving false advertising and pricing, defective products, data breach and privacy, automobile defects, airlines, mortgages, and payday lending. Mr. Streisfeld has also litigated class actions against some of the largest health and automobile insurance carriers and oil conglomerates, and defended class and collective actions in other contexts.

Mr. Streisfeld has represented a variety of businesses and individuals in a broad range of business litigation matters, including contract, fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, intellectual property, real estate, shareholder disputes, wage and hour, and deceptive trade practices claims. He also assists business owners and individuals with documenting contractual relationships and resolving disputes. Mr. Streisfeld has also provided legal representation in bid protest proceedings.

Mr. Streisfeld oversees the firm's appellate and litigation support practice, representing clients in the appeal of final and non-final orders, as well as writs of certiorari, mandamus, and prohibition. His appellate practice includes civil and marital and family law matters.

Previously, Mr. Streisfeld served as outside assistant city attorney for the City of Plantation and Village of Wellington in a broad range of litigation matters. As a member of The Florida Bar, Mr. Streisfeld served for many years on the Executive Council of the Appellate Practice Section and is a past Chair of the Section's Communications Committee.

KEN GRUNFELD

Partner

Bar Admissions
The Pennsylvania Bar
The New Jersey Bar

Court Admissions
U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Circuits
U.S. District Ct, Eastern District of Pennsylvania
U.S. District Ct, Middle District of Pennsylvania
U.S. District Ct, Western District of Pennsylvania
U.S. District Ct, District of New Jersey
U.S. District Ct, Eastern District of Michigan
U.S. District Ct, Western District of Wisconsin

Education
Villanova University School of Law, J.D., 1999
University of Michigan, 1996

Email: grunfeld@kolawyers.com

Ken Grunfeld is one of the newest KO partners, having just started working at the firm in 2023. Having worked at one of Philadelphia's largest and most prestigious defense firms for nearly a decade defending pharmaceutical manufacturers, national railroads, asbestos companies and corporate clients in consumer protection, products liability, insurance coverage and other complex commercial disputes while working, Mr. Grunfeld "switched sides" about 15 years ago.

Since then, he has become one of the city's most prolific and well-known Philadelphia class action lawyers. His cases have resulted in the recovery of hundreds of millions of dollars for injured individuals.

Mr. Grunfeld brings with him a wealth of pre-trial, trial, and appellate work experience in both state and federal courts. He has successfully taken many cases to verdict. Currently, he serves as lead counsel in a number of nationwide class actions. Whether by settlement or judgment, Mr. Grunfeld makes sure the offending companies' wrongful practices have been addressed. He believes the most important part of bringing a wrongdoer to justice is to ensure that it never happens again; class actions can be a true instrument for change if done well.

Mr. Grunfeld has been named a Super Lawyer numerous times throughout his career. He has been a member of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and American Bar Associations, as well as a member of the American Association for Justice (AAJ). He was a Finalist for AAJ's prestigious Trial Lawyer of the Year Award in 2012 and currently serves as AAJ's Vice Chair of the Class Action Law Group. To his strong view that attorneys should act ethically, he volunteers his time as a Hearing Committee Member for the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Grunfeld received his undergraduate degree from the University of Michigan. He is an active member of the Michigan Alumni Association, Philadelphia chapter and serves as a Michigan Alumni Student recruiter for local high schools. He received his Juris Doctor from the Villanova University School of Law. He was a member of the Villanova Law Review and graduated Order of the Coif.

Ken is a life-long Philadelphian. He makes his home in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, where he resides with his wife, Jennifer, and his year-old twins.

KRISTEN LA E ARDOSO

Partner

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The Florida Bar
The State Bar of California

r d

U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida
U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida
U.S. District Court, Central District of California
U.S. District Court, Eastern District of California
U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois
U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Michigan

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Nova Southeastern University, J.D., 2007
University of Florida, B.A., 2004

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Kristen ake Cardoso is a litigation attorney focusing on consumer class actions and complex commercial litigation. She has gained valuable experience representing individuals and businesses in state and federal courts at both the trial and appellate levels in a variety of litigation matters, including contractual claims, violations of consumer protection statutes, fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, negligence, professional liability, real estate claims, enforcement of non-compete agreements, trade secret infringement, shareholder disputes, deceptive trade practices, and other business torts.

Currently, Ms. Cardoso serves as counsel in nationwide and statewide class action lawsuits concerning violations of state consumer protection statutes, false advertising, defective products, data breaches, and breaches of contract. Ms. Cardoso is actively litigating cases against major U.S. airlines for their failure to refund fares following flight cancellations and schedule changes, as well cases against manufacturers for their sale and misleading marketing of products, including defective cosmetics and nutritional supplements. Ms. Cardoso as also represented students seeking reimbursements of tuition, room and board, and other fees paid to their colleges and universities for in-person education, housing, meals, and other services not provided when campuses closed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, Ms. Cardoso has represented consumers seeking recovery of gambling losses from tech companies that profit from illegal gambling games offered, sold, and distributed on their platforms.

Ms. Cardoso is admitted to practice law throughout the states of Florida and California, as well as in the United States District Courts for the Southern District of Florida, Middle District of Florida, Central District of California, Eastern District of California Northern District of Illinois, and Eastern District of Michigan.

Ms. Cardoso attended the University of Florida, where she received her Bachelor's degree in Political Science, cum laude, and was inducted as a member of Phi Beta Kappa honor society. She received her law degree from Nova Southeastern University, magna cum laude. While in law school, Ms. Cardoso served as an Articles Editor for the Nova aw eview, was on the Dean's ist, and was the recipient of a scholarship granted by the Broward County Hispanic Bar Association for her academic achievements. When not practicing law, Ms. Cardoso serves as a volunteer at Saint David Catholic School, including as a member of the school Advisory Board and an executive member of the Faculty Student Association. She has also served on various committees with the Junior eague of reater Fort auderdale geared towards improving the local community through leadership and volunteering.

STE EN S ERT

Partner

Bar Admissions

The Florida Bar
The New York Bar

Court Admissions

United States District Court, Southern District of Florida
United States District Court, Middle District of Florida
United States District Court, Southern District of New York
United States District Court, Eastern District of New York
United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois
United States District Court, Central District of Illinois

Education

eorgetown University aw Center, J.D., 20018
Northwestern University, B.S., 2010

Email: sukert@kolawyers.com

Steven Sukert has experience in all aspects of complex litigation in federal and state court, including drafting successful dispositive motions and appeals, handling discovery, and arguing court hearings. Steven focuses his practice at KO on complex class actions and multi-district litigations in courts around the country, including in data privacy, bank overdraft fee, and other consumer protection cases.

Before joining KO, Steven gained experience at unster, Yoakley Stewart, P.A. in Miami in high-stakes commercial cases often involving trade secret and intellectual property claims, consumer contract claims, and legal malpractice claims, as well as in international arbitrations. Steven co-authored an amicus brief in the Florida Supreme Court case Airbnb, Inc. v. Doe Case No. SC20-11 7 , and helped organi e the American Bar Association's inaugural International Arbitration Masterclass, in 2021.

Steven was born and raised in Miami. He returned to his home city after law school to clerk for the Honorable James awrence King in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

In 2018, Steven earned his J.D. from eorgetown University aw Center. While living in the nation's capital, he worked at the U.S. Department of abor, Office of the Solicitor, where he won the ary S. Tell E ISA itigation Award the Civil Fraud Section of the U.S Department of Justice, where he worked on large Medicare fraud cases and pioneered the use of the False Claims Act in the context of pharmaceutical manufacturers who engaged in price fixing and the awyers' Committee for Civil ights Under aw, where his proposal for writing an amicus brief in the Janus v. AFSCME U.S. Supreme Court case was adopted by the organi ation's board of directors.

Steven has a degree in Molecular Biology from Northwestern University. Prior to his legal career, he worked as a biomedical laboratory researcher at the Diabetes esearch Institute in Miami.

CAROLINE HERTER

Associate

Bar Admissions
The Florida Bar

Court Admissions
U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida
U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida
U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of Florida

Education
University of Miami School of Law, J.D. - 2020
University of Miami, B.S. – 2016

Email: Herter@kolawyers.com

Caroline Herter is a litigation attorney at the firm's Fort Lauderdale office. Caroline focuses her practice on consumer class actions, mass torts, and white-collar commercial litigation in state and federal courts nationwide. She has gained valuable experience representing individuals and businesses to hold wrongdoers accountable through claims involving personal injury, wrongful death, consumer fraud, products liability, breach of fiduciary duty, civil theft/conversion, corporate veil-piercing, fraudulent transfer, tortious interference, False Claims Act violations, and the like.

Before joining KO, Caroline worked at a boutique law firm in Miami where she represented plaintiffs in matters involving creditor's rights, insolvency, and asset recovery. She now applies this experience throughout her practice at KO, often combining equitable remedies with legal claims to ensure the best chance of recovery for her clients.

Notable cases that Caroline has been involved in include *In Re: Champlain Towers South Collapse Litigation*, where she was a member of the team serving as lead counsel for the families of the 98 individuals who lost their lives in the tragic condominium collapse. The case resulted in over $1 billion recovered for class members, the second-largest settlement in Florida history. She also co-authored a successful petition for certiorari to the United States Supreme Court in *Olhausen v. Arriva Medical, LLC et al.*, a False Claims Act case involving the standard for determining a defendant's scienter, which led the high Court to reverse the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeal's earlier ruling against her client.

Caroline earned her law degree from the University of Miami School of Law, summa cum laude, where she received awards for the highest grade in multiple courses. During law school Caroline was an editor of the University of Miami Law Review and a member of the Moot Court Board.

Outside of her law practice, Caroline serves on the Board of Directors of the non-profit organization Americans for Immigrant Justice.

EXHIBIT C

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE: GREYLOCK MCKINNON ASSOCIATES DATA SECURITY INCIDENT LITIGATION	CASE NO. 1:24-CV-10797

DECLARATION OF CAMERON R. AZARI, ESQ. REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION AND ADEQUACY OF NOTICE PROGRAM

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

Data Breach & Privacy Cases	Case No. & Court
In re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation	3:20-cv-02155 (N.D. Cal.)
In re: Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation	MDL No. 2915 (E.D. Va.)
In re: Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation	1:20-cv-05914 (S.D.N.Y.)
In re: U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation	MDL No. 2664, (D.D.C.)
In re: Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation	MDL No. 1796 (D.D.C.)

Data Breach & Privacy Cases	Case No. & Court
In re: Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation	MDL No. 2633 (D. Or.)
McCullough v. True Health New Mexico, Inc.	D-202-CV-2021-06816 (2nd Dist. Ct., N.M.)
Chapman v. Insight Global Inc.	1:21-cv-00824 (M.D. Penn.)
Thomsen et al. v. Morley Cos., Inc.	1:22-cv-10271 (E.D. Mich.)
In re Scripps Health Data Incident Litigation	37-2021-00024103 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego)
Service et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America et al.	C22-01841 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Contra Costa)
Wenston Desue et al. v. 20/20 Eye Care Network, Inc. et al.	21-cv-61275 (S.D. Fla.)
Kostka et al. v. Dickey's Barbecue Restaurants, Inc. et al.	3:20-cv-03424 (N.D. Tex.)
Cochran et al. v. The Kroger Co. et al.	5:21-cv-01887 (N.D. Cal.)
Ford et al. v. [24]7.ai, Inc. (Best Buy Data Incident)	MDL No. 2863 (N.D. Cal.)
Snyder et al. v. The Urology Center of Colorado, P.C.	2021CV33707 (2nd Dist. Ct. Cnty. of Denver Col.)
Dearing v. Magellan Health Inc. et al.	CV2020-013648 (Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Maricopa, Ariz.)
Torretto et al. v. Donnelley Financial Solutions, Inc. and Mediant Communications Inc.	1:20-cv-02667 (S.D.N.Y.)
Stoll et al. v. Musculoskeletal Institute, Chartered d/b/a Florida Orthopaedic Institute	8:20-cv-01798 (M.D. Fla.)
Hameed-Bolden et al. v. Forever 21 Retail, Inc. et al.	2:18-cv-03019 (C.D. Cal.)
In re Community Health Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation	MDL No. 2595 (N.D. Ala.)
Lozano v. CodeMetro Inc.	37-2020-00022701 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego)
Fox et al. v. Iowa Health System d.b.a. UnityPoint Health	3:18-cv-00327 (W.D. Wis.)
Armon et al. v. Washington State University	17-2-23244-1 consolidated with 17-2-25052-0 (Sup. Ct. Wash.)
Kuss v. American HomePatient, Inc. et al.	8:18-cv-02348 (M.D. Fla.)
Nelson v. Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc.	1:18-cv-07400 (N.D. Ill.)
Adlouni v. UCLA Health System Auxiliary et al.	BC589243 (Cal. Sup. Ct., L.A. Cnty.)
Parsons v. Kimpton Hotel & Restaurant Group, LLC	3:16-cv-05387 (N.D. Cal.)
In re: Valley Anesthesiology Consultants, Inc. Data Breach Litigation	CV2016-013446 (Ariz. Super. Ct., Maricopa Cnty.)

Data Breach & Privacy Cases	Case No. & Court
McGann et al., v. Schnuck Markets, Inc.	1322-CC00800 (Mo. Cir. Ct.)
Greater Chautauqua Federal Credit Union et al. v. Kmart Corp. et al.	1:15-cv-02228 (N.D. Ill.)
In re: Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. Data Security Breach Litigation	MDL No. 2046 (S.D. Tex.)
In re: Countrywide Financial Corp. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation	MDL No. 1998, (W.D. Ky.)
Bandy v. TOC Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a Tennessee Orthopaedic Clinics, a division of Tennessee Orthopaedic Alliance, P.A.	3:23-cv-00598, (M.D. Tenn)
Medina et al. v. PracticeMax, Inc.	CV-22-01261, (D. Ariz.)
In re Waste Management Data Breach Litigation	1:21-cv-06199, (S.D.N.Y)
Sherwood, et al. v. Horizon Actuarial Services, LLC	1:22-cv-01495, (N.D. Ga.)
Briscoe et al. v. First Financial Credit Union	D-202-CV-2022-02974, (2nd. Jud. Dist. Cnty. of Bernalillo, N.M.)
Patterson et al. v. DPP II LLC, et al.	DC-23-01733, (Dist. Ct of Dallas Cnty., Tex.)
In Re: Canon U.S.A. Data Breach Litigation	1:20-cv-06239, (E.D.N.Y.)

7. 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**.

8. 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.

9. The facts in this declaration are based on my personal knowledge, as well as information provided to me by my colleagues in the ordinary course of my business at Epiq and Epiq Legal Noticing (hereinafter "Epiq").

OVERVIEW

10. This declaration describes the successful implementation of the Settlement Notice Program ("Notice Program") and notices (the "Notice" or "Notices") for *In Re: Greylock McKinnon Associates Data Security Litigation*, Case No. 1:24-CV-10797-DJC, currently pending in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. Epiq designed this Notice Program based on our extensive prior experience and research into the notice issues particular to this Settlement. The Notice Program as designed and implemented was the best notice practicable under the circumstances to provide notice to the Settlement Class members.

DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY

11. Epiq has procedures in place to protect the security of class data. As with all cases, Epiq maintains 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, governs Epiq's administration responsibilities for the Action. Epiq maintains adequate insurance in case of errors.

12. 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 as Settlement Administrator. Epiq does not use any information provided by Settlement Class members for any other purpose than the administration of this Action. Specifically, Settlement Class member information will not be used, disseminated, or disclosed by or to any other person for any other purpose unrelated to the administration of this Action.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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 PROGRAM SUMMARY

18. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 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. The notice may be by one or more of the following: United States mail, electronic means, or other appropriate means."[1] The Notice Program as implemented satisfied these requirements.

19. The Notice Program as designed and implemented reached the greatest practicable number of Damages Settlement Class (as defined in Paragraph 21 below) members with individual

[1] Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B).

notice via United States Postal Service ("USPS") first-class mail to identified Damages Settlement Class members. With the address updating protocols that were used, the Notice Program's individual notice efforts reached approximately 98.9% of the identified Damages Settlement Class. The reach was further enhanced by a Settlement Website. In my experience, the reach of the Notice Program was consistent with other court-approved notice programs, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of due process, including its "desire to actually inform" requirement.[2]

CAFA NOTICE

20. Pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. §1715, on February 7, 2025, Epiq sent 57 CAFA Notice Packages ("CAFA Notice"). The CAFA Notice was mailed via USPS Priority Mail to 53 officials (the Attorneys General of 47 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States Territories). Per the direction of the Office of the Nevada, New York, and Connecticut Attorneys General, the CAFA Notice was sent to the Nevada, New York, and Connecticut Attorneys General electronically via email. The CAFA Notice was also sent via United Parcel Service ("UPS") to the Attorney General of the United States. Details regarding the CAFA Notice mailing are provided in the *Declaration of Kyle S. Bingham on Implementation of CAFA Notice*, dated February 7, 2025, which is included as **Attachment 2**.

NOTICE PROGRAM DETAIL

21. On January 31, 2025, the Court approved the Notice Program and appointed Epiq as the Settlement Administrator in the *Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Conditionally Certifying Settlement Class* ("Preliminary Approval Order"). On May 15, 2025, the Court approved the Amendment to the Settlement Agreement in the *Order Granting Joint Motion to Approve Amendment to Settlement Agreement and Modifying Preliminary Approval Order* ("Amendment to the Settlement Agreement"). In the Amendment to

[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 . . .").

the Settlement Agreement, the Court approved the "Damages Settlement Class" defined as:

> The Damages Settlement Class means all individuals residing in the United States whose Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident and who were mailed notice of the Data Incident by the Defendant or its designee on or prior to May 1, 2025.
>
> Excluded from the Damages Settlement Class are: (1) the judges presiding over this Action, and members of their direct families; (2) the Defendant, its subsidiaries, parent companies, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest, and its current or former officers and directors; and (3) Settlement Class Members who submit a request to opt-out prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

22. After the Court's Preliminary Approval Order was entered, Epiq implemented the Notice Program. This declaration details the notice activities undertaken to date and explains how and why the Notice Program was comprehensive and well-suited to reach the Settlement Class. This declaration also discusses the administration activity to date.

NOTICE PROGRAM

Individual Notice

23. On February 3, 2025, Epiq received one data file with 20,819 identified Damages Settlement Class member records, which included names and postal addresses, if available ("Damages Settlement Class List"). Subsequently, on April 29, 2025, Epiq received one additional data file with 19 identified Settlement Class member records. Epiq deduplicated and rolled-up the records and loaded the unique, identified Damages Settlement Class member records into its database for this Settlement. These efforts resulted in 20,829 unique, identified Damages Settlement Class member records.

Individual Notice – Direct Mail

24. On March 3, 2025, Epiq commenced sending 20,802 double Postcard Notices with a detachable Claim Form ("Postcard Notice") to identified Damages Settlement Class members for whom an associated postal address was available (eight records did not have a valid postal address available and were not sent a Postcard Notice). After receiving the additional data file, on May 8, 2025, Epiq sent 19 Postcard Notices to identified Damages Settlement Class members for

whom an associated postal address was available. The Postcard Notice was sent via USPS first-class mail. The Postcard Notice clearly and concisely summarized the Settlement and the legal rights of the Damages Settlement Class members. In addition, the Postcard Notice also directed the recipients to the Settlement Website where they could access the Long Form Notice and additional information about the Settlement. The Postcard Notice is included as **Attachment 3.**

25. Prior to sending the Postcard Notices, all mailing addresses were checked against the National Change of Address ("NCOA") database maintained by the USPS to ensure all address information was up-to-date and accurately formatted for mailing.[3] In addition, the addresses were certified via the Coding Accuracy Support System ("CASS") to ensure the quality of the zip code and 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.

26. The return address on the Postcard Notices was a post office box that Epiq maintains for this Settlement. The USPS automatically forwarded Postcard Notices with an available forwarding address order that has not expired ("Postal Forwards"). Postcard Notices returned as undeliverable were 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 had expired but was still within the time period in which the USPS returned the piece with the address indicated), or to better addresses that were found using a third-party address lookup service. Upon successfully locating better addresses, Postcard Notices were promptly remailed. As of May 22, 2025, Epiq has remailed 340 Postcard Notices.

27. Additionally, a Long Form Notice and Claim Form ("Claim Package") were mailed to all persons who requested one via the toll-free telephone number or other means. As of May

[3] 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.

22, 2025, Epiq mailed five Claim Packages as a result of such requests. The Long Form Notice is included as **Attachment 4**. The Claim Form is included as **Attachment 5**.

Notice Results

28. As of May 22, 2025, a Postcard Notice was delivered to 20,605 of the 20,829 unique, identified Damages Settlement Class members. This means the individual notice efforts reached approximately 98.9% of the identified Damages Settlement Class.

Settlement Website

29. On March 3, 2025, Epiq established a dedicated Settlement Website with an easy to remember domain name (www.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com). Relevant documents are posted on the Settlement Website, including the Settlement Agreement, Complaint, Answer to the Complaint, Preliminary Approval Order, Long Form Notice, Claim Form, and other case-related documents. In addition, the Settlement Website includes relevant dates, answers to frequently asked questions ("FAQs"), instructions for how Damages Settlement Class members can opt-out (request exclusion) from or object to the Settlement, instructions for submitting a Claim Form, contact information for the Settlement Administrator, and how to obtain other case-related information. Damages Settlement Class Members are also able to submit an online Claim Form on the Settlement Website. The Settlement Website address was prominently displayed in all notice documents. As of May 22, 2025, there have been 440 unique visitor sessions to the Settlement Website, and 1,378 web pages have been presented.

Toll-Free Telephone Number and Other Contact Information

30. On March 3, 2025, a toll-free telephone number (1-888-859-8494) was established for the Settlement. Callers are able to hear an introductory message, have the option to learn more about the Settlement in the form of recorded answers to FAQs, and are able to request a Claim Package be mailed to them. This automated telephone system is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The toll-free telephone number was prominently displayed in all notice documents. As of May 22, 2025, there have been 54 calls to the toll-free telephone number representing 165 minutes of use.

31. A postal mailing address was established for the Settlement, and continues to be available to allow Settlement Class members the opportunity to request additional information or ask questions.

Requests for Exclusion and Objections

32. The Opt-Out Period and Objection Period for the Settlement ends on June 9, 2025. As of May 22, 2025, Epiq has received no requests for exclusion. As of May 22, 2025, Epiq is aware of no objections to the Settlement.

Claim Submission & Distribution

33. The Notices provided a detailed summary of the relevant information about the Settlement, including the Settlement Website address and how Damages Settlement Class Members can submit a Claim Form online or by mail prior to the Claim Form Deadline. With any method of submitting a Claim Form, Damages Settlement Class Members are given the option of receiving a digital payment or a traditional paper check.

34. The deadline for Damages Settlement Class Members to file a Claim Form is June 9, 2025. As of May 22, 2025, Epiq has received 673 Claim Forms (87 online and 586 paper). Since the June 9, 2025, deadline has not yet passed, these numbers are preliminary and are subject to change. As standard practice, Epiq is in the process of conducting a complete quality control review of Claim Forms received. There is a likelihood that after detailed review, the total number of Claim Forms received will change due to duplicate and denied Claim Forms.

PLAIN LANGUAGE NOTICE DESIGN

35. The Notices were designed to be "noticed," reviewed, and—by presenting the information in plain language—understood by Settlement Class members. The design of the Notices followed 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 noticing experts have written and designed in a similar fashion. The Notices contained 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 underwent a final

edit prior to actual mailing and publication for grammatical errors and accuracy.

36. The Notices mailed to all identified Damages Settlement Class members provided substantial information to the Damages Settlement Class. The Notices included (i) details regarding the Damages 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.

Cost of Notice Implementation and Administration

37. As of May 22, 2025, Epiq has invoiced $55,442.05 to implement the Notice Program and handle the settlement administration to date. Additional costs will be incurred leading up to and following the Final Approval Hearing to complete the settlement administration, including distributing payments. Epiq currently estimates the remaining costs under the current project scope will be approximately $40,200.

CONCLUSION

38. 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 plan be designed to reach the greatest practicable number of potential class members and, in a settlement class action notice situation such as this, that the notice or notice plan itself not limit knowledge of the availability of benefits—nor the ability to exercise other options—to class members in any way. All of these requirements were met in this case.

39. The Notice Program included individual notice via USPS first-class mail to identified Damages Settlement Class members. With the address updating protocols that were used, the Notice Program's individual notice efforts reached approximately 98.9% of the identified Damages Settlement Class. The reach was further enhanced by the Settlement Website. In 2010, the FJC issued a *Judges' Class Action Notice and Claims Process Checklist and Plain Language Guide,* which is relied upon for federal cases, and is illustrative for state courts. 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%."[4] Here, we have developed and implemented a Notice Program that readily achieved a reach beyond the high end of that standard.

40. The Notice Program followed the guidance for satisfying due process obligations that a notice expert gleans from the United States Supreme Court's seminal decisions, which emphasize the need: (a) to endeavor to actually inform the Settlement Class, and (b) to ensure 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).

41. The Notice Program provided the best notice practicable under the circumstances of this case, conformed to all aspects of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23 regarding notice, comported with the guidance for effective notice articulated in the *Manual for Complex Litigation* 4th Ed. and FJC guidance, and exceeded the requirements of due process, including its "desire to actually inform" requirement.

42. The Notice Program schedule afforded sufficient time to provide full and proper notice to Settlement Class members before the Opt-Out Period and Objection Period.

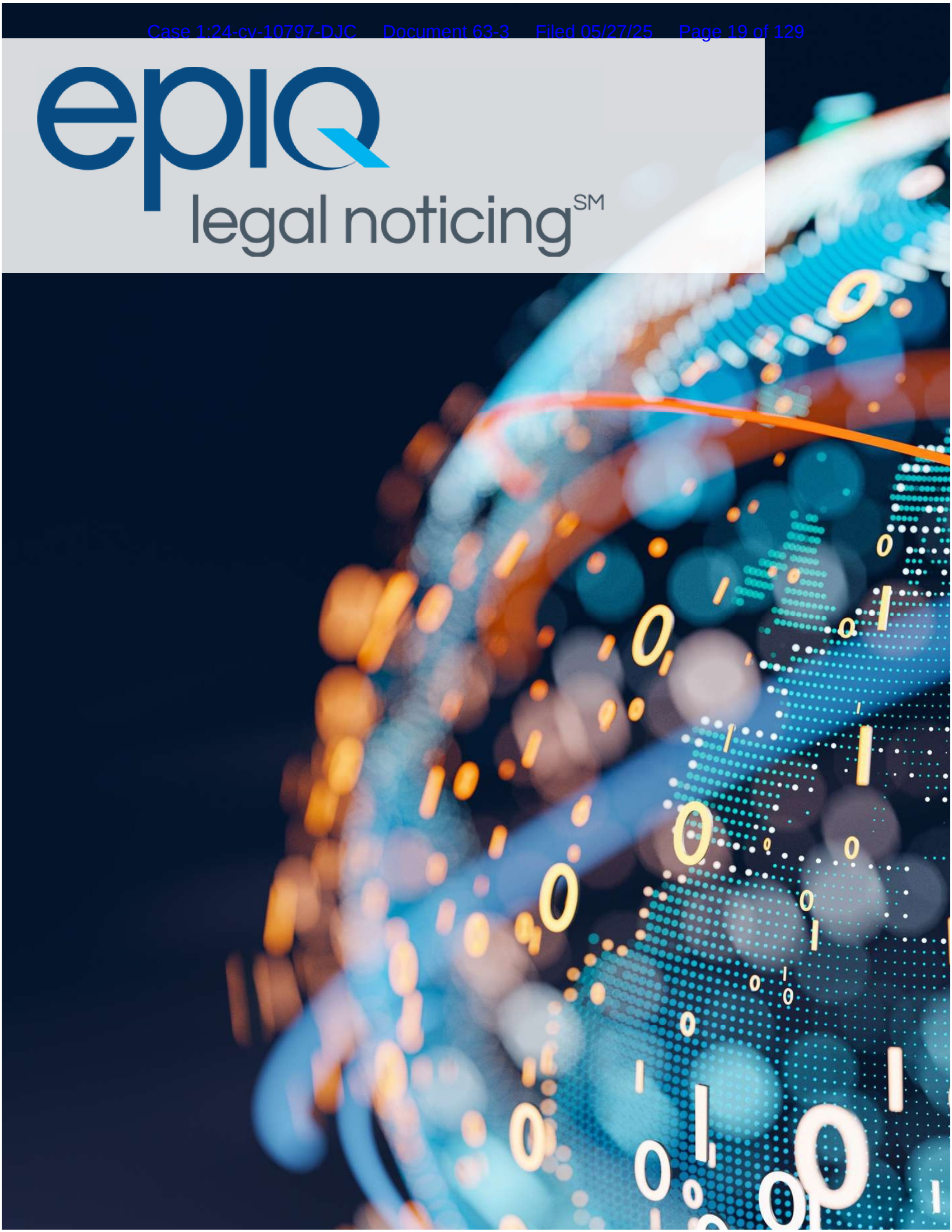
I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed May 23, 2025.

Cameron R. Azari, Esq.

[4] 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 noticing℠



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

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.

$190M
settlement

93.6M
email or mail notices

96%
of class reached

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

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.

$88M
settlements

7.92M
email or mail notices

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

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.

$63M
settlement

758M
digital impressions

85%
of class reached

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

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.

geo-targeted
media noticing

95%
of class reached

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

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.

1.8M
mail or email notice to vehicle owners

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

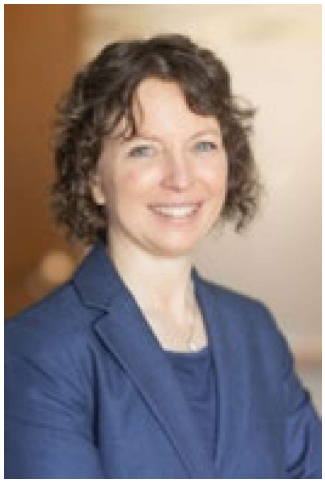
epiq legal noticing℠

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.

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.

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 ILSC 5/2-803, applicable law, and the due process clauses of both the U.S. and Illinois Constitutions.

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% o 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 lor 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)(l), 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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of the proposed case. Class members were also informed that they could contact independent counsel of their choice for advice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judge Ethan P. Schulman, *Rodan & Fields LLC; Gorzo et al. v. Rodan & Fields, LLC* (Sept. 28, 2022) CJC-18-004981, CIVDS 1723435 & CGC-18-565628 (Sup. Ct. 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, *Aseltine v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.* (Sept. 13, 2022) RG21088118 (Cir. Ct. Cal. Alameda Cnty.):

The proposed class notice form and procedure are adequate. The email notice is appropriate given the amount at issue for each member of the class.

Judge David S. Cunningham, *Muransky et al. v. The Cheesecake Factory et al.* (Sept. 9, 2022) 19 stcv 43875 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Los Angeles):

The record shows that Class Notice has been given to the Settlement Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Class Notice: (i) constitutes reasonable and the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the terms of the Agreement and the Class Settlement set forth in the Agreement ("Class Settlement"), and the right of Settlement Class Members to object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement Class and appear at the Fairness Hearing held on May 20, 2022; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all person or entities entitled to

receive notice; and (iv) meets the requirements of due process, California Code of Civil Procedure § 382, and California Rules of Court, Rules 3.760-3.771.

Judge Steven E. McCullough, *Fallis et al. v. Gate City Bank* (Sept. 9, 2022) 09-2019-cv-04007 (East Cent. Dist. Ct. Cass Cnty. N.D.):

The Courts finds that the distribution of the Notices and the Notice Program were properly implemented in accordance with N.D. R. Civ. P. 23, the terms of the Agreement, and the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court further finds that the Notice was simply written and readily understandable and that the Notice (a) constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (b) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Classes of the Agreement and their right to exclude themselves or object to the Agreement and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (c) is reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice; and (d) meets all applicable requirements of North Dakota law and any other applicable law and due process requirements.

Judge Susan N. Burke, *Mayo v. Affinity Plus Federal Credit Union* (Aug. 29, 2022) 27-cv-20-11786 (4th Jud. Dist. Ct. Minn.):

The Court finds that Notice to the Settlement Class was the best notice practicable and complied with the requirements of Due Process, and that the Notice Program was completed in compliance with the Preliminary Approval Order and the Agreement.

Judge Paul A. Engelmayer, *In re Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation* (Aug. 5, 2022) 1:20-cv-05914 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Court finds that the emailed and mailed notice, publication notice, website, and Class Notice plan implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and Judge Analisa Torres' Preliminary Approval Order: (a) were implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order; (b) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to appraise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of this Action, of the effect of the proposed Settlement (including the Releases to be provided thereunder), of their right to exclude themselves from or object to the proposed Settlement, of their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing, of the Claims Process, and of Class Counsel's application for an award of attorneys' fees, for reimbursement of expenses associated with the Action, and any Service Award; (d) provided a full and fair opportunity to all Settlement Class Members to be heard with respect to the foregoing matters; (e) constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (f) met all applicable requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, including the Due Process Clause, and any other applicable rules of law.

Judge Denise Page Hood, *Bleachtech L.L.C. v. United Parcel Service Co.* (July 20, 2022) 14-cv-12719 (E.D. Mich.):

The Settlement Class Notice Program, consisting of, among other things, the Publication Notice, Long Form Notice, website, and toll-free telephone number, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.

Judge Robert E. Payne, *Skochin et al. v. Genworth Life Insurance Company et al.* (June 29, 2022) 3:21-cv-00019 (E.D. Va.):

The Court finds that the plan to disseminate the Class Notice and Publication Notice the Court previously approved has been implemented and satisfies the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) and due process. The Class Notice, which the Court approved, clearly defined the Class and explained the rights and obligations of the Class Members. The Class Notice explained how to obtain benefits under the Settlement, and how to contact Class Counsel and the Settlement Administrator. The Court appointed Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq") to fulfill the Settlement Administrator duties and disseminate the Class Notice and Publication Notice. The Class Notice and Publication Notice permitted Class Members to access information and documents about the case to inform their decision about whether to opt out of or object to the Settlement.

Judge Fernando M. Olguin, *Johnson v. Moss Bros. Auto Group, Inc. et al.* (June 24, 2022) 5:19-cv-02456 (C.D. Cal.):

Here, after undertaking the required examination, the court approved the form of the proposed class notice. (See Dkt. 125, PAO at 18-21). As discussed above, the notice program was implemented by Epiq. (Dkt. 137-3, Azari Decl. at ¶¶ 15-23 & Exhs. 3-4 (Class Notice)). Accordingly, based on the record and its prior findings, the court finds that the class notice and the notice process fairly and adequately informed the class members of the nature of the action, the terms of the proposed settlement, the effect of the action and release of claims, the class members' right to exclude themselves from the action, and their right to object to the proposed settlement....

Judge Harvey E. Schlesinger, *Beiswinger v. West Shore Home, LLC* (May 25, 2022) 3:20-cv-01286 (M.D. Fla.):

The Notice and the Notice Plan implemented pursuant to the Agreement (1) constitute the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (2) constitute notice that is reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Litigation, their right to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (3) are reasonable and constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice; and (4) meet all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, and the rules of the Court.

Judge Scott Kording, *Jackson v. UKG Inc., f/k/a The Ultimate Software Group, Inc.* (May 20, 2022) 2020L0000031 (Cir. Ct. of McLean Cnty., Ill.):

The Court has determined that the Notice given to the Settlement Class Members, in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order, fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members of all material elements of the Settlement, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803, applicable law, and the Due Process Clauses of the U.S. Constitution and Illinois Constitution.

Judge Denise J. Casper, *Breda v. Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless* (May 2, 2022) 1:16-cv-11512 (D. Mass.):

The Court hereby finds Notice of Settlement was disseminated to persons in the Settlement Class in accordance with the Court's preliminary approval order, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that the Notice satisfied Rule 23 and due process.

Judge William H. Orrick, *Maldonado et al. v. Apple Inc. et al.* (Apr. 29, 2022) 3:16-cv-04067 (N.D. Cal.):

[N]otice of the Class Settlement to the Certified Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The notice satisfied due process and provided adequate information to the Certified Class of all matters relating to the Class Settlement, and fully satisfied the requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2) and (e)(1).

Judge Laurel Beeler, *In re Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation* (Apr. 21, 2022) 20-cv-02155 (N.D. Cal.):

Between November 19, 2021, and January 3, 2022, notice was sent to 158,203,160 class members by email (including reminder emails to those who did not submit a claim form) and 189,003 by mail. Of the emailed notices, 14,303,749 were undeliverable, and of that group, Epiq mailed notice to 296,592 class members for whom a physical address was available. Of the mailed notices, efforts were made to ensure address accuracy and currency, and as of March 10, 2022, 11,543 were undeliverable. In total, as of March 10, 2022, notice was accomplished for 144,242,901 class members, or 91% of the total. Additional notice efforts were made by newspaper ... social media, sponsored search, an informational release, and a Settlement Website. Epiq and Class Counsel also complied with the court's prior request that best practices related to the security of class member data be implemented.

[T]he Settlement Administrator provided notice to the class in the form the court approved previously. The notice met all legal prerequisites: it was the best notice practicable, satisfied the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2), adequately advised class members of their rights under the settlement agreement, met the requirements of due process, and complied with the court's order regarding court notice. The forms of notice fairly, plainly, accurately, and reasonably provided class members with all required information ....

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation* (Volkswagen) (Mar. 28, 2022) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

[T]he Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order ... The Court finds that such Class Notice: (i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense) and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), FED. R. CIV. P. 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge James Donato, *Pennington et al. v. Tetra Tech, Inc. et al.* (Mar. 28, 2022) 3:18-cv-05330 (N.D. Cal.):

On the Rule 23(e)(1) notice requirement, the Court approved the parties' notice plan, which included postcard notice, email notice, and a settlement website. Dkt. No. 154. The individual notice efforts reached an impressive 100% of the identified settlement class. Dkt. No. 200-223. The Court finds that notice was provided in the best practicable manner to class members who will be bound by the proposal. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1).

Judge Edward J. Davila, *Cochran et al. v. The Kroger Co. et al.* (Mar. 24, 2022) 5:21-cv-01887 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Notices: (a) was implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order; (b) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constituted notice that is appropriate, in a manner, content, and format reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members ...; (d) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (e) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Constitution of the United (including the Due Process Clause), and all other applicable laws and rules.

Judge Sunshine Sykes, *In re Renovate America Finance Cases* (Mar. 4, 2022) RICJCCP4940 (Sup. Ct. of Cal., Riverside Cnty.):

The Court finds that notice previously given to Class Members in the Action was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfies the requirements of due process ...The Court further finds that, because (a) adequate notice has been provided to all Class Members and (b) all Class Members have been given the opportunity to object to, and/or request exclusion from, the Settlement, the Court has jurisdiction over all Class Members.

Judge David O. Carter, *Fernandez v. Rushmore Loan Management Services LLC* (Feb. 14, 2022) 8:21-cv-00621 (C. D. Cal.):

Notice was sent to potential Class Members pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the method approved by the Court. The Class Notice adequately describes the litigation and the scope of the involved Class. Further, the Class Notice explained the amount of the Settlement Fund, the plan of allocation, that Plaintiff's counsel and Plaintiff will apply for attorneys' fees, costs, and a service award, and the Class Members' option to participate, opt out, or object to the Settlement. The Class Notice consisted of direct notice via USPS, as well as a Settlement Website where Class Members could view the Long Form Notice.

Judge Otis D. Wright, II, *In re Toll Roads Litigation* (Feb. 11, 2022) 8:16-cv-00262 (C. D. Cal.):

The Class Administrator provided notice to members of the Settlement Classes in compliance with the Agreements, due process, and Rule 23. The notice: (i) fully and accurately informed class members about the lawsuit and settlements; (ii) provided sufficient information so that class members were able to decide whether to accept the benefits offered, opt-out and pursue their own remedies, or object to the proposed settlements; (iii) provided procedures for class members to file written objections to the proposed settlements, to appear at the hearing, and to state objections to the proposed settlements; and (iv) provided the time, date, and place of the final fairness hearing. The Court finds that the Notice provided to the Classes

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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.

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

to approximately 91.5% of the identified Settlement Class" and that the media notice brought the overall notice effort to "in excess of 95%." The Court finds that the notice plan was implemented in an appropriate manner.

In conclusion, the Court finds that the Notice Plan as implemented, and its content, satisfies due process.

Judge Vince Chhabria, *Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC* (Oct. 28, 2021) 3:17-cv-03529 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court directed that Class Notice be given to the Class Members pursuant to the notice program proposed by the Parties and approved by the Court. In accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order and the Court-approved notice program, the Settlement Administrator caused the forms of Class Notice to be disseminated as ordered. The Long-form Class Notice advised Class Members of the terms of the Settlement Agreement; the Final Approval Hearing, and their right to appear at such hearing; their rights to remain in, or opt out of, the Settlement Class and to object to the Settlement Agreement; procedures for exercising such rights; and the binding effect of this Order and accompanying Final Judgment, whether favorable or unfavorable, to the Settlement Class.

The distribution of the Class Notice pursuant to the Class Notice Program constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfies the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, the requirements of due process, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and any other applicable law.

Judge Otis D. Wright, II, *Silveira v. M&T Bank* (Oct. 12, 2021) 2:19-cv-06958 (C.D. Cal.):

Notice was sent to potential class members pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the method approved by the Court. The Class Notice consisted of direct notice via USPS first class mail, as well as a Settlement Website where Class Members could view and request to be sent the Long Form Notice. The Class Notice adequately described the litigation and the scope of the involved class. Further, the Class Notice explained the amount of the Settlement Fund, the plan of allocation, that Plaintiff's counsel and Plaintiff will apply for attorneys' fees, costs, and a service award, and the class members' option to participate, opt out, or object to the settlement.

Judge Timothy J. Korrigan, *Smith v. Costa Del Mar, Inc.* (Sept. 21, 2021) 3:18-cv-01011 (M.D. Fla.):

Following preliminary approval, the settlement administrator carried out the notice program .... The settlement administrator sent a summary notice and long-form notice to all class members, sent CAFA notice to federal and state officials ... and established a website with comprehensive information about the settlement .... Email notice was sent to class members with email addresses, and postcards were sent to class members with only physical addresses .... Multiple attempts were made to contact class members in some cases, and all notices directed recipients to a website where they could access settlement information .... A paid online media plan was implemented for class members for whom the settlement administrator did not have data .... When the notice program was complete, the settlement administrator submitted a declaration stating that the notice and paid media plan reached at least seventy percent of potential class members .... [N]otices had been delivered via postcards or email to 939,400 of the 939,479 class members to whom the settlement administrator sent notice—a ninety-nine and a half percent deliverable rate....

Notice was disseminated in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order .... Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B) requires that notice be "the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances." Upon review of the notice materials ... and of Azari's Declaration ... regarding the notice program, the Court is satisfied with the way in which the notice program was carried out. Class notice fully complied with Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and due process, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and was sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice of the settlement of this lawsuit.

Judge Jose E. Martinez, *Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc.* (Sept. 20, 2021) 1:19-cv-20592 (S.D. Fla.):

[T]he Court approved the appointment of Epiq Class Action and Claims Solutions, Inc. as the Claims Administrator with the responsibility of implementing the notice requirements approved in the Court's Order of Approval .... The media plan included various forms of notice, utilizing national consumer print publications, internet banner advertising, social media, sponsored search, and a national informational release .... According to the Azari Declaration, the Court-approved Notice reached approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of the Settlement Class on an average of 3.5 times per Class Member ....

Pertinently, the Claims Administrator implemented digital banner notices across certain social media platforms, including Facebook and Instagram, which linked directly to the Settlement Website ... the digital banner notices generated approximately 522.6 million adult impressions online .... [T]he Court finds that notice was "reasonably

calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections."

Judge Steven L. Tiscione, *Fiore et al. v. Ingenious Designs, LLC* (Sept. 10, 2021) 1:18-cv-07124 (E.D.N.Y.):

Following the Court's Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, the Notice Plan was effectuated by the Parties and the appointed Claims Administrator, Epiq Systems. The Notice Plan included a direct mailing to Class members who could be specifically identified, as well as nationwide notice by publication, social media and retailer displays and posters. The Notice Plan also included the establishment of an informational website and toll-free telephone number. The Court finds the Parties completed all settlement notice obligations imposed in the Order Preliminarily Approving Settlement. In addition, Defendants through the Class Administrator, sent the requisite CAFA notices to 57 federal and state officials. The class notices constitute "the best notice practicable under the circumstances," as required by Rule 23(c)(2).

Judge John S. Meyer, *Lozano v. CodeMetro, Inc.* (Sept. 8, 2021) 37-2020-00022701 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego):

The Court finds that Notice has been given to the Settlement Class in the manner directed by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Notice: (i) was reasonable and constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Litigation, the terms of the Settlement, their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class or object to all or any part of the Settlement, their right to appear at the Final Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of final approval of the Settlement on all persons who do not exclude themselves from the Settlement Class; (iii) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), and any other applicable law.

Judge Mae A. D'Agostino, *Thompson et al. v. Community Bank, N.A.* (Sept. 8, 2021) 8:19-cv-0919 (N.D.N.Y.):

Prior to distributing Notice to the Settlement Class members, the Settlement Administrator established a website, ... as well as a toll-free line that Settlement Class members could access or call for any questions or additional information about the proposed Settlement, including the Long Form Notice. Once Settlement Class members were identified via Defendant's business records, the Notices attached to the Agreement and approved by the Court were sent to each Settlement Class member. For Current Account Holders who have elected to receive bank communications via email, Email Notice was delivered. To Past Defendant Account Holders, and Current Account Holders who have not elected to receive communications by email or for whom the Defendant does not have a valid email address, Postcard Notice was delivered by U.S. Mail. The Settlement Administrator mailed 36,012 Postcard Notices and sent 16,834 Email Notices to the Settlement Class, and as a result of the Notice Program, 95% of the Settlement Class received Notice of the Settlement.

Judge Anne-Christine Massullo, *UFCW & Employers Benefit Trust v. Sutter Health et al.* (Aug. 27, 2021) CGC 14-538451 consolidated with CGC-18-565398 (Sup. Ct. 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]the Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. on Implementation of Notice Regarding the Joint Plan of Reorganization of Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. and Hanson Permanente Cement, Inc. ... (the "Notice Declaration") was filed with the Bankruptcy Court on July 1, 2020, attesting to publication notice of the Plan.

[T]he Court has reviewed the Plan, the Disclosure Statement, the Disclosure Statement Order, the Voting Agent Declaration, the Affidavits of Service, the Publication Declaration, the Notice Declaration, the Memoranda of Law, the Declarations, the Truck Affidavits and all other pleadings before the Court in connection with the Confirmation of the Plan, including the objections filed to the Plan. The Plan is hereby confirmed in its entirety ....

Judge Anne-Christine Massullo, *Morris v. Provident Credit Union* (June 23, 2021) CGC-19-581616 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Fran.):

The Notice approved by this Court was distributed to the Classes in substantial compliance with this Court's Order Certifying Classes for Settlement Purposes and Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Settlement

("Preliminary Approval Order") and the Agreement. The Notice met the requirements of due process and California Rules of Court, rules 3.766 and 3.769(f). The notice to the Classes was adequate.

Judge Esther Salas, *Sager et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.* (June 22, 2021) 18-cv-13556 (D.N.J.):

The Court further finds and concludes that Class Notice was properly and timely disseminated to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Class Notice Plan set forth in the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order (Dkt. No. 69). The Class Notice Plan and its implementation in this case fully satisfy Rule 23, the requirements of due process and constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Josephine L. Staton, *In re Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation and Flaherty v. Hyundai Motor Company, Inc. et al.* (June 10, 2021) 8:17-cv-00838 and 18-cv-02223 (C.D. Cal.):

The Class Notice was disseminated in accordance with the procedures required by the Court's Orders … in accordance with applicable law and satisfied the requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process and constituted the best notice practicable for the reasons discussed in the Preliminary Approval Order and Final Approval Order.

Judge Harvey Schlesinger, *In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation* (ABB Concise Optical Group, LLC) (May 31, 2021) 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla.):

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

Judge Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr. *Richards et al. v. Chime Financial, Inc.* (May 24, 2021) 4:19-cv-06864 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice and notice plan previously approved by the Court was implemented and complies with Rule 23(c)(2)(B) … The Court ordered that the third-party settlement administrator send class notice via email based on a class list Defendant provided … Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc., the third-party settlement administrator, represents that class notice was provided as directed …. Epiq received a total of 527,505 records for potential Class Members, including their email addresses …. If the receiving email server could not deliver the message, a "bounce code" was returned to Epiq indicating that the message was undeliverable …. Epiq made two additional attempts to deliver the email notice …. As of Mach 1, 2021, a total of 495,006 email notices were delivered, and 32,499 remained undeliverable …. In light of these facts, the Court finds that the parties have sufficiently provided the best practicable notice to the Class Members.

Judge Henry Edward Autrey, *Pearlstone v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.* (Apr. 22, 2021) 4:17-cv-02856 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that adequate notice was given to all Settlement Class Members pursuant to the terms of the Parties' Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court has further determined that the Notice Plan fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members of all material elements of the Settlement, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule 23(c)(2) and 23(e)(1), applicable law, and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

Judge Lucy H. Koh, *Grace v. Apple, Inc.* (Mar. 31, 2021) 17-cv-00551 (N.D. Cal.):

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B) requires that the settling parties provide class members with "the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort. The notice must clearly and concisely state in plain, easily understood language: (i) the nature of the action; (ii) the definition of the class certified; (iii) the class claims, issues, or defenses; (iv) that a class member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (v) that the

court will exclude from the class any member who requests exclusion; (vi) the time and manner for requesting exclusion; and (vii) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under Rule 23(c)(3)." The Court finds that the Notice Plan, which was direct notice sent to 99.8% of the Settlement Class via email and U.S. Mail, has been implemented in compliance with this Court's Order (ECF No. 426) and complies with Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge Gary A. Fenner, *In re Pre-Filled Propane Tank Antitrust Litigation* (Mar. 30, 2021) MDL No. 2567, 14-cv-02567 (W.D. Mo.):

Based upon the Declaration of Cameron Azari, on behalf of Epiq, the Administrator appointed by the Court, the Court finds that the Notice Program has been properly implemented. That Declaration shows that there have been no requests for exclusion from the Settlement, and no objections to the Settlement. Finally, the Declaration reflects that AmeriGas has given appropriate notice of this settlement to the Attorney General of the United States and the appropriate State officials under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and no objections have been received from any of them.

Judge Richard Seeborg, *Bautista v. Valero Marketing and Supply Company* (Mar. 17, 2021) 3:15-cv-05557 (N.D. Cal.):

The Notice given to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Notice Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances of these proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed Settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement, to all Persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and due process.

Judge James D. Peterson, *Fox et al. v. Iowa Health System d.b.a. UnityPoint Health* (Mar. 4, 2021) 18-cv-00327 (W.D. Wis.):

The approved Notice plan provided for direct mail notice to all class members at their last known address according to UnityPoint's records, as updated by the administrator through the U.S. Postal Service. For postcards returned undeliverable, the administrator tried to find updated addresses for those class members. The administrator maintained the Settlement website and made Spanish versions of the Long Form Notice and Claim Form available upon request. The administrator also maintained a toll-free telephone line which provides class members detailed information about the settlement and allows individuals to request a claim form be mailed to them.

The Court finds that this Notice (i) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class members of the Settlement, the effect of the Settlement (including the release therein), and their right to object to the terms of the settlement and appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (iii) constituted due and sufficient notice of the Settlement to all reasonably identifiable persons entitled to receive such notice; (iv) satisfied the requirements of due process, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(1) and the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and all applicable laws and rules.

Judge Larry A. Burns, *Trujillo et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al.* (Mar. 3, 2021) 3:15-cv-01394 (S.D. Cal.):

The Class has received the best practicable notice under the circumstances of this case. The Parties' selection and retention of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq") as the Claims Administrator was reasonable and appropriate. Based on the Declaration of Cameron Azari of Epiq, the Court finds that the Settlement Notices were published to the Class Members in the form and manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. See Dkt. 181-6. The Settlement Notices provided fair, effective, and the best practicable notice to the Class of the Settlement's terms. The Settlement Notices informed the Class of Plaintiffs' intent to seek attorneys' fees, costs, and incentive payments, set forth the date, time, and place of the Fairness Hearing, and explained Class Members' rights to object to the Settlement or Fee Motion and to appear at the Fairness Hearing .... The Settlement Notices fully satisfied all notice requirements under the law, including the Federal

Rules of Civil Procedure, the requirements of the California Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1781, and all due process rights under the U.S. Constitution and California Constitutions.

Judge Sherri A. Lydon, *Fitzhenry v. Independent Home Products, LLC* (Mar. 2, 2021) 2:19-cv-02993 (D.S.C.):

Notice was provided to Class Members in compliance with Section VI of the Settlement Agreement, due process, and Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The notice: (i) fully and accurately informed

Settlement Class Members about the lawsuit and settlement; (ii) provided sufficient information so that Settlement Class Members could decide whether to accept the benefits offered, opt-out and pursue their own remedies, or object to the settlement; (iii) provided procedures for Class Members to file written objections to the proposed settlement, to appear at the hearing, and to state objections to the proposed settlement; and (iv) provided the time, date, and place of the final fairness hearing.

Judge James V. Selna, *Alvarez v. Sirius XM Radio Inc.* (Feb. 9, 2021) 2:18-cv-08605 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Notices attached as Exhibits to the Settlement Agreement: (a) was implemented in accordance with the Notice Order; (b) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of (i) the pendency of the Action; (ii) their right to submit a claim (where applicable) by submitting a Claim Form; (iii) their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class; (iv) the effect of the proposed Settlement (including the Releases to be provided thereunder); (v) Named Plaintiffs' application for the payment of Service Awards; (vi) Class Counsel's motion for an award an attorneys' fees and expenses; (vii) their right to object to any aspect of the Settlement, and/or Class Counsel's motion for attorneys' fees and expenses (including a Service Award to the Named Plaintiffs and Mr. Wright); and (viii) their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (d) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (e) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause), and all other applicable laws and rules.

Judge Jon S. Tigar, *Elder v. Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc.* (Feb. 4, 2021) 16-cv-00278 (N.D. Cal.):

"Epiq implemented the notice plan precisely as set out in the Settlement Agreement and as ordered by the Court." ECF No. 162 at 9-10. Epiq sent initial notice by email to 8,777 Class Members and by U.S. Mail to the remaining 1,244 Class members. Id. at 10. The Notice informed Class Members about all aspects of the Settlement, the date and time of the fairness hearing, and the process for objections. ECF No. 155 at 28-37. Epiq then mailed notice to the 2,696 Class Members whose emails were returned as undeliverable. Id. "Of the 10,021 Class Members identified from Defendants' records, Epiq was unable to deliver the notice to only 35 Class Members. Accordingly, the reach of the notice is 99.65%." Id. (citation omitted). Epiq also created and maintained a settlement website and a toll-free hotline that Class Members could call if they had questions about the settlement . . . The Court finds that the parties have complied with the Court's preliminary approval order and, because the notice plan complied with Rule 23, have provided adequate notice to class members.

Judge Michael W. Jones, *Wallace et al. v. Monier Lifetile LLC et al.* (Jan. 15, 2021) SCV-16410 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Court also finds that the Class Notice and notice process were implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order, providing the best practicable notice under the circumstances.

Judge Kristi K. DuBose, *Drazen v. GoDaddy.com, LLC* and *Bennett v. GoDaddy.com, LLC* (Dec. 23, 2020) 1:19-cv-00563 (S.D. Ala.):

The Court finds that the Notice and the claims procedures actually implemented satisfy due process, meet the requirements of Rule 23(e)(1), and the Notice constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr., *Izor v. Abacus Data Systems, Inc.* (Dec. 21, 2020) 19-cv-01057 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice plan previously approved by the Court was implemented and that the notice thus satisfied Rule 23(c)(2)(B). [T]he Court finds that the parties have sufficiently provided the best practicable notice to the class members.

Judge Christopher C. Conner, *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, *Lashambae v. Capital One Bank, N.A.* (Oct. 21, 2020) 1:17-cv-06406 (E.D.N.Y.):

The Class Notice, as amended, contained all of the necessary elements, including the class definition, the identifies of the named Parties and their counsel, a summary of the terms of the proposed Settlement, information regarding the manner in which objections may be submitted, information regarding the opt-out procedures and deadlines, and the date and location of the Final Approval Hearing. Notice was successfully delivered to approximately 98.7% of the Settlement Class and only 78 individual Settlement Class Members did not receive notice by email or first class mail.

Having reviewed the content of the Class Notice, as amended, and the manner in which the Class Notice was disseminated, this Court finds that the Class Notice, as amended, satisfied the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable law and rules. The Class Notice, as amended, provided to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and provided this Court with jurisdiction over the absent Settlement Class Members. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B).

Chancellor Walter L. Evans, *K.B., by and through her natural parent, Jennifer Qassis, and Lillian Knox-Bender v. Methodist Healthcare - Memphis Hospitals* (Oct. 14, 2020) CH-13-04871-1 (30th Jud. Dist. Tenn.):

Based upon the filings and the record as a whole, the Court finds and determines that dissemination of the Class Notice as set forth herein complies with Tenn. R. Civ. P. 23.03(3) and 23.05 and (i) constitutes the best practicable notice under the circumstances, (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of Class Settlement, their rights to object to the proposed Settlement, (iii) was reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice, (iv) meets all applicable requirements of Due Process; (v) and properly provides notice of the attorney's fees that Class Counsel shall seek in this action. As a result, the Court finds that Class Members were properly notified of their rights, received full Due Process ….

Judge Sara L. Ellis, *Nelson v. Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc.* (Sept. 15, 2020) 1:18-cv-07400 (N.D. Ill.):

Notice of the Final Approval Hearing, the proposed motion for attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses, and the proposed Service Award payment to Plaintiff have been provided to Settlement Class Members as directed by this Court's Orders.

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members in compliance with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge George H. Wu, *Lusnak v. Bank of America, N.A.* (Aug. 10, 2020) 14-cv-01855 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the Notice program for disseminating notice to the Settlement Class, provided for in the Settlement Agreement and previously approved and directed by the Court, has been implemented by the Settlement Administrator and the Parties. The Court finds that such Notice program, including the approved forms of notice: (a) constituted the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances; (b) included direct individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort; (c) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the nature of the Lawsuit, the definition of the Settlement Class certified, the class claims and issues, the opportunity to enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; the opportunity, the time, and manner for requesting exclusion from the Settlement Class, and the binding effect of a class judgment; (d) constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice; and (e) met all applicable requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, due process under the U.S. Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge James Lawrence King, *Dasher v. RBC Bank (USA) predecessor in interest to PNC Bank, N.A.* (Aug. 10, 2020) 1:10-cv-22190 (S.D. Fla.) as part of ***In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the members of the Settlement Class were provided with the best practicable notice; the notice was "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." Shutts, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting Mullane, 339 U.S. at 314-15). This Settlement was widely publicized, and any member of the Settlement Class who wished to express comments or objections had ample opportunity and means to do so.

Judge Jeffrey S. Ross, *Lehman v. Transbay Joint Powers Authority et al.* (Aug. 7, 2020) CGC-16-553758 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Notice approved by this Court was distributed to the Settlement Class Members in compliance with this Court's Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement, dated May 8, 2020. The Notice provided to the Settlement Class Members met the requirements of due process and constituted the best notice practicable in the circumstances. Based on evidence and other material submitted in conjunction with the final approval hearing, notice to the class was adequate.

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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.

Judge James Donato, *Coffeng et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.* (June 10, 2020) 17-cv-01825 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that, as demonstrated by the Declaration and Supplemental Declaration of Cameron Azari, and counsel's submissions, Notice to the Settlement Class was timely and properly effectuated in accordance with FED. R. CIV. P. 23(e) and the approved Notice Plan set forth in the Court's Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that said Notice constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfies all requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process.

Judge Michael W. Fitzgerald, *Behfarin v. Pruco Life Insurance Company et al.* (June 3, 2020) 17-cv-05290 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure and other laws and rules applicable to final settlement approval of class actions have been satisfied . . . This Court finds that the Claims Administrator caused notice to be disseminated to the Class in accordance with the plan to disseminate Notice outlined in the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order, and that Notice was given in an adequate and sufficient manner and complies with Due Process and Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

Judge Nancy J. Rosenstengel, *First Impressions Salon, Inc. et al. v. National Milk Producers Federation et al.* (Apr. 27, 2020) 3:13-cv-00454 (S.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Notice given to the Class Members was completed as approved by this Court and complied in all respects with the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process. The settlement Notice Plan was modeled on and supplements the previous court-approved plan and, having been completed, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances. In making this determination, the Court finds that the Notice provided Class members due and adequate notice of the Settlement, the Settlement Agreement, the Plan of Distribution, these proceedings, and the rights of Class members to opt-out of the Class and/or object to Final Approval of the Settlement, as well as Plaintiffs' Motion requesting attorney fees, costs, and Class Representative service awards.

Judge Harvey Schlesinger, *In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation* (CooperVision, Inc.) (Mar. 4, 2020) 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla.):

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

Judge Amos L. Mazzant, *Stone et al. v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens* (Mar. 3, 2020) 4:17-cv-00001 (E.D. Tex.):

The Court has reviewed the Notice Plan and its implementation and efficacy, and finds that it constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to the proposed settlement in full compliance with the requirements of applicable law, including the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and Rules 23(c) and (e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

In addition, Class Notice clearly and concisely stated in plain, easily understood language: (i) the nature of the action; (ii) the definition of the certified Equitable Relief Settlement Class; (iii) the claims and issues of the Equitable Relief Settlement Class; (iv) that a Settlement Class Member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (v) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(3).

Judge Michael H. Simon, *In re Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation* (Mar. 2, 2020) MDL No. 2633, 3:15-md-2633 (D. Ore.):

The Court confirms that the form and content of the Summary Notice, Long Form Notice, Publication Notice, and Claim Form, and the procedure set forth in the Settlement for providing notice of the Settlement to the Class, were in full compliance with the notice requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B) and 23(e), fully, fairly, accurately, and adequately advised members of the Class of their rights under the Settlement, provided the best notice practicable under the circumstances, fully satisfied the requirements of due process and Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and afforded Class Members with adequate time and opportunity to file objections to the Settlement and attorney's fee motion, submit Requests for Exclusion, and submit Claim Forms to the Settlement Administrator.

Judge Maxine M. Chesney, *McKinney-Drobnis et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising* (Mar. 2, 2020) 3:16-cv-06450 (N.D. Cal.):

The COURT hereby finds that the individual direct CLASS NOTICE given to the CLASS via email or First Class U.S. Mail (i) fairly and accurately described the ACTION and the proposed SETTLEMENT; (ii) provided sufficient information so that the CLASS MEMBERS were able to decide whether to accept the benefits offered by the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT; (iii) adequately described the manner in which CLASS MEMBERS could submit a VOUCHER REQUEST under the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT and/or appear at the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING; and (iv) provided the date, time, and place of the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING. The COURT hereby finds that the CLASS NOTICE was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and complied fully with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 23, due process, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Harry D. Leinenweber, *Albrecht v. Oasis Power, LLC d/b/a Oasis Energy* (Feb. 6, 2020) 1:18-cv-01061 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the distribution of the Class Notice, as provided for in the Settlement Agreement, (i) constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances to Settlement Class Members, (ii) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of, among other things, the pendency of the Action, the nature and terms of the proposed Settlement, their right to object or to exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, (iii) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to be provided with notice, and (iv) complied fully with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable law.

The Court finds that the Class Notice and methodology set forth in the Settlement Agreement, the Preliminary Approval Order, and this Final Approval Order (i) constitute the most effective and practicable notice of the Final Approval Order, the relief available to Settlement Class Members pursuant to the Final Approval Order, and applicable time periods; (ii) constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice for all other purposes to all Settlement Class Members; and (iii) comply fully with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable laws.

Judge Robert Scola, Jr., *Wilson et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.* (Jan. 28, 2020) 17-cv-23033 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice, in the form approved by the Court, was properly disseminated to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Notice Plan and constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances. The forms and methods of the Notice Plan approved by the Court met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Code, the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), and any other applicable law.

Judge Michael Davis, *Garcia v. Target Corporation* (Jan. 27, 2020) 16-cv-02574 (D. Minn.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this case, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement

Agreement, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Bruce Howe Hendricks, *In re TD Bank, N.A. Debit Card Overdraft Fee Litigation* (Jan. 9, 2020) MDL No. 2613, 6:15-MN-02613 (D.S.C.):

The Classes have been notified of the settlement pursuant to the plan approved by the Court. After having reviewed the Declaration of Cameron R. Azari (ECF No. 220-1) and the Supplemental Declaration of Cameron R. Azari . . ., the Court hereby finds that notice was accomplished in accordance with the Court's directives. The Court further finds that the notice program constituted the best practicable notice to the Settlement Classes under the circumstances and fully satisfies the requirements of due process and Federal Rule 23.

Judge Margo K. Brodie, *In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (Dec. 13, 2019) MDL No. 1720, 05-md-01720 (E.D.N.Y.):

The notice and exclusion procedures provided to the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class, including but not limited to the methods of identifying and notifying members of the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class, were fair, adequate, and sufficient, constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances, and were reasonably calculated to apprise members of the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class of the Action, the terms of the Superseding Settlement Agreement, and their objection rights, and to apprise members of the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class of their exclusion rights, and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, any other applicable laws or rules of the Court, and due process.

Judge Steven Logan, *Knapper v. Cox Communications, Inc.* (Dec. 13, 2019) 2:17-cv-00913 (D. Ariz.):

The Court finds that the form and method for notifying the class members of the settlement and its terms and conditions was in conformity with this Court's Preliminary Approval Order (Doc. 120). The Court further finds that the notice satisfied due process principles and the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c), and the Plaintiff chose the best practicable notice under the circumstances. The Court further finds that the notice was clearly designed to advise the class members of their rights.

Judge Manish Shah, *Prather v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.* (Dec. 10, 2019) 1:17-cv-00481 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in Section VIII of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this case, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Liam O'Grady, *Liggio v. Apple Federal Credit Union* (Dec. 6, 2019) 1:18-cv-01059 (E.D. Va.):

The Court finds that the manner and form of notice (the "Notice Plan") as provided for in this Court's July 2, 2019 Order granting preliminary approval of class settlement, and as set forth in the Parties' Settlement Agreement was provided to Settlement Class Members by the Settlement Administrator .... The Notice Plan was reasonably calculated to give actual notice to Settlement Class Members of the right to receive benefits from the Settlement, and to be excluded from or object to the Settlement. The Notice Plan met the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and due process and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Brian McDonald, *Armon et al. v. Washington State University* (Nov. 8, 2019) 17-2-23244-1 (consolidated with 17-2-25052-0) (Sup. Ct. Wash.):

The Court finds that the Notice Program, as set forth in the Settlement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, satisfied CR 23(c)(2), was the best Notice practicable under the circumstances, was reasonably calculated to provide-and did provide-due and sufficient Notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Litigation; certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only; the existence and terms of the Settlement; the identity of Class Counsel and appropriate information about Class Counsel's then-forthcoming application for attorneys' fees and incentive awards to the Class Representatives; appropriate information about how to participate in the Settlement; Settlement Class Members' right to exclude themselves; their right to object to the Settlement and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, through counsel if they

desired; and appropriate instructions as to how to obtain additional information regarding this Litigation and the Settlement. In addition, pursuant to CR 23(c)(2)(B), the Notice properly informed Settlement Class Members that any Settlement Class Member who failed to opt-out would be prohibited from bringing a lawsuit against Defendant based on or related to any of the claims asserted by Plaintiffs, and it satisfied the other requirements of the Civil Rules.

Judge Andrew J. Guilford, *In re Wells Fargo Collateral Protection Insurance Litigation* (Nov. 4, 2019) 8:17-ml-02797 (C.D. Cal.):

Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq"), the parties' settlement administrator, was able to deliver the court-approved notice materials to all class members, including 2,254,411 notice packets and 1,019,408 summary notices.

Judge Paul L. Maloney, *Burch v. Whirlpool Corporation* (Oct. 16, 2019) 1:17-cv-00018 (W.D. Mich.):

[T]he Court hereby finds and concludes that members of the Settlement Class have been provided the best notice practicable of the Settlement and that such notice satisfies all requirements of federal and applicable state laws and due process.

Judge Gene E.K. Pratter, *Tashica Fulton-Green et al. v. Accolade, Inc.* (Sept. 24, 2019) 2:18-cv-00274 (E.D. Pa.):

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members in compliance with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge Edwin Torres, *Burrow et al. v. Forjas Taurus S.A. et al.* (Sept. 6, 2019) 1:16-cv-21606 (S.D. Fla.):

Because the Parties complied with the agreed-to notice provisions as preliminarily approved by this Court, and given that there are no developments or changes in the facts to alter the Court's previous conclusion, the Court finds that the notice provided in this case satisfied the requirements of due process and of Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge Amos L. Mazzant, *Fessler v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens* (Aug. 30, 2019) 4:19-cv-00248 (E.D. Tex.):

The Court has reviewed the Notice Plan and its implementation and efficacy, and finds that it constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to the proposed settlement or opt out of the Settlement Class in full compliance with the requirements of applicable law, including the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and Rules 23(c) and (e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

In addition, Class Notice clearly and concisely stated in plain, easily understood language: (i) the nature of the action; (ii) the definition of the certified 2011 Settlement Class; (iii) the claims and issues of the 2011 Settlement Class; (iv) that a Settlement Class Member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (v) that the Court will exclude from the Settlement Class any member who requests exclusions; (vi) the time and manner for requesting exclusion; and (vii) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(3).

Judge Karon Owen Bowdre, *In re Community Health Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation* (Aug. 22, 2019) MDL No. 2595, 2:15-cv-00222 (N.D. Ala.):

The court finds that the Notice Program: (1) satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) and due process; (2) was the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (3) reasonably apprised Settlement Class members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to the settlement or opt-out of the Settlement Class; and (4) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice. Approximately 90% of the 6,081,189 individuals identified as Settlement Class members received the Initial Postcard Notice of this Settlement Action.

The court further finds, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), that the Class Notice adequately informed Settlement Class members of their rights with respect to this action.

Judge Christina A. Snyder, *Zaklit et al. v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC et al.* (Aug. 21, 2019) 5:15-cv-02190 (C.D. Cal.):

The Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class conforms with the requirements of Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 23, the California and United States Constitutions, and any other applicable law, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, by providing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort, and by providing due and adequate notice

of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein to the other Settlement Class Members. The notice fully satisfied the requirements of Due Process. No Settlement Class Members have objected to the terms of the Settlement.

Judge Brian M. Cogan, *Luib v. Henkel Consumer Goods Inc.* (Aug. 19, 2019) 1:17-cv-03021 (E.D.N.Y.):

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

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, *In re Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation* (Aug. 16, 2019) MDL No. 2420, 4:13-md-02420 (N.D. Cal.):

The proposed notice plan was undertaken and carried out pursuant to this Court's preliminary approval order. [T]he notice program reached approximately 87 percent of adults who purchased portable computers, power tools, camcorders, or replacement batteries, and these class members were notified an average of 3.5 times each. As a result of Plaintiffs' notice efforts, in total, 1,025,449 class members have submitted claims. That includes 51,961 new claims, and 973,488 claims filed under the prior settlements.

Judge Jon Tigar, *McKnight et al. v. Uber Technologies, Inc. et al.* (Aug. 13, 2019) 3:14-cv-05615 (N.D. Cal.):

The settlement administrator, Epiq Systems, Inc., carried out the notice procedures as outlined in the preliminary approval. ECF No. 162 at 17-18. Notices were mailed to over 22 million class members with a success rate of over 90%. Id. at 17. Epiq also created a website, banner ads, and a toll free number. Id. at 17-18. Epiq estimates that it reached through mail and other formats 94.3% of class members. ECF No. 164 ¶ 28. In light of these actions, and the Court's prior order granting preliminary approval, the Court finds that the parties have provided adequate notice to class members.

Judge Gary W.B. Chang, *Robinson v. First Hawaiian Bank* (Aug. 8, 2019) 17-1-0167-01 (Cir. Ct. of First Cir. Haw.):

This Court determines that the Notice Program satisfies all of the due process requirements for a class action settlement.

Judge Karin Crump, *Hyder et al. v. Consumers County Mutual Insurance Company* (July 30, 2019) D-1-GN-16-000596 (D. Ct. of Travis Cnty. Tex.):

Due and adequate Notice of the pendency of this Action and of this Settlement has been provided to members of the Settlement Class, and this Court hereby finds that the Notice Plan described in the Preliminary Approval Order and completed by Defendant complied fully with the requirements of due process, the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, and the requirements of due process under the Texas and United States Constitutions, and any other applicable laws.

Judge Wendy 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.

Judge Andrew G. Ceresia, J.S.C., *Denier et al. v. Taconic Biosciences, Inc.* (July 15, 2019) 00255851 (Sup Ct. N.Y.):

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members in compliance with the requirements of the CPLR.

Judge Vince G. Chhabria, *Parsons v. Kimpton Hotel & Restaurant Group, LLC* (July 11, 2019) 3:16-cv-05387 (N.D. Cal.):

Pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, the notice documents were sent to Settlement Class Members by email or by first-class mail, and further notice was achieved via publication in People magazine, internet banner notices, and internet sponsored search listings. The Court finds that the manner and form of notice (the "Notice Program") set forth in the Settlement Agreement was provided to Settlement Class Members. The Court finds that the Notice Program, as implemented, was the best practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, class certification, the terms of the Settlement, and their rights to opt-out of the Settlement Class and object to the Settlement, Class Counsel's fee request, and the request for Service Award for Plaintiff. The Notice and Notice Program constituted sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice. The Notice and Notice Program satisfy all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the constitutional requirement of due process.

Judge Daniel J. Buckley, *Adlouni v. UCLA Health Systems Auxiliary et al.* (June 28, 2019) BC589243 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order was appropriate, adequate, and sufficient, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all Persons within the definition of the Settlement Class to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the Action, the nature of the claims, the definition of the Settlement Class, and the opportunity to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class or present objections to the settlement. The notice fully complied with the requirements of due process and all applicable statutes and laws and with the California Rules of Court.

Judge John C. Hayes III, *Lightsey et al. v. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of SCANA et al.* (June 11, 2019) 2017-CP-25-335 (Ct. of Com. Pleas., S.C.):

These multiple efforts at notification far exceed the due process requirement that the class representative provide the best practical notice.... Following this extensive notice campaign reaching over 1.6 million potential class member accounts, Class counsel have received just two objections to the settlement and only 24 opt outs.

Judge Stephen K. Bushong, *Scharfstein v. BP West Coast Products, LLC* (June 4, 2019) 1112-17046 (Ore. Cir., Cnty. of Multnomah):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan ... fully met the requirements of the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, the United States Constitution, the Oregon Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Cynthia Bashant, *Lloyd et al. v. Navy Federal Credit Union* (May 28, 2019) 17-cv-1280 (S.D. Cal.):

This Court previously reviewed, and conditionally approved Plaintiffs' class notices subject to certain amendments. The Court affirms once more that notice was adequate.

Judge Robert W. Gettleman, *Cowen v. Lenny & Larry's Inc.* (May 2, 2019) 1:17-cv-01530 (N.D. Ill.):

Notice to the Settlement Class and other potentially interested parties has been provided in accordance with the elements specified by the Court in the preliminary approval order. Adequate notice of the amended settlement and the final approval hearing has also been given. Such notice informed the Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and of their opportunity to object or comment thereon or to exclude themselves from the Settlement; provided Settlement Class Members adequate instructions and a means to obtain additional information; was adequate notice under the circumstances; was valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class [M]embers; and complied fully with the laws of the State of Illinois, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, due process, and other applicable law.

Judge Edward J. Davila, *In re HP Printer Firmware Update Litigation* (Apr. 25, 2019) 5:16-cv-05820 (N.D. Cal.):

Due and adequate notice has been given of the Settlement as required by the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that notice of this Settlement was given to Class Members in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order and constituted the best notice practicable of the proceedings and matters set forth therein, including the Settlement, to all Persons entitled to such notice, and that this notice satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and of due process.

Judge Claudia Wilken, *Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc. et al.* (Apr. 16, 2019) 4:17-cv-03806 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court also finds that the notice program satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process. The notice approved by the Court and disseminated by Epiq constituted the best practicable method for informing the class about the Final Settlement Agreement and relevant aspects of the litigation.

Judge Paul Gardephe, *37 Besen Parkway, LLC v. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)* (Mar. 31, 2019) 15-cv-9924 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Notice given to Class Members complied in all respects with the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process and provided due and adequate notice to the Class.

Judge Alison J. Nathan, *Pantelyat et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. et al.* (Jan. 31, 2019) 16-cv-08964 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice of the proceedings and matters set forth therein, to all persons entitled to notice. The notice fully satisfied the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable law and rules.

Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt, *Al's Pals Pet Card, LLC et al. v. Woodforest National Bank, N.A. et al.* (Jan. 30, 2019) 4:17-cv-3852 (S.D. Tex.):

[T]he Court finds that the class has been notified of the Settlement pursuant to the plan approved by the Court. The Court further finds that the notice program constituted the best practicable notice to the class under the circumstances and fully satisfies the requirements of due process, including Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1) and 28 U.S.C. § 1715.

Judge Robert M. Dow, Jr., *In re Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litigation* (Jan. 23, 2019) MDL No. 2817, 18-cv-00864 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Settlement Administrator fully complied with the Preliminary Approval Order and that the form and manner of providing notice to the Dealership Class of the proposed Settlement with Reynolds was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members of the Dealership Class who could be identified through the exercise of reasonable effort. The Court further finds that the notice program provided due and adequate notice of these proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the terms of the Agreement, to all parties entitled to such notice and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b), and constitutional due process.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation* (Ford) (Dec. 20, 2018) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

The record shows and the Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Class Notice: .(i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense) and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), FED. R. Civ. P. 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Herndon, *Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company et al.* (Dec. 16, 2018) 3:12-cv-00660 (S.D. Ill.):

The Class here is estimated to include approximately 4.7 million members. Approximately 1.43 million of them received individual postcard or email notice of the terms of the proposed Settlement, and the rest were notified via a robust publication program "estimated to reach 78.8% of all U.S. Adults Aged 35+ approximately 2.4 times." Doc. 966-2 ¶¶ 26, 41. The Court previously approved the notice plan (Doc. 947), and now, having carefully reviewed the declaration of the Notice Administrator (Doc. 966-2), concludes that it was fully and properly executed, and reflected "the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort." See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B). The Court further concludes that CAFA notice was properly effectuated to the attorneys general and insurance commissioners of all 50 states and District of Columbia.

Judge Jesse M. Furman, *Alaska Electrical Pension Fund et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. et al.* (Nov. 13, 2018) 14-cv-07126 (S.D.N.Y.):

The mailing and distribution of the Notice to all members of the Settlement Class who could be identified through reasonable effort, the publication of the Summary Notice, and the other Notice efforts described in the Motion for Final Approval, as provided for in the Court's June 26, 2018 Preliminary Approval Order, satisfy the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process, constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constitute due and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to notice.

Judge William L. Campbell, Jr., *Ajose et al. v. Interline Brands, Inc.* (Oct. 23, 2018) 3:14-cv-01707 (M.D. Tenn.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan, as approved by the Preliminary Approval Order: (i) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23(c)(3) and due process; (ii) was reasonable and the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (iii) reasonably apprised the Settlement Class of the pendency of the action, the terms of the Agreement, their right to object to the proposed settlement or opt out of the Settlement Class, the right to appear at the Final Fairness Hearing, and the Claims Process; and (iv) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all those entitled to receive notice.

Judge Joseph C. Spero, *Abante Rooter and Plumbing v. Pivotal Payments Inc., d/b/a/ Capital Processing Network and CPN* (Oct. 15, 2018) 3:16-cv-05486 (N.D. Cal.):

[T]the 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.

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Judge M. James Lorenz, *Farrell v. Bank of America, N.A.* (Aug. 31, 2018) 3:16-cv-00492 (S.D. Cal.):

The Court therefore finds that the Class Notices given to Settlement Class members adequately informed Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and constituted valid, due, and sufficient notice to Settlement Class members. The Court further finds that the Notice Program satisfies due process and has been fully implemented.

Judge Dean D. Pregerson, *Falco et al. v. Nissan North America, Inc. et al.* (July 16, 2018) 2:13-cv-00686 (C.D. Cal.):

Notice to the Settlement Class as required by Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure has been provided in accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, and such Notice by first-class mail

was given in an adequate and sufficient manner, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfies all requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process.

Judge Lynn Adelman, *In re Windsor Wood Clad Window Product Liability Litigation* (July 16, 2018) MDL No. 2688, 16-md-02688 (E.D. Wis.):

The Court finds that the Notice Program was appropriately administered, and was the best practicable notice to the Class under the circumstances, satisfying the requirements of Rule 23 and due process. The Notice Program, constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons, entities, and/or organizations entitled to receive notice; fully satisfied the requirements of the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause), Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and any other applicable law; and is based on the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Stephen K. Bushong, *Surrett et al. v. Western Culinary Institute et al.* (June 18, 2018) 0803-03530 (Ore. Cir. Cnty. of Multnomah):

This Court finds that the distribution of the Notice of Settlement … fully met the requirements of the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, the United States Constitution, the Oregon Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Jesse M. Furman, *Alaska Electrical Pension Fund et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. et al.* (June 1, 2018) 14-cv-07126 (S.D.N.Y.):

The mailing of the Notice to all members of the Settlement Class who could be identified through reasonable effort, the publication of the Summary Notice, and the other Notice distribution efforts described in the Motion for Final Approval, as provided for in the Court's October 24, 2017 Order Providing for Notice to the Settlement Class and Preliminarily Approving the Plan of Distribution, satisfy the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process, constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constitute due and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to notice.

Judge Brad Seligman, *Larson v. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)* (May 8, 2018) RG16813803 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice and dissemination of the Class Notice as carried out by the Settlement Administrator complied with the Court's order granting preliminary approval and all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to California Rules of Court, rule 3.769(f) and the Constitutional requirements of due process, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice of the Settlement.

[T]he dissemination of the Class Notice constituted the best notice practicable because it included mailing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who are reasonably identifiable using the same method used to inform class members of certification of the class, following a National Change of Address search and run through the LexisNexis Deceased Database.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *Masson v. Tallahassee Dodge Chrysler Jeep, LLC* (May 8, 2018) 17-cv-22967 (S.D. Fla.):

The Settlement Class Notice Program was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.

Chancellor Russell T. Perkins, *Morton v. GreenBank* (Apr. 18, 2018) 11-135-IV (20th Jud. Dist. Tenn.):

The Notice Program as provided or in the Agreement and the Preliminary Amended Approval Order constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all Settlement Class members who could be identified through reasonable effort. The Notice Plan fully satisfied the requirements of Tennessee Rule of Civil Procedure 23.03, due process and any other applicable law.

Judge James V. Selna, *Callaway v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC* (Mar. 8, 2018) 8:14-cv-02011 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice given to the Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances of this case, and that the notice complied with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process.

The notice given by the Class Administrator constituted due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class, and adequately informed members of the Settlement Class of their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class so as not to be bound by the terms of the Settlement Agreement and how to object to the Settlement.

The Court has considered and rejected the objection … [regarding] the adequacy of the notice plan. The notice given provided ample information regarding the case. Class members also had the ability to seek additional information from the settlement website, from Class Counsel or from the Class Administrator.

Judge Thomas M. Durkin, *Vergara et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc.* (Mar. 1, 2018) 1:15-cv-06972 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in Section IX of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Classes of the pendency of this case, certification of the Settlement Classes for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law. Further, the Court finds that Defendant has timely satisfied the notice requirements of 28 U.S.C. Section 1715.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation* (Honda & Nissan) (Feb. 28, 2018) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Class Notice: (i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense) and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), FED R. CIV. R. 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Susan O. Hickey, *Larey v. Allstate Property and Casualty Insurance Company* (Feb. 9, 2018) 4:14-cv-04008 (W.D. Kan.):

Based on the Court's review of the evidence submitted and argument of counsel, the Court finds and concludes that the Class Notice and Claim Form was mailed to potential Class Members in accordance with the provisions of the Preliminary Approval Order, and together with the Publication Notice, the automated toll-free telephone number, and the settlement website: (i) constituted, under the circumstances, the most effective and practicable notice of the pendency of the Lawsuit, this Stipulation, and the Final Approval Hearing to all Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort; and (ii) met all requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the requirements of due process under the United States Constitution, and the requirements of any other applicable rules or law.

Judge Muriel D. Hughes, *Glaske v. Independent Bank Corporation* (Jan. 11, 2018) 13-009983 (Cir. Ct. Mich.):

The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfied due process requirements … The notice, among other things, was calculated to reach Settlement Class Members because it was sent to their last known email or mail address in the Bank's files.

Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald, *Orlander v. Staples, Inc.* (Dec. 13, 2017) 13-cv-00703 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Notice of Class Action Settlement ("Notice") was given to all Class Members who could be identified with reasonable effort in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order. The form and method of notifying the Class of the pendency of the Action as a class action and the terms and conditions of the proposed Settlement met the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause); and any other applicable law, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto.

Judge Lisa Godbey Wood, *T.A.N. v. PNI Digital Media, Inc.* (Dec. 1, 2017) 2:16-cv-132 (S.D. Ga.):

Notice to the Settlement Class Members required by Rule 23 has been provided as directed by this Court in the Preliminary Approval Order, and such notice constituted the best notice practicable, including, but not limited to, the forms of notice and methods of identifying and providing notice to the Settlement Class Members, and satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 and due process, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Robin L. Rosenberg, *Gottlieb v. Citgo Petroleum Corporation* (Nov. 29, 2017) 9:16-cv-81911 (S.D. Fla):

The Settlement Class Notice Program was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.

Judge Donald M. Middlebrooks, *Mahoney v. TT of Pine Ridge, Inc.* (Nov. 20, 2017) 9:17-cv-80029 (S.D. Fla.):

Based on the Settlement Agreement, Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement Agreement, and upon the Declaration of Cameron Azari, Esq. (DE 61-1), the Court finds that Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that it satisfied the requirements of due process and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(1).

Judge Gerald Austin McHugh, *Sobiech v. U.S. Gas & Electric, Inc., i/t/d/b/a Pennsylvania Gas & Electric et al.* (Nov. 8, 2017) 2:14-cv-04464 (E.D. Pa.):

Notice has been provided to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this Action, the conditional certification of the Settlement Class for purposes of this Settlement, and the preliminary approval of the Settlement Agreement and the Settlement contemplated thereby. The Court finds that the notice provided was the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons entitled to such notice and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation* (BMW, Mazda, Toyota, & Subaru) (Nov. 1, 2017) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

[T]he Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved in the Preliminary Approval Order. The Class Notice: (i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

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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 "apprise[d] 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Case Name	Court & Case No.
Gold et al. v. New York Life Insurance Co. et al. (FLSA Wage / Overtime)	Sup. Ct. N.Y., Cnty of New York, No. 653923/2012
Banks et al. v. Allstate Fire & Casualty Insurance Company (Auto Insurance PIP)	M.D. Penn., No. 19-cv-01617
Dyck v. Tahoe Resources, Inc. (Securities)	Sup. Ct. of Justice Ontario, No. CV-18-00606411-00CP
Ambrose et al. v. Boston Globe Media Partners, LLC. (VPPA)	D. Mass., No. 1:22-cv-10195
King et al. v. PeopleNet Corporation (Undisclosed Data Collection)	Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty., Ill., No. 2021-CH-01602
South et al. v. Progressive Select Insurance Company (Automobile Total Loss)	S.D.Fla., No. 19-21760-CIV
Paris et al. v. Progressive American Insurance Company et al. (Automobile Total Loss)	S.D.Fla., No. 19-21761-CIV
Silva et al. v. Connected Investors, Inc. (TCPA)	E.D.N.C., No. 7:21-cv-00074
In re Juul Labs, Inc., Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation (Juul and Altria Settlements)	N.D. Cal., No. 19-md-02913
Dusko v. Delta Airlines, Inc. (Airline Ticket Refunds)	N.D. Ga., 1:20-cv-01664
Rogowski et al. v. State Farm Life Insurance Company et al. (Whole Life or Universal Life Insurance)	W.D. Mo., No. 4:22-cv-00203
Ingram v. Jamestown Import Auto Sales, Inc. d/b/a Kia of Jamestown (TCPA)	W.D.N.Y., No. 1:22-cv-00309
In re Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation II	C.D. Cal., No. 8:18-cv-02223
In re Midwestern Pet Foods Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation	S.D. Ind., No. 3:21-cv-00007
Meier v. Prosperity Bank (Bank Fees & Overdraft)	239th Jud. Dist., Brazoria Cnty, Tex., No. 109569-CV
Middleton et al. v. Liberty Mutual Personal Insurance Company et al. (Auto Insurance Claims Sales Tax)	S.D. Ohio, No. 1:20-cv-00668
Checchia v. Bank of America, N.A. (Bank Fees)	E.D. Penn., No. 2:21-cv-03585
McCullough v. True Health New Mexico, Inc. (Data Breach)	2nd Dist. Ct, N.M., No. D-202-CV-2021-06816
Sonterra Capital Master Fund Ltd. v. Credit Suisse Group AG et al. (Swiss Franc LIBOR-Based Derivatives)	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:15-cv-00871
Duggan et al. v. Wings Financial Credit Union (Bank Fees)	Dist. Ct., Dakota Cnty., Minn., No. 19AV-cv-20-2163
Miller v. Bath Saver, Inc. et al. (TCPA)	M.D. Penn., No. 1:21-cv-01072
Chapman v. Insight Global LLC. (Data Breach)	M.D. Penn., No. 1:21-cv-00824
Thomsen et al. v. Morley Cos., Inc. (Data Breach)	E.D. Mich., No. 1:22-cv-10271
Walker v Highmark BCBSD Health (TCPA)	W.D. Penn., No. 20-cv-01975
In re Scripps Health Data Incident Litigation (Data Breach)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2021-00024103
In re Robinhood Outage Litigation (Trading Outage)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:20-cv-01626

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Case Name	Court & Case No.
Dickens et al. v. Thinx, Inc. (Consumer Product)	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:22-cv-04286
Service et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America et al. (Data Breach)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Contra Costa, No. C22-01841
Paris et al. v. Progressive American et al. & South v. Progressive Select Insurance Company (Automobile Total Loss)	S.D. Fla., No. 19-cv-21761 & 19-cv-21760
Wenston Desue et al. v. 20/20 Eye Care Network, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)	S.D. Fla., No. 21-cv-61275
Rivera v. IH Mississippi Valley Credit Union (Overdraft)	Cir. Ct 14th Jud. Cir., Rock Island Cnty., Ill., No. 2019 CH 299
Guthrie v. Service Federal Credit Union (Overdraft)	Sup. Ct. Rockingham Cnty, N.H., No. 218-2021-CV-00160
Churchill et al. v. Bangor Savings Bank (Overdraft)	Maine Bus. & Consumer Ct., No. BCD-CIV-2021-00027
Opelousas General Hospital Authority. v. Louisiana Health Service & Indemnity Company d/b/a Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana (Medical Insurance)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 16-C-3647
Brower v. Northwest Community Credit Union (Bank Fees)	Ore. Dist. Ct. Multnomah Cnty., No. 20CV38608
Kent et al. v. Women's Health USA, Inc. et al. (IVF Antitrust Pricing)	Sup. Ct. Jud. Dist. of Stamford/Norwalk, Conn., No. FST-CV-21-6054676-S
In re U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation	D.D.C., No. MDL No. 2664, 15-cv-01394
In re fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation (False Labeling & Marketing)	N.D. Ill., No. MDL No. 2909, No. 1:19-cv-03924
In re Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation	N.D. Cal., No. 3:20-cv-02155
Browning et al. v. Anheuser-Busch, LLC (False Advertising)	W.D. Mo., No. 20-cv-00889
Callen v. Daimler AG and Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC (Interior Trim)	N.D. Ga., No. 1:19-cv-01411
In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (Alcon Laboratories, Inc. and Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, Inc.) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
Ford et al. v. [24]7.ai, Inc. (Data Breach - Best Buy Data Incident)	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2863, No. 5:18-cv-02770
In re Takata Airbag Class Action Settlement - Australia Settlement *Louise Haselhurst v. Toyota Motor Corporation Australia Limited* *Kimley Whisson v. Subaru (Aust) Pty Limited* *Akuratiya Kularathne v. Honda Australia Pty Limited* *Owen Brewster v. BMW Australia Ltd* *Jaydan Bond v. Nissan Motor Co (Australia) Pty Limited* *Camilla Coates v. Mazda Australia Pty Limited*	Australia; NSWSC, No. 2017/00340824 No. 2017/00353017 No. 2017/00378526 No. 2018/00009555 No. 2018/00009565 No. 2018/00042244
In re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPPs) (Smithfield Foods, Inc.)	D. Minn., No. 0:18-cv-01776
Jackson v. UKG Inc., f/k/a The Ultimate Software Group, Inc. (Biometrics)	Cir. Ct. of McLean Cnty., Ill., No. 2020L31
In re Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation	E.D. Va., MDL No. 2915, No. 1:19-md-02915
Aseltine v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc. (Food Ordering Fees)	Cir. Ct. Cal. Alameda Cnty., No. RG21088118

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Case Name	Court & Case No.
In re Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:20-cv-05914
DiFlauro et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. (Mortgage Bank Fees)	C.D. Cal., No. 2:20-cv-05692
In re California Pizza Kitchen Data Breach Litigation	C.D. Cal., No. 8:21-cv-01928
Breda v. Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless (TCPA)	D. Mass., No. 1:16-cv-11512
Snyder et al. v. The Urology Center of Colorado, P.C. (Data Breach)	2nd Dist. Ct, Cnty. of Denver Col., No. 2021CV33707
Dearing v. Magellan Health Inc. et al. (Data Breach)	Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Maricopa, Ariz., No. CV2020-013648
Torretto et al. v. Donnelley Financial Solutions, Inc. and Mediant Communications Inc. (Data Breach)	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:20-cv-02667
In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Volkswagen)	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599, No. 1:15-md-02599
Beiswinger v. West Shore Home, LLC (TCPA)	M.D. Fla., No. 3:20-cv-01286
Cochran et al. v. The Kroger Co. et al. (Data Breach)	N.D. Cal., No. 5:21-cv-01887
Arthur et al. v. McDonald's USA, LLC et al.; Lark et al. v. McDonald's USA, LLC et al. (Biometrics)	Cir. Ct. St. Clair Cnty., Ill., Nos. 20-L-0891; 1-L-559
Kostka et al. v. Dickey's Barbecue Restaurants, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)	N.D. Tex., No. 3:20-cv-03424
Scherr v. Rodan & Fields, LLC; Gorzo et al. v. Rodan & Fields, LLC (Lash Boost Mascara Product)	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
Fernandez v. Rushmore Loan Management Services LLC (Mortgage Loan Fees)	C.D. Cal., No. 8:21-cv-00621
Abramson v. Safe Streets USA LLC (TCPA)	E.D.N.C., No. 5:19-cv-00394
Stoll et al. v. Musculoskeletal Institute, Chartered d/b/a Florida Orthopaedic Institute (Data Breach)	M.D. Fla., No. 8:20-cv-01798
Mayo v. Affinity Plus Federal Credit Union (Overdraft)	4th Jud. Dist. Ct. Minn., No. 27-cv-11786
Johnson v. Moss Bros. Auto Group, Inc. et al. (TCPA)	C.D. Cal., No. 5:19-cv-02456
Muransky et al. v. The Cheesecake Factory, Inc. et al. (FACTA)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Los Angeles, No. 19 stcv43875
Haney v. Genworth Life Ins. Co. (Long Term Care Insurance)	E.D. Va., No. 3:22-cv-00055
Halcom v. Genworth Life Ins. Co. (Long Term Care Insurance)	E.D. Va., No. 3:21-cv-00019
Mercado et al. v. Verde Energy USA, Inc. (Variable Rate Energy)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:18-cv-02068
Fallis et al. v. Gate City Bank (Overdraft)	East Cent. Dist. Ct. Cass Cnty. N.D., No. 09-2019-cv-04007
Sanchez et al. v. California Public Employees' Retirement System et al. (Long Term Care Insurance)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Los Angeles, No. BC 517444
Hameed-Bolden et al. v. Forever 21 Retail, Inc. et al. (Data Breach for Payment Cards)	C.D. Cal., No. 2:18-cv-03019

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Case Name	Court & Case No.
Wallace v. Wells Fargo (Overdraft Fees on Uber and Lyft One-Time Transactions)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Santa Clara, No. 17-cv-317775
In re Turkey Antitrust Litigations (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs Action CIIPPs) *Sandee's Bakery d/b/a Sandee's Catering Bakery & Deli et al. v. Agri Stats, Inc.*	N.D. Ill., No. 1:20-cv-02295
Coleman v. Alaska USA Federal Credit Union (Retry Bank Fees)	D. Alaska, No. 3:19-cv-00229
Fiore et al. v. Ingenious Designs, L.L.C. and HSN, Inc. (My Little Steamer)	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:18-cv-07124
In re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPPs) (JBS USA Food Company, JBS USA Food Company Holdings)	D. Minn., No. 0:18-cv-01776
Lozano v. CodeMetro Inc. (Data Breach)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2020-00022701
Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC (Schiff Move Free Advanced Glucosamine Supplements)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-03529
Cin-Q Automobiles, Inc. et al. v. Buccaneers Limited Partnership (TCPA)	M.D. Fla., No. 8:13-cv-01592
Thompson et al. v. Community Bank, N.A. (Overdraft)	N.D.N.Y., No. 8:19-cv-00919
Bleachtech L.L.C. v. United Parcel Service Co. (Declared Value Shipping Fees)	E.D. Mich., No. 2:14-cv-12719
Silveira v. M&T Bank (Mortgage Fees)	C.D. Cal., No. 2:19-cv-06958
In re Toll Roads Litigation; Borsuk et al. v. Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency et al. (OCTA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
In re Toll Roads Litigation (3M/TCA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
Pearlstone v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. (Sales Tax)	C.D. Cal., No. 4:17-cv-02856
Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc. (Fortnite or Rocket League Video Games)	Sup. Ct. Wake Cnty. N.C., No. 21-CVS-534
In re Flint Water Cases	E.D. Mich., No. 5:16-cv-10444
Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc. (Weighted Goods Pricing)	S.D. Fla., No. 1:19-cv-20592
Grace v. Apple, Inc. (Apple iPhone 4 and iPhone 4S Devices)	N.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-00551
Alvarez v. Sirius XM Radio Inc.	C.D. Cal., No. 2:18-cv-08605
In re Pre-Filled Propane Tank Antitrust Litigation	W.D. Mo., No. MDL No. 2567, No. 14-cv-02567
In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (ABB Concise Optical Group, LLC) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
Morris v. Provident Credit Union (Overdraft)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Fran., No. CGC-19-581616
Pennington v. Tetra Tech, Inc. et al. (Property)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:18-cv-05330
Maldonado et al. v. Apple Inc. et al. (Apple Care iPhone)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-04067

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UFCW & Employers Benefit Trust v. Sutter Health et al. (Self-Funded Payors)	Sup. Ct. of Cal., Cnty. of San Fran., No. CGC 14-538451 Consolidated with CGC-18-565398
Fitzhenry v. Independent Home Products, LLC (TCPA)	D.S.C., No. 2:19-cv-02993
In re Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation and Flaherty v. Hyundai Motor Company, Inc. et al.	C.D. Cal., Nos. 8:17-cv-00838 & 18-cv-02223
Sager et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.	D.N.J., No. 18-cv-13556
Bautista v. Valero Marketing and Supply Company	N.D. Cal., No. 3:15-cv-05557
Richards et al. v. Chime Financial, Inc. (Service Disruption)	N.D. Cal., No. 4:19-cv-06864
In re Health Insurance Innovations Securities Litigation	M.D. Fla., No. 8:17-cv-02186
Fox et al. v. Iowa Health System d.b.a. UnityPoint Health (Data Breach)	W.D. Wis., No. 18-cv-00327
Smith v. Costa Del Mar, Inc. (Sunglasses Warranty)	M.D. Fla., No. 3:18-cv-01011
Al's Discount Plumbing et al. v. Viega, LLC (Building Products)	M.D. Pa., No. 19-cv-00159
Rose v. The Travelers Home and Marine Insurance Company et al.	E.D. Pa., No. 19-cv-00977
Eastwood Construction LLC et al. v. City of Monroe The Estate of Donald Alan Plyler Sr. et al. v. City of Monroe	Sup. Ct. N.C., Nos. 18-CVS-2692 & 19-CVS-1825
Garvin v. San Diego Unified Port District	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. 37-2020-00015064
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau v. Siringoringo Law Firm	C.D. Cal., No. 8:14-cv-01155
Robinson v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC	D. Md., No. 8:14-cv-03667
Drazen v. GoDaddy.com, LLC and *Bennett v. GoDaddy.com, LLC (TCPA)*	S.D. Ala., No. 1:19-cv-00563
In re Libor-Based Financial Instruments Antitrust Litigation	S.D.N.Y., MDL No. 2262, No. 1:11-md-2262
Izor v. Abacus Data Systems, Inc. (TCPA)	N.D. Cal., No. 19-cv-01057
Ciuffitelli et al. v. Deloitte & Touche LLP et al.	D. Ore., No. 3:16-cv-00580
In re Wells Fargo Collateral Protection Insurance Litigation	C.D. Cal., No. 8:17-ml-02797
In re Roman Catholic Diocese of Harrisburg	Bank. Ct. M.D. Pa., No. 1:20-bk-00599
Denier et al. v. Taconic Biosciences, Inc.	Sup Ct. N.Y., No. 00255851
Robinson v. First Hawaiian Bank (Overdraft)	Cir. Ct. of First Cir. Haw., No. 17-1-0167-01
Burch v. Whirlpool Corporation	W.D. Mich., No. 1:17-cv-00018
Armon et al. v. Washington State University (Data Breach)	Sup. Ct. Wash., No. 17-2-23244-1 consolidated with No. 17-2-25052-0
Wilson et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.	S.D. Fla., No. 17-cv-23033
Prather v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (TCPA)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:17-cv-00481

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Cook et al. v. South Carolina Public Service Authority et al.	Ct. of Com. Pleas. 13th Jud. Cir. S.C., No. 2019-CP-23-6675
K.B., by and through her natural parent, Jennifer Qassis, and Lillian Knox-Bender v. Methodist Healthcare - Memphis Hospitals	30th Jud. Dist. Tenn., No. CH-13-04871-1
Coffeng et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.	N.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-01825
Audet et al. v. Garza et al.	D. Conn., No. 3:16-cv-00940
In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (CooperVision, Inc.) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
Hyder et al. v. Consumers County Mutual Insurance Company	D. Ct. of Travis Cnty. Tex., No. D-1-GN-16-000596
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	E.D. Tex., No. 4:19-cv-00248
In re TD Bank, N.A. Debit Card Overdraft Fee Litigation	D.S.C., MDL No. 2613, No. 6:15-MN-02613
Liggio v. Apple Federal Credit Union	E.D. Va., No. 1:18-cv-01059
Garcia v. Target Corporation (TCPA)	D. Minn., No. 16-cv-02574
Albrecht v. Oasis Power, LLC d/b/a Oasis Energy	N.D. Ill., No. 1:18-cv-01061
McKinney-Drobnis et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-06450
In re Optical Disk Drive Products Antitrust Litigation	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2143, No. 3:10-md-02143
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	E.D. Tex., No. 4:17-cv-00001
In re Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. et al. (Asbestos)	Bankr. W.D. N.C., No. 16-31602
Kuss v. American HomePatient, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)	M.D. Fla., No. 8:18-cv-02348
Lusnak v. Bank of America, N.A.	C.D. Cal., No. 14-cv-01855
In re Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation	D. Ore., MDL No. 2633, No. 3:15-md-02633
Elder v. Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc. (Hotel Stay Promotion)	N.D. Cal., No. 16-cv-00278
Grayson et al. v. General Electric Company (Microwaves)	D. Conn., No. 3:13-cv-01799
Behfarin v. Pruco Life Insurance Company et al.	C.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-05290
Lashambae v. Capital One Bank, N.A. (Overdraft)	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:17-cv-06406
Trujillo et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)	S.D. Cal., No. 3:15-cv-01394
Cox et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)	S.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-00597
Pirozzi et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising, LLC	E.D. Mo., No. 4:19-cv-00807
Lehman v. Transbay Joint Powers Authority et al. (Millennium Tower)	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. GCG-16-553758
In re FCA US LLC Monostable Electronic Gearshift Litigation	E.D. Mich., MDL No. 2744 & No. 16-md-02744

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

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

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

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

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Steen v. Capital One, N.A., as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	E.D. La., No. 2:10-cv-01505 and 1:10-cv-22058, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Childs et al. v. Synovus Bank et al., as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Kota of Sarasota, Inc. v. Waste Management Inc. of Florida	12th Jud. Cir. Ct., Sarasota Cnty., Fla., No. 2011-CA-008020NC
In re MI Windows and Doors Inc. Products Liability Litigation (Building Products)	D.S.C., MDL No. 2333
Given v. Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company a/k/a M&T Bank, as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Scharfstein v. BP West Coast Products, LLC	Ore. Cir., Cnty. of Multnomah, No. 1112-17046
Smith v. City of New Orleans	Civil D. Ct., Parish of Orleans, La., No. 2005-05453
Hawthorne v. Umpqua Bank (Overdraft Fees)	N.D. Cal., No. 11-cv-06700
Gulbankian et al. v. MW Manufacturers, Inc.	D. Mass., No. 1:10-cv-10392
Costello v. NBT Bank (Overdraft Fees)	Sup. Ct. Del Cnty., N.Y., No. 2011-1037
In re American Express Anti-Steering Rules Antitrust Litigation (II) (Italian Colors Restaurant)	E.D.N.Y., MDL No. 2221, No. 11-md-2221
Wong et al. v. Alacer Corp. (Emergen-C)	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. CGC-12-519221
Mello et al. v. Susquehanna Bank, as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
In re Plasma-Derivative Protein Therapies Antitrust Litigation	N.D. Ill., No. 09-cv-07666
Simpson v. Citizens Bank (Overdraft Fees)	E.D. Mich., No. 2:12-cv-10267
George Raymond Williams, M.D., Orthopedic Surgery, a Professional Medical, LLC et al. v. Bestcomp, Inc. et al.	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5242-B
Simmons v. Comerica Bank, N.A., as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
McGann et al., v. Schnuck Markets, Inc. (Data Breach)	Mo. Cir. Ct., No. 1322-CC00800
Rose v. Bank of America Corporation et al. (TCPA)	N.D. Cal., Nos. 5:11-cv-02390 & 5:12-cv-00400
Johnson v. Community Bank, N.A. et al. (Overdraft Fees)	M.D. Pa., No. 3:12-cv-01405
National Trucking Financial Reclamation Services, LLC et al. v. Pilot Corporation et al.	E.D. Ark., No. 4:13-cv-00250
Price v. BP Products North America	N.D. Ill., No. 12-cv-06799
Yarger v. ING Bank	D. Del., No. 11-154-LPS
Glube et al. v. Pella Corporation et al. (Building Products)	Ont. Super. Ct., No. CV-11-4322294-00CP
Miner v. Philip Morris Companies, Inc. et al. (Light Cigarettes)	Ark. Cir. Ct., No. 60CV03-4661
Fontaine v. Attorney General of Canada (Mistassini Hostels Residential Schools)	u . Super. Ct., No. 500-06-000293-056 & No. 550-06-000021-056

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Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. Qmedtrix Systems, Inc.	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599-C
Evans et al. v. TIN, Inc. et al. (Environmental)	E.D. La., No. 2:11-cv-02067
Casayuran v. PNC Bank, as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Anderson v. Compass Bank, as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Eno v. M & I Marshall & Ilsley Bank as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Blahut v. Harris, N.A., as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
In re Zurn Pex Plumbing Products Liability Litigation	D. Minn., MDL No. 1958, No. 08-md-1958
Saltzman v. Pella Corporation (Building Products)	N.D. Ill., No. 06-cv-04481
In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation (Mastercard & Visa)	E.D.N.Y., MDL No. 1720, No. 05-md-01720
RBS v. Citizens Financial Group, Inc., as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Gessele et al. v. Jack in the Box, Inc.	D. Ore., No. 3:10-cv-00960
Vodanovich v. Boh Brothers Construction (Hurricane Katrina Levee Breaches)	E.D. La., No. 05-cv-04191
Marolda v. Symantec Corporation (Software Upgrades)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:08-cv-05701
In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Medical Benefits Settlement)	E.D. La., MDL No. 2179
In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Economic & Property Damages Settlement)	E.D. La., MDL No. 2179
Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. FairPay Solutions	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599-C
Fontaine v. Attorney General of Canada (Stirland Lake and Cristal Lake Residential Schools)	Ont. Super. Ct., No. 00-cv-192059 CP
Nelson v. Rabobank, N.A. (Overdraft Fees)	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. RIC 1101391
Case v. Bank of Oklahoma, as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Harris v. Associated Bank, as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Wolfgeher v. Commerce Bank, as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
McKinley v. Great Western Bank, as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Lawson v. BancorpSouth (Overdraft Fees)	W.D. Ark., No. 1:12-cv-01016
LaCour v. Whitney Bank (Overdraft Fees)	M.D. Fla., No. 8:11-cv-01896
Gwiazdowski v. County of Chester (Prisoner Strip Search)	E.D. Pa., No. 2:08-cv-04463

epiq legal noticing℠

Legal Noticing Cases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
Williams v. S.I.F. Consultants (CorVel Corporation)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5244-C
Sachar v. Iberiabank Corporation, as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc. (SIF Consultants)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc. (Risk Management)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc. (Hammerman)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (First Health)	14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
Delandro v. County of Allegheny (Prisoner Strip Search)	W.D. Pa., No. 2:06-cv-00927
Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A., as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	D. Conn, No. 3:10-cv-01448, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers (Defective Drywall)	Ga. Super. Ct., No. SU10-cv-2267B
Trombley v. National City Bank, as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	D.D.C., No. 1:10-cv-00232, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank (Overdraft Fees)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:09-cv-06655
Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc. (Text Messaging)	N.D. Cal., No. 06-cv-02893
Coyle v. Hornell Brewing Co. (Arizona Iced Tea)	D.N.J., No. 08-cv-02797
Holk v. Snapple Beverage Corporation	D.N.J., No. 3:07-cv-03018
In re Heartland Data Payment System Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation	S.D. Tex., MDL No. 2046
Weiner v. Snapple Beverage Corporation	S.D.N.Y., No. 07-cv-08742
Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (Cambridge)	14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
Miller v. Basic Research, LLC (Weight-loss Supplement)	D. Utah, No. 2:07-cv-00871
In re Countrywide Customer Data Breach Litigation	W.D. Ky., MDL No. 1998
Boone v. City of Philadelphia (Prisoner Strip Search)	E.D. Pa., No. 05-cv-01851
Little v. Kia Motors America, Inc. (Braking Systems)	N.J. Super. Ct., No. UNN-L-0800-01
Opelousas Trust Authority v. Summit Consulting	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 07-C-3737-B
Steele v. Pergo (Flooring Products)	D. Ore., No. 07-cv-01493
Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co. (Long Term Care Insurance)	N.D. Ohio, No. 5:07-cv-02580
Dolen v. ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (Callable CD s)	Ill. Cir. Ct., Nos. 01-L-454 & 01-L-493
In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation	D.D.C., MDL No. 1796
In re Katrina Canal Breaches Consolidated Litigation	E.D. La., No. 05-cv-04182

Attachment 2

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE: GREYLOCK MCKINNON ASSOCIATES DATA SECURITY INCIDENT LITIGATION	Case No. 1:24-CV-10797-DJC

DECLARATION OF KYLE S. BINGHAM ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CAFA NOTICE

I, KYLE S. BINGHAM, hereby declare and state as follows:

1. My name is KYLE S. BINGHAM. I am over the age of 25 and I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth herein, and I believe them to be true and correct.

2. I am the Senior Director of Legal Noticing for Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq"), a firm that specializes in designing, developing, analyzing and implementing large-scale, un-biased, legal notification plans. I have overseen and handled Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA") notice mailings for more than 500 class action settlements.

3. Epiq is a firm with more than 25 years of experience in claims processing and settlement administration. Epiq's class action case administration services include coordination of all notice requirements, design of direct-mail notices, establishment of fulfillment services, receipt and processing of opt-outs, coordination with the United States Postal Service ("USPS"), claims database management, claim adjudication, funds management and distribution services.

4. The facts in this Declaration are based on what I personally know, as well as information provided to me in the ordinary course of my business by my colleagues at Epiq.

CAFA NOTICE IMPLEMENTATION

5. At the direction of counsel for Defendant Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc., 57 federal and state officials (the Attorney General of the United States and the Attorneys

General of each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States Territories) were identified to receive CAFA notice.

6. Epiq maintains a list of these federal and state officials with contact information for the purpose of providing CAFA notice. Prior to mailing, the names and addresses selected from Epiq's list were verified, then run through the Coding Accuracy Support System ("CASS") maintained by the United States Postal Service ("USPS").[1]

7. On February 7, 2025, Epiq sent 57 CAFA Notice Packages ("Notice"). The Notice was mailed via USPS Priority Mail to 53 officials (the Attorneys General of 47 states, the District of Columbia, and the United States Territories). As per the direction of the Office of the Nevada, New York, and Connecticut Attorneys General, the Notice was sent to the Nevada, New York, and Connecticut Attorneys General electronically via email. The Notice was also sent via United Parcel Service ("UPS") to the Attorney General of the United States. The CAFA Notice Service List (USPS Priority Mail, Email, and UPS) is included as **Attachment 1**.

8. The materials sent to the federal and state officials included a Cover Letter, which provided notice of the proposed Settlement of the above-captioned case. The Cover Letter is included as **Attachment 2**.

9. The cover letter was accompanied by a CD, which included the following:

a. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(1) – Complaint and Any Amended Complaints:**

- *Isaac* Class Action Complaint (filed March 27, 2024);
- *Gregel* Class Action Complaint (filed April 11, 2024);
- *McFadden* Class Action Complaint (filed April 12, 2024);

[1] CASS improves the accuracy of carrier route, 5-digit ZIP®, ZIP + 4® and delivery point codes that appear on mail pieces. The USPS makes this system available to mailing firms who want to improve the accuracy of postal codes, i.e., 5-digit ZIP®, ZIP + 4®, delivery point (DPCs), and carrier route codes that appear on mail pieces.

- *Lilly* Class Action Complaint (filed April 12, 2024);
- *Robertson* Class Action Complaint (filed April 15, 2024);
- *Jasperson* Class Action Complaint (filed April 16, 2024);
- *McLaughlin* Class Action Complaint (filed April 17, 2024);
- *McCurdy* Class Action Complaint (filed April 17, 2024);
- *Hammler* Class Action Complaint (filed April 18, 2024);
- Consolidated Class Action Complaint (filed June 17, 2024); and
- *Rosen* Class Action Complaint (filed July 22, 2024).

b. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(3) – Notification to Class Members:**

- Postcard Notice *(Exhibit 1 to the Class Action Settlement Agreement)*;
- Long Form Notice *(Exhibit 2 to the Class Action Settlement Agreement)*; and
- Claim Form *(Exhibit 3 to the Class Action Settlement Agreement)*.

c. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(4) – Class Action Settlement Agreement:** The following documents were included:

- Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement;
- Memorandum of Law in Support of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement;
    - Class Action Settlement Agreement (*Exhibit A to the Memorandum of Law*);
    - Joint Declaration of Counsel in Support of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement *(Exhibit B to the Memorandum of Law);*
        - Strauss Borrelli Firm Resume (*Exhibit 1 to the Joint Declaration*);
        - KO Lawyers Firm Resume (*Exhibit 2 to the Joint Declaration*);
    - [Proposed] Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Conditionally Certifying Settlement Class *(Exhibit C to the Memorandum of Law*); and

- Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Conditionally Certifying Settlement Class.

d. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(7) – Estimate of Class Members:** A Geographic Analysis with the current estimate of the number of Damages Settlement Class Members residing in each state was included on the CD.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on February 7, 2025.

KYLE S. BINGHAM

Attachment 1

CAFA Notice Service List

USPS Priority Mail

Appropriate Official	FullName	Address1	Address2	City	State	Zip
Office of the Attorney General	Treg Taylor	1031 W 4th Ave	Suite 200	Anchorage	AK	99501
Office of the Attorney General	Steve Marshall	501 Washington Ave		Montgomery	AL	36104
Office of the Attorney General	Tim Griffin	323 Center St	Suite 200	Little Rock	AR	72201
Office of the Attorney General	Kris Mayes	2005 N Central Ave		Phoenix	AZ	85004
Office of the Attorney General	CAFA Coordinator	Consumer Protection Section	455 Golden Gate Ave Suite 11000	San Francisco	CA	94102
Office of the Attorney General	Phil Weiser	Ralph L Carr Colorado Judicial Center	1300 Broadway Fl 10	Denver	CO	80203
Office of the Attorney General	Brian Schwalb	400 6th St NW		Washington	DC	20001
Office of the Attorney General	Kathy Jennings	Carvel State Bldg	820 N French St	Wilmington	DE	19801
Office of the Attorney General	James Uthmeier	State of Florida	The Capitol PL-01	Tallahassee	FL	32399
Office of the Attorney General	Chris Carr	40 Capitol Square SW		Atlanta	GA	30334
Department of the Attorney General	Anne E Lopez	425 Queen St		Honolulu	HI	96813
Iowa Attorney General	Brenna Bird	Hoover State Office Building	1305 E Walnut St	Des Moines	IA	50319
Office of the Attorney General	Raul Labrador	700 W Jefferson St Ste 210	PO Box 83720	Boise	ID	83720
Office of the Attorney General	Kwame Raoul	500 South Second Street		Springfield	IL	62701
Office of the Indiana Attorney General	Todd Rokita	Indiana Government Center South	302 W Washington St Rm 5	Indianapolis	IN	46204
Office of the Attorney General	Kris Kobach	120 SW 10th Ave 2nd Fl		Topeka	KS	66612
Office of the Attorney General	Russell Coleman	700 Capitol Ave Suite 118		Frankfort	KY	40601
Office of the Attorney General	Liz Murrill	PO Box 94005		Baton Rouge	LA	70804
Office of the Attorney General	Andrea Campbell	1 Ashburton Pl 20th Fl		Boston	MA	02108
Office of the Attorney General	Anthony G Brown	200 St Paul Pl		Baltimore	MD	21202
Office of the Attorney General	Aaron Frey	6 State House Station		Augusta	ME	04333
Department of Attorney General	Dana Nessel	PO BOX 30212	525 W. Ottawa St.	Lansing	MI	48909
Office of the Attorney General	Keith Ellison	445 Minnesota St Ste 1400		St Paul	MN	55101
Missouri Attorney General's Office	Andrew Bailey	207 West High Street	PO Box 899	Jefferson City	MO	65102
Mississippi Attorney General	Lynn Fitch	PO Box 220		Jackson	MS	39205
Office of the Attorney General	Austin Knudsen	215 N Sanders 3rd Fl	PO Box 201401	Helena	MT	59620
Attorney General's Office	Jeff Jackson	9001 Mail Service Ctr		Raleigh	NC	27699
Office of the Attorney General	Drew H Wrigley	600 E Boulevard Ave Dept 125		Bismarck	ND	58505
Nebraska Attorney General	Mike Hilgers	2115 State Capitol	PO Box 98920	Lincoln	NE	68509
Office of the Attorney General	John Formella	NH Department of Justice	33 Capitol St	Concord	NH	03301
Office of the Attorney General	Matthew J Platkin	25 Market Street	PO Box 080	Trenton	NJ	08625
Office of the Attorney General	Raul Torrez	408 Galisteo St	Villagra Bldg	Santa Fe	NM	87501
Office of the Attorney General	Dave Yost	30 E Broad St Fl 14		Columbus	OH	43215
Office of the Attorney General	Gentner Drummond	313 NE 21st St		Oklahoma City	OK	73105
Office of the Attorney General	Dan Rayfield	Oregon Department of Justice	1162 Court St NE	Salem	OR	97301
Office of the Attorney General	Dave Sunday	16th Fl Strawberry Square		Harrisburg	PA	17120
Office of the Attorney General	Peter F Neronha	150 S Main St		Providence	RI	02903
Office of the Attorney General	Alan Wilson	PO Box 11549		Columbia	SC	29211
Office of the Attorney General	Marty Jackley	1302 E Hwy 14 Ste 1		Pierre	SD	57501
Office of the Attorney General	Jonathan Skrmetti	PO Box 20207		Nashville	TN	37202
Office of the Attorney General	Ken Paxton	PO Box 12548		Austin	TX	78711
Office of the Attorney General	Derek Brown	Utah State Capitol Complex	350 North State Street Ste 230	Salt Lake City	UT	84114
Office of the Attorney General	Jason S Miyares	202 N 9th St		Richmond	VA	23219
Office of the Attorney General	Charity R Clark	109 State St		Montpelier	VT	05609
Office of the Attorney General	Nick Brown	800 5th Ave Ste 2000		Seattle	WA	98104
Office of the Attorney General	Josh Kaul	PO Box 7857		Madison	WI	53707
Office of the Attorney General	JB McCuskey	State Capitol Complex Bldg 1 Room E 26	1900 Kanawha Blvd E	Charleston	WV	25305
Office of the Attorney General	Bridget Hill	109 State Capital		Cheyenne	WY	82002
Department of Legal Affairs	Roy J.D. Hall Jr.	3rd Floor PO Box 7	Territory of American Samoa	Pago Pago	AS	96799
Attorney General Office of Guam	Douglas Moylan	ITC Bldg.	590 S Marine Corps Dr Ste 901	Tamuning	GU	96913
Office of the Attorney General	Edward Manibusan	PO Box 10007		Saipan	MP	96950
PR Department of Justice	Domingo Emanuelli Hernández	PO Box 9020192		San Juan	PR	00902
Department of Justice	Gordon C. Rhea	3438 Kronprindsens Gade	GERS BLDG 2nd Floor	St Thomas	VI	00802

CAFA Notice Service List

Email

Appropriate Official	Contact Format	State
Office of the Attorney General for Connecticut	All documents sent to CT AG at their dedicated CAFA email inbox.	CT
Office of the Attorney General for Nevada	All documents sent to NV AG at their dedicated CAFA email inbox.	NV
Office of the Attorney General for New York	All documents sent to NY AG at their dedicated CAFA email inbox.	NY

CAFA Notice Service List

UPS

Appropriate Official	FullName	Address1	Address2	City	State
US Department of Justice	Pamela Bondi	950 Pennsylvania Ave NW		Washington	DC

Attachment 2

CAFA NOTICE ADMINISTRATOR
10300 SW Allen Blvd
Beaverton, OR 97005
P 503-350-5800
DL-CAFA@epiqglobal.com

February 7, 2025

VIA UPS OR USPS PRIORITY MAIL

Class Action Fairness Act – Notice to Federal and State Officials

Dear Federal and State Officials:

Pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"), codified at 28 U.S.C. § 1715, please find enclosed information from Defendant Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc. ("Defendant") relating to the proposed settlement of a class action lawsuit.

- **Case:** *In Re: Greylock McKinnon Associates Data Security Incident Litigation,* Case No. 1:24-cv-10797-DJC.
- **Court:** United States District Court District of Massachusetts, Eastern Division.
- **Defendant:** Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc.
- **Documents Enclosed**: In accordance with the requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1715, please find copies of the following documents associated with this action on the enclosed CD:

1. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(1) – Complaint and Any Amended Complaints:**
    - *Isaac* Class Action Complaint (filed March 27, 2024);
    - *Gregel* Class Action Complaint (filed April 11, 2024);
    - *McFadden* Class Action Complaint (filed April 12, 2024);
    - *Lilly* Class Action Complaint (filed April 12, 2024);
    - *Robertson* Class Action Complaint (filed April 15, 2024);
    - *Jasperson* Class Action Complaint (filed April 16, 2024);
    - *McLaughlin* Class Action Complaint (filed April 17, 2024);
    - *McCurdy* Class Action Complaint (filed April 17, 2024);
    - *Hammler* Class Action Complaint (filed April 18, 2024);
    - Consolidated Class Action Complaint (filed June 17, 2024); and
    - *Rosen* Class Action Complaint (filed July 22, 2024).
2. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(2) – Notice of Any Scheduled Judicial Hearing:** The Court has scheduled the final approval hearing on July 9, 2025, at 2:00 p.m. at the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, 1 Courthouse Way, Suite 2300, Boston, Massachusetts 02210.
3. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(3) – Notification to Class Members:**
    - Postcard Notice *(Exhibit 1 to the Class Action Settlement Agreement)*;

CAFA NOTICE ADMINISTRATOR
10300 SW Allen Blvd
Beaverton, OR 97005
P 503-350-5800
DL-CAFA@epiqglobal.com

- Long Form Notice *(Exhibit 2 to the Class Action Settlement Agreement)*; and
- Claim Form *(Exhibit 3 to the Class Action Settlement Agreement)*.

4. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(4) – Class Action Settlement Agreement:** The following documents are included:
   - Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement;
   - Memorandum of Law in Support of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement;
     - Class Action Settlement Agreement (*Exhibit A to the Memorandum of Law*);
     - Joint Declaration of Counsel in Support of Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement *(Exhibit B to the Memorandum of Law);*
       - Strauss Borrelli Firm Resume (*Exhibit 1 to the Joint Declaration*);
       - KO Lawyers Firm Resume (*Exhibit 2 to the Joint Declaration*);
     - [Proposed] Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Conditionally Certifying Settlement Class *(Exhibit C to the Memorandum of Law*); and
   - Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Conditionally Certifying Settlement Class.
5. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(5) – Any Settlement or Other Agreements:** There are no other Settlements or Agreements between the parties.
6. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(6) – Final Judgment or Notice of Dismissal:** To date, the Court has not issued a final order, judgment or dismissal in the above-referenced action.
7. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(7) – Estimate of Class Members:** The **Damages Settlement Class** means all individuals residing in the United States whose Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident." Excluded from the Damages Settlement Class are (1) the judges presiding over this Action, and members of their direct families; (2) the Defendant, its subsidiaries, parent companies, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest, and its current or former officers and directors; and (3) Settlement Class Members who submit a request to opt-out prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

   A Geographic Analysis with the current estimate of the number of Damages Settlement Class Members residing in each state is included in the enclosed CD.
8. **Per 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b)(8) – Judicial Opinions Related to the Settlement:** To date, the Court has not issued a final order or judgment in the above-referenced action.

If you have questions or concerns about this notice or the enclosed materials, please contact this office.

Sincerely,

CAFA Notice Administrator

Enclosures

Attachment 3

Greylock McKinnon Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box 2648
Portland, OR 97208-2648

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PORTLAND, OR
PERMIT NO. 2882

LEGAL NOTICE ONLY TO BE OPENED BY THE INTENDED RECIPIENT

Court-Approved Legal Notice

In re Greylock McKinnon Associates Data Security Litigation, 1:24-CV-10797-DJC, United States District Court for the Northern District of Massachusetts

If your Personal Information was affected by the Data Incident involving Greylock McKinnon Associates on or about May 30, 2023, you may be entitled to benefits from a settlement.

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

www.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com
1-888-859-8494

[redacted]

[redacted]

CLAIM FORM

Claims must be postmarked or submitted online no later than June 9, 2025.

First Name: | MI: | Last Name:

Mailing Address:

City: | State: | ZIP Code:

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses: If you are a Damages Settlement Class member, you may submit a timely and valid Claim Form and provide supporting documentation showing that you spent money or incurred unreimbursed losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $10,000 per person. You must provide documentation showing you spent money or incurred losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident, including receipts or other documentation not "self-prepared" by you. "Self-prepared" documents like handwritten receipts are insufficient for reimbursement, but can be used to add clarity or support other submitted documentation.

Cash Payment B – Cash Payment: In addition to Cash Payment A, you may elect to receive a flat payment. Cash Payment B may be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) adjustment.

☐ By checking this box, I affirm I want to receive a flat rate cash payment.

Credit Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payments A and B, you may elect to receive free credit monitoring services.

☐ By checking this box, I affirm I want to receive free credit monitoring services.

By signing my name, I swear and affirm I am completing this Claim Form to the best of my personal knowledge.

Signature: | **Date (MM/DD/YY):**

A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc. ("Defendant") arising out of a Data Incident Defendant discovered on or about May 30, 2023. The Private Information of Settlement Class members may have been accessible in the Data Incident. Private Information may have included names, Social Security numbers, Medicare Health Insurance Claim Numbers, medical information and/or health insurance information.

Who is Included? You are a member of the **Injunctive Relief Settlement Class** if you are residing in the United States and your Private Information was affected by the Data Incident. You are a member of the **Damages Settlement Class** if you are residing in the United States and your Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident.

What does the Settlement Provide? For Injunctive Relief Settlement Class Members, the Defendant will make changes to its business practice by taking reasonable steps to further secure its systems and environments with no need to file a Claim Form.

Damages Settlement Class members may be able to receive the following Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits by filing a timely and valid Claim Form online or by mail postmarked by **June 9, 2025**:

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses: You may submit a timely and valid Claim Form and provide supporting documentation showing that you spent money or incurred losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $10,000 per person.

Cash Payment B – Cash Payment: In addition to Cash Payment A, you may also choose to receive a flat *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) cash payment from funds remaining after other payments are made, as described in the Settlement Agreement.

Credit Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payments A and B, you may also elect to receive free Credit Monitoring.

Other Options. If you do not want to remain in the Damages Settlement Class, you must opt-out no later than **June 9, 2025**. If you do not opt-out, you will give up the right to sue and will release the Defendant and Released Parties from the legal claims in this lawsuit. You cannot opt-out of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class. If you do not opt-out, you may object to the Settlement by **June 9, 2025**. The Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website has instructions on how to opt-out or object. If you do nothing, you will get no Settlement Class Member Benefits (aside from Defendant's business practice changes), and you will be bound by the Settlement and any judgments and orders. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **July 9, 2025**, to consider whether to approve the Settlement, Class Counsel's attorneys' fees request of up to 33.33% of the $600,000 Settlement Fund, as well as any objections to the Settlement. If you timely object, you or your lawyer may attend and ask to appear at the hearing, but you are not required to do so.

This notice is a summary. Learn more about the Settlement at www.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com, or by calling toll free 1-888-859-8494.

Unique ID: [redacted] PIN: [redacted]

PLACE STAMP HERE

GREYLOCK MCKINNON
DATA BREACH LITIGATION
SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR
PO BOX 2648
PORTLAND OR 97208-2648

Attachment 4

If your Personal Information was affected by the Data Incident involving Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc. on or about May 30, 2023, you may be entitled to benefits from a settlement.

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

- A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc. ("Defendant") arising out of a Data Incident Defendant discovered on or about May 30, 2023. The Personal Information of Settlement Class members may have been accessible in the Data Incident. Personal Information may have included names, Social Security numbers, Medicare Health Insurance Claim Numbers, medical information and/or health insurance information. The lawsuit alleged (1) negligence; (2) negligence per se; (3) breach of third-party beneficiary contract; (4) unjust enrichment; (5) invasion of privacy; and (6) violation of California's Consumer Records Act, California's Unfair Competition Law, California's Consumer Privacy Act, New Jersey's Consumer Security Breach Disclosure Act, and New Jersey's Consumer Fraud Act.

  You are a member of the **Injunctive Relief Settlement Class** if you are residing in the United States and your Personal Information was affected by the Data Incident. "Injunctive relief" is a legal remedy that requires a person or entity to stop or start doing something. Here, the Defendant has made and will maintain in place changes to its business practices by taking reasonable steps to further secure its computer systems and environments. This is the only remedy available to Injunctive Release Settlement Class members.

- You are a member of the **Damages Settlement Class** if you are residing in the United States and your Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident.

- Damages Settlement Class members may be able to receive the following Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits:
  Cash Payment A – Documented Losses: You may submit a timely and valid Claim Form and provide supporting documentation showing that you spent money or incurred unreimbursed losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $10,000 per person.

  Cash Payment B – Cash Payment: In addition to Cash Payment A, you may also choose to receive a flat *pro rata* (a legal term meaning an equal share) cash payment.

  Credit Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payments A & B, you may also elect to receive Credit Monitoring.

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

	Your Legal Rights and Options	Deadline
SUBMIT A CLAIM FORM	If you are a member of the Damages Settlement Class, the only way to get Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits is to submit a timely and valid Claim Form.	Submit online or Postmark by: **June 9, 2025**
EXCLUDE YOURSELF	If you are a member of the Damages Settlement Class, you will get no Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits if you exclude yourself. You will keep your right to file your own lawsuit against the Released Parties about the legal claims in this lawsuit that are released by the Settlement. If you are a member of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class only, you cannot exclude yourself from the Settlement.	Postmarked by: **June 9, 2025**
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.	Postmarked by: **June 9, 2025**
DO NOTHING	Get no Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits. Give up your legal rights.	

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

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 of the Settlement. This Notice explains the lawsuit, the Settlement, your legal rights, what benefits are available, who is eligible for the benefits, and how to get them.

The Honorable 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: Greylock McKinnon Associates Data Security Litigation*, Case No. 1:24-CV-10797-DJC ("lawsuit"). The individuals who filed this lawsuit are called the "Plaintiffs" and/or "Class Representatives" and the company sued, Greylock McKinnon Associates, Inc., is called the "Defendant."

2. What is this lawsuit about?

Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit against Defendant, individually, and on behalf of Settlement Class Members whose Personal Information, which may have included names, Social Security numbers, Medicare Health Insurance Claim Numbers, medical information and/or health insurance information may have been accessible in the Data Incident.

Plaintiffs allege on or about May 30, 2023, as a result of the Data Incident, an unauthorized third party potentially gained access to Settlement Class Members' Personal Information. Plaintiffs brought this lawsuit against Defendant.

Defendant denies the legal claims and denies any wrongdoing or liability. No court or other judicial entity has made any judgment or other determination of any wrongdoing by Defendant, or that any law has been violated. Instead, Plaintiffs and Defendant 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 all people who have similar legal claims. Together, all these people are called 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.

The Class Representatives in this lawsuit are Plaintiffs Tim Isaac, Mary Isaac, Theresa McFadden, Valerie Gunther, LeLand Wooten Jr., Paulette Zalewski, Dale Robertson, Albert Waddington, Dina Crocetto-Waddington, John McLaughlin, Charles McCurdy, Lynn Kohler, Richard Lilly, and Michael Rosen.

4. Why is there a Settlement?

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 Plaintiffs or Defendant. Instead, Plaintiffs and Defendant have agreed to settle the lawsuit to avoid the risks, delay and expense of continuing the

litigation. The Class Representatives and their lawyers believe the Settlement is best for all Settlement Class members because of the benefits available to Settlement Class members 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 you are a member of the Damages Settlement Class or the Injunctive Settlement Class.

The **Injunctive Relief Settlement Class** includes all individuals residing in the United States whose Personal Information was affected by the Data Incident.

The **Damages Settlement Class** includes all individuals residing in the United States whose Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident.

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

Yes. Excluded from the Settlement Class are (1) the judges presiding over this lawsuit, and members of their direct families; (2) the Defendant, its subsidiaries, parent companies, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest, and its current or former officers and directors; and (3) Damages Settlement Class Members who submit a valid Request for Exclusion prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

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 the Settlement Website at www.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com or call the Settlement Administrator's toll-free number at 1-888-859-8494.

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS—WHAT YOU GET IF YOU QUALIFY

8. What does the Settlement provide?

If you are a Damages Settlement Class member and you submit a timely and valid Claim Form, you may be eligible for the following Settlement Benefits:

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses.

You may submit a timely and valid Claim Form and provide supporting documentation showing that you spent money or incurred unreimbursed losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $10,000 per person.

Examples of documented losses include out of pocket expenses incurred as a result of the Data Incident, including (without limitation) bank fees, professional fees (such as fees for an attorney or accountant), credit repair services, costs for freezing or unfreezing credit, notary fees, photocopying costs, long distance phone charges (if charged separately), cell phone charges (only charged by the minute), data charges (only if charged based on the amount of data used), postage, mileage for local travel and fees for credit reports, credit monitoring (other than what was provided by Defendant or is available through this Settlement), or other identity theft insurance products (other than what was provided by Defendant).

Examples of reasonable documentation include (but are not limited to): (i) credit card statements; (ii) bank statements; (iii) invoices; (iv) telephone records; and (v) receipts. "Self-prepared" documents such as handwritten receipts are, by themselves, insufficient to receive reimbursement, but can be considered to add clarity or support other submitted documentation. You will not be reimbursed for expenses if you have been reimbursed for the same expenses by another source.

If you do not submit reasonable documentation or if your Claim Form is rejected by the Settlement Administrator for any reason, and you do not resolve the rejected Claim Form, your Claim Form will be treated as if you elected Cash Payment B only.

Cash Payment B – Cash Payment. In addition to Cash Payment A, you may also elect to receive Cash Payment B, which is a flat cash payment.

The amount of the payment will be based upon the amount in the Net Settlement Fund, if any, after the payment of Valid Claims for Cash Payment A and for Credit Monitoring and the number of Valid Claims for Cash Payment B, as well as payments for Settlement Administration Costs, attorney's fees and service awards.

If the amount of timely and valid claims for Cash Payment A and cost of Credit Monitoring exceeds the amount of the Net Settlement Fund, no payments will be made for Cash Payment B, although that is not anticipated to occur.

Credit Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payments A and B, you may also elect to receive credit monitoring services consisting of one year of one credit bureau.

9. What does the Settlement provide if I am only in the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class?

If you are only in the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class (meaning your Personal Information was affected by the Data Incident, but not your Social Security number), your only remedies under the Settlement are the business practice changes made by the Defendant. Although the Defendant denies any wrongdoing or liability, Plaintiffs have received assurances that the Defendant has undertaken reasonable steps to further secure its computer systems and environments.

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

If you are a member of the Damages Settlement Class, unless you exclude yourself (opt-out), you are choosing to remain in the Damages Settlement Class. If the Settlement is approved and becomes final, all Court orders and any 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 the Defendant or any of the Released Parties relating to the Data Incident. The specific rights you are giving up are called "Released Claims" and are described under Question 11 below.

If you are a member of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class, you cannot exclude yourself from the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class. You will receive the benefit of the injunctive relief (steps taken by Defendant to secure its computer systems and environments) and will give up, any and all claims for injunctive relief that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or relate to the Data Incident.

11. What are the Released Claims?

The Released Claims for Damages Settlement Class Members include all claims that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or relate to (a) the Data Incident; (b) the lawsuit; or (c) any of the alleged violations of laws or regulations cited in the Complaint. The Released Claims for Injunctive Relief

Settlement Class Members include, any and all claims for injunctive relief that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or relate to the Data Incident. Section XIII of the Settlement Agreement describes the Released Claims and the Release, in necessary legal terminology, so please read these sections carefully. The Settlement Agreement is available at www.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com. For questions regarding the Release or Released Claims and what the language in the Settlement Agreement means, you can also contact Class Counsel listed in Question 20 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 make a claim for Settlement Class Member Benefits?

If you are an Injunctive Relief Settlement Class member only, you cannot submit a Claim Form. If you are a Damages Settlement Class member, you must submit a timely and valid Claim Form if you want to receive any of the Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits described in Question 8. Your Claim Form must be submitted online at www.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com by **June 9, 2025**, or mailed to the Settlement Administrator at the address on the Claim Form, **postmarked** by **June 9, 2025**. Claim Forms are also available on the Settlement Website at www.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com or by calling 1-888-859-8494 or by writing to:

Greylock McKinnon Data Breach Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box 2648
Portland, OR 97208-2648

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 by writing to:

Greylock McKinnon Data Breach Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box 2648
Portland, OR 97208-2648

14. When will I receive my Settlement Class Member Benefits?

If you are a Damages Settlement Class member and you file a timely and valid Claim Form, Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits will be provided 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.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com for updates.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

15. Do I have a lawyer in this lawsuit?

Yes, the Court has appointed Raina Borrelli of Strauss Borrelli PLLC and Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A. as Class Counsel to represent you and the Settlement Class for the purposes of this

Settlement. You may hire your own lawyer at your own cost and expense if you want someone other than Class Counsel to represent you in this lawsuit.

16. How will Class Counsel be paid?

Class Counsel will file a motion asking the Court to award the attorneys' fees and costs of up to 33.33% of the $600,000 Settlement Fund. Class Counsel will also ask the Court to approve Service Awards for the Class Representatives of up to $2,500 each for their efforts in achieving the Settlement. If awarded by the Court, the attorneys' fees and costs, and the Service Awards will be paid from the Settlement Fund. The Court may award less than these amounts.

Class Counsel's application for the attorneys' fees and costs and the Service Awards will be made available on the Settlement Website at www.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com no later than **May 28, 2025**.

OPTING OUT FROM THE SETTLEMENT

If you are a Damages Settlement Class member and want to keep any right you may have to sue or continue to sue the Defendant or any of the Released Parties on your own based about the legal claims in this lawsuit or released by the Released Claims, then you must take steps to get out of the Settlement. This is called excluding yourself from—or "opting out" of—the Settlement.

If you are a member of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class, you cannot exclude yourself from the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class.

17. How do I opt-out of the Settlement?

If you are a Damages Settlement Class member and you want to exclude yourself from the Damages Settlement Class, you must mail a written request for exclusion, which includes the following:

1) Your name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
2) Your personal physical signature; and
3) A statement that you want to be excluded from the Damages Settlement Class, such as "I hereby request to be excluded from the Settlement Class in the *Greylock McKinnon Data Breach Litigation*."

The exclusion request must be **mailed** to the Settlement Administrator at the following address, and be **postmarked** by **June 9, 2025**:

Greylock McKinnon Data Breach Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box 2648
Portland, OR 97208-2648

You cannot opt-out (exclude yourself) by telephone or by email.

"Mass" or "class" requests for exclusion filed by third parties on behalf of a "mass" or "class" of Settlement Class Members or multiple Settlement Class Members where the opt-out hasn't been signed by each and every individual Settlement Class Member will not be allowed.

If you are a member of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class only, you cannot exclude yourself from the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class.

18. If I opt-out can I still get anything from the Settlement?

If you are in the Damages Settlement Class and you opt-out, you will not be entitled to receive Damages Settlement Class Benefits, but you will receive the benefit of the injunctive relief requiring that Defendant maintain certain steps taken to secure its systems and environments. You will release any and all claims for injunctive relief that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or relate to the Data Incident. You can only get Damages Settlement Class Benefits, including money and/or credit monitoring, if you stay in the Settlement and submit a timely and valid Claim Form.

If you are a member of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class only, you cannot exclude yourself from the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class.

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

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

If you are a member of the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class only, you cannot exclude yourself from the Injunctive Relief Settlement Class. You will not give up any right you may have, if any, to sue for damages, but you will release , any and all claims for injunctive relief that result from, arise out of, are based upon, or relate to the Data Incident.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

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

If you are a Settlement Class member, you can tell the Court you do not agree with all or any part of the Settlement.

To object, you must send timely written notice as provided below no later than **June 9, 2025**, by U.S. mail to the Clerk of the Court, Class Counsel, Defendant's Counsel and the Settlement Administrator postmarked by or shipped by private courier (such as Federal Express) by **June 9, 2025**, stating you object to the Settlement in *In Re: Greylock McKinnon Associates Data Security Litigation*, Case No. 1:24-CV-10797-DJC.

To file an objection, you cannot exclude yourself from the Settlement Class. Your objection must include all of the following information:

1) Your full name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
2) All grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to you as the objector or your own lawyer;
3) The number of times you have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that you file the objection, the caption of each case in which you have made such objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon your prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
4) The identity of all lawyers representing you in connection with the objection (if any), including any former or current lawyers who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards;

5) The number of times in which your lawyer or your lawyer's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date of the filed objection, the caption of each case in which your lawyer or the firm has made such objection and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon your lawyer's or the lawyer's law firm's prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case in which your lawyer's counsel and/or lawyer's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the preceding five years;
6) The identity of all counsel (if any) representing you as an objector who will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;
7) A list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection (if any);
8) A statement confirming whether you intend to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing; and
9) Your signature as the objector (an attorney's signature is not sufficient).

To be timely, written notice of an objection including all of the information above must be mailed to the Clerk of Court, Class Counsel, Defendant's Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator **postmarked** by **June 9, 2025**, at the following addresses:

COURT	CLASS COUNSEL	DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL	SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR
Clerk of Court John Joseph Moakley U.S. Courthouse 1 Courthouse Way Suite 2300 Boston, MA 02210	Jeff Ostrow Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A. 1 West Las Olas Blvd, Suite 500 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301	Wystan M. Ackerman Linn F. Freedman Kevin P. Daly Robinson & Cole LLP One State Street Hartford, CT 06103	Greylock McKinnon Data Breach Litigation Settlement Administrator PO Box 2648 Portland, OR 97208-2648

If you fail to comply with the requirements for objecting as detailed above, you waive and forfeit any and all rights you may have to appear separately and/or to object to the Settlement and you will be bound by all the terms of the Settlement and by all proceedings, orders, and judgments in the lawsuit.

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

THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING

The Court will hold a "Final Approval Hearing" to decide whether to approve the Settlement. You may attend and you may ask to speak if you file an objection by the deadline, but you do not have to.

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

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **July 9, 2025, at 2:00 p.m.** before the Honorable Denise J. Casper at the John Joseph Moakley U.S. Courthouse, 1 Courthouse Way, Suite 2300, 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, Class Counsel's Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards to the Class Representatives.

If there are objections that were filed by the deadline, the Court will consider them. If you file a timely objection, and you would like to speak at the hearing, the Court will also listen to you or your lawyer speak at the hearing, if you so request.

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 video conference or by telephone. You should check the Settlement Website www.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com to confirm the date and time of the Final Approval Hearing has not changed.

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

No. Class Counsel will answer any questions the Court may have. However, you are welcome to attend at your own expense. If you file an objection, you do not have to attend the Final Approval Hearing to speak about it. As long as you file your written objection by the deadline, the Court will consider it.

24. May I speak at the Final Approval Hearing?

Yes, as long as you do not exclude yourself (opt-out) and you file a timely written objection requesting to speak at the hearing, you can (but do not have to) participate and speak for yourself at the Final Approval Hearing. This is called making an appearance. You also can have your own lawyer speak for you, but you will have to pay for the lawyer yourself.

If you want to appear, or if you want your own lawyer instead of Class Counsel to speak for you at the hearing, you must follow all of the procedures for objecting to the Settlement listed in Question 20 above—and specifically include a statement as to whether you and your counsel will appear at the Final Approval Hearing.

IF YOU DO NOTHING

25. What happens if I do nothing at all?

If you are a Damages Settlement Class member and you do nothing, you will not receive Damages Settlement Class Member Benefits, and you will give up rights explained in the "Opting Out from the Settlement" section of this Notice, including your right to start a lawsuit, continue with a lawsuit, or be part of any other lawsuit against any of the Released Parties about the legal issues in this lawsuit that are released by the Settlement relating to the Data Incident. If you are an Injunctive Relief Settlement Class member and do nothing, the Defendant's business practice changes (reasonable steps to further secure its systems and environments) will still apply to you and your claims for certain injunctive relief will be released as described under Question 19 above.

GETTING MORE INFORMATION

26. 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.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com. You may get additional information at www.GMADataSecuritySettlement.com, by calling toll-free 1-888-859-8494, or by writing to:

Greylock McKinnon Data Breach Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box 2648
Portland, OR 97208-2648

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

Attachment 5

[redacted]

Must be postmarked or submitted online NO LATER THAN June 9, 2025

GREYLOCK MCKINNON DATA SECURITY LITIGATION
SETTLEMENT AMINISTRATOR
P.O. BOX 2648
PORTLAND, OR 97208-2648
GMADataSecuritySettlement.com

In Re: Greylock McKinnon Associates Data Security Litigation Claim Form
Case No. 1:24-CV-10797-DJC

SETTLEMENT BENEFITS – WHAT YOU MAY GET

The **Damages Settlement Class** includes all individuals residing in the United States whose Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident.

If you are a Damages Settlement Class member, you may be eligible for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits.

The easiest way to submit a claim is online at GMADataSecuritySettlement.com, or you can complete and mail this Claim Form to the mailing address above.

You may submit a Claim for one or more of these benefits:

1. **Cash Payment A – Documented Losses:** You may submit a timely and valid Claim Form and provide supporting documentation showing that you spent money or incurred unreimbursed losses, as provided for in the Settlement Agreement, fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $10,000 per person. Supporting documentation is required.

   AND/OR

2. **Cash Payment B – Cash Payment:** In addition to Cash Payment A, you may also choose to receive a flat pro rata (a legal term meaning an equal share) cash payment. The amount will be determined based on: (1) the amount remaining in the Settlement Fund, if any, after the payment of Valid Claims for Cash Payment A and for Credit Monitoring; and (2) the number of Valid Claims for Cash Payment B.

   AND/OR

3. **Credit Monitoring:** In addition to Cash Payments A and B, you may also elect to receive free credit monitoring services inclusive of one year of one bureau of monitoring.

* * *

Claims must be submitted online or mailed by June 9, 2025. Use the address at the top of this form for mailed claims.

Please note: the Settlement Administrator may contact you to request additional documents to process your Claim. Your **Cash Payment** *may decrease depending on the number of Claims filed.*

For more information and complete instructions visit **GMADataSecuritySettlement.com**

Please note that Settlement Class Member Benefits will be distributed after the Settlement is approved by the Court and becomes final.

Your Information

1. NAME (REQUIRED):

First Name | MI | Last Name

2. MAILING ADDRESS (REQUIRED):

Street Address

Apt. No.

City | State | ZIP Code

3. PHONE NUMBER:

– –

4. EMAIL ADDRESS:

5. UNIQUE ID:

Credit Monitoring Services

You may be eligible to receive free Credit Monitoring services.

All Damage Settlement Class Members are eligible to claim Credit Monitoring services.

Please select the checkbox if you want the Credit Monitoring services for which you are eligible.

☐ **Credit Monitoring services:** I want to receive free Credit Monitoring services at the email entered in the above section.

If you select this option, you will be sent instructions and an activation code to your email address or home address after the Settlement is final. Enrollment in this service will not subject you to marketing for additional services or any required payments.

Cash Payment A: Documented Losses

If you lost or spent money trying to prevent or recover from fraud or identity theft that you believe is fairly traceable to the Data Incident and have not been reimbursed for that loss/expenses, you can receive reimbursement for up to $10,000 total. Eligible losses include those incurred on or after May 30, 2023, up to the date of filing your Claim.

It is important for you to send documents that show what happened and how much you lost or spent so that you can be reimbursed. "Self-prepared" documents like handwritten receipts are insufficient for reimbursement but can be used to add clarity or support other submitted documentation.

To look up more details about how Cash Payments work, visit **GMADataSecuritySettlement.com** or call toll-free **1-888-859-8494**. You will find more information about the types of costs and losses that can be paid back to you, what documents you need to attach, and how the Settlement Administrator decides whether to approve your payment. *By filling out the boxes below, you are certifying that the money you spent doesn't relate to other data breaches.*

Loss Type and Examples of Documents	**Amount and Date**	**Description of Loss or Money Spent and Supporting Documents** (Identify what you are attaching, and why it's related to the Data Incident)
Costs related to credit monitoring purchases/ freezing/unfreezing credit between **May 30, 2023**, and **June 9, 2025**. *Examples: Receipts, notices, or account statements reflecting payment for a credit freeze*	$ ☐☐☐☐☐ • ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____
Costs, expenses, and losses due to identity theft, fraud, or misuse of your personal information on or after **May 30, 2023**, and fairly traceable to the **Greylock McKinnon Associates** breach. *Examples: Account statement with unauthorized charges circled; police report; IRS document; FTC Identity Theft Report; letter refusing to refund fraudulent charges; receipt for your credit monitoring services purchase*	$ ☐☐☐☐☐ • ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____
Other expenses such as notary, fax, postage, copying, mileage, long-distance telephone charges, or professional fees related to the Data Incident. *Examples: Phone bills, receipts, detailed list of addresses you traveled (i.e. police station, IRS office), reason why you traveled there (i.e. police report or letter from IRS re: falsified tax return) and number of miles you traveled*	$ ☐☐☐☐☐ • ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____

Cash Payment A: Documented Losses

If you lost or spent money trying to prevent or recover from fraud or identity theft that you believe is fairly traceable to the Data Incident and have not been reimbursed for that loss/expenses, you can receive reimbursement for up to $10,000 total. Eligible losses include those incurred on or after May 30, 2023, up to the date of filing your Claim.

It is important for you to send documents that show what happened and how much you lost or spent so that you can be reimbursed.

To look up more details about how Cash Payments work, visit **GMADataSecuritySettlement.com** or call toll-free 1-888-859-8494. You will find more information about the types of costs and losses that can be paid back to you, what documents you need to attach, and how the Settlement Administrator decides whether to approve your payment. *By filling out the boxes below, you are certifying that the money you spent doesn't relate to other data breaches.*

Expense Types and Examples of Documents	**Approximate Amount of Expense and Date**	**Description of Expense or Money Spent and Supporting Documents** (Identify what you are attaching, and why it's related to the Data Incident)
Unreimbursed Bank Fees. *Examples: Bank statements with fees, such as card reissuance, unreimbursed overdraft and late fees, circled.*	$ ☐☐☐☐☐ • ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____
Postage or Gasoline for Local Travel. *Example: Postage or gasoline receipts with charges circled.*	$ ☐☐☐☐☐ • ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____
Any other expenses related to the Data Incident. *Example: Cell phone data charges, cell phone minutes, long distance charges with proof of expense and payment.*	$ ☐☐☐☐☐ • ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____

Cash Payment B: Flat Cash Payment

In addition to or instead of Cash Payment A and Credit Monitoring, you may also elect to receive a flat cash payment. Your Cash Payment may be subject to a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) adjustment.

☐ **By checking this box, I affirm I want to receive a flat rate payment under Cash Payment B.**

How You Will Receive Your Payment

If you made a claim for payment on this Claim Form, and if your claim and the settlement are finally approved, an email will be sent from [noreply@epiqpay.com] to the email address you provided on this Claim Form, prompting you to elect your method of payment. Popular electronic payment options will be available, or you can elect a check. Please ensure you have provided a current and complete email address. If you do not provide a current and valid email address, the settlement administrator may attempt to send you a check relying on your physical address on file.

Signature

I affirm under the laws of the United States that the information I have supplied in this Claim Form and any copies of documents that I am sending to support my Claim are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

I understand that I may be asked to provide more information by the Settlement Administrator before my Claim is complete.

Signature

Date: MM – DD – YYYY

Print Name

EXHIBIT D

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
EASTERN DIVISION

IN RE: GREYLOCK MCKINNON ASSOCIATES DATA SECURITY INCIDENT LITIGAITON	CASE NO. 1:24-CV-10797 **CONSOLIDATED CLASS ACTION**

[PROPOSED] FINAL APPROVAL ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND APPLICATION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES, COSTS, AND SERVICE AWARDS

WHEREAS, Plaintiffs submitted to the Court their Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Settlement Action Settlement and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards (D.E. ___);

WHEREAS, on January 31, 2025, the Court entered its Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Conditionally Certifying Settlement Class, which, *inter alia*: (1) preliminarily approved the Settlement; (2) determined that, for purposes of the Settlement only, the Action should proceed as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23 and certified the Settlement Class; (3) appointed Plaintiffs as Class Representatives; (4) appointed Raina Borrelli of Strauss Borrelli PLLC and Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A. as Class Counsel; (5) approved the form and manner of Notice and the Notice Program; (6) approved the Claim process and Claim Form; and (7) set the Final Approval Hearing date (D.E. 48);

WHEREAS, thereafter, Notice was provided to approximately 20,605 Damages Settlement Class members in accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order by direct Postcard

Notice, and the Long Form Notice was available to Settlement Class members on the Settlement Website or on request to the Settlement Administrator;

WHEREAS, a Notice of Settlement was timely mailed to governmental entities as provided for in 28 U.S.C. § 1715;

WHEREAS, on July 9, 2025, the Court held a Final Approval Hearing to determine whether the Settlement was fair, reasonable, and adequate, and to consider Class Counsel's Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards;

WHEREAS, based on the foregoing, having considered the papers filed and proceedings held in connection with the Settlement, having considered all of the other files, records, and proceedings in the Action, and being otherwise fully advised.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED as follows:

1. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) and personal jurisdiction over all Parties to the Action, including all Settlement Class Members.

2. This Order incorporates the definitions in the Settlement Agreement and all capitalized terms used in this Order have the same meanings as set forth in that Agreement, unless otherwise defined herein.

3. The 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 and Notice Program fully satisfied the requirements of due process, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, and all other applicable law and rules. The Claims process is also fair, and the Claim Form is easily understandable.

4. The notice to government entities, as given, complied with 28 U.S.C. § 1715.

5. The Settlement is in all respects fair, reasonable, and adequate, after considering all of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(2) factors, highlighted by evidence that: (A) the Class Representatives and Class Counsel have adequately represented the Settlement Class; (B) the Settlement was negotiated in good faith and at arm's length among competent, experienced counsel; (C) the Settlement relief is adequate taking into account each of the factors set forth in Rule 23(e)(2(C); and (D) the Settlement treats Settlement Class Members equitably relative to each other. The Settlement was reached after the Parties adequately evaluated and considered their positions.

6. All Damages Settlement Class Members were provided an adequate opportunity to request to opt-out from the Settlement or to object to the Settlement in accordance with the Agreement and the Notice. In finding the Settlement fair, reasonable, and adequate, the Court has also considered that there were no objections to or opt-outs from the Settlement, indicating an overwhelming positive reaction from the Settlement Class, and the opinion of competent counsel concerning such matters. The Court has also considered that no objections were made by any of the governmental entities that received notice under 28 U.S.C. § 1715.

7. [If applicable: A list of the individuals who have opted-out of the Settlement is attached hereto as *Exhibit A*. Those individuals will not be bound by the Agreement or the Releases contained therein.]

8. Based on the information presented to the Court, the Claim process has proceeded as ordered and consistent with the Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order. All Damages Settlement Class Members who submitted Valid Claims shall receive their Cash Payment pursuant to the Settlement's terms. All Damages Settlement Class Members who did not submit a Claim, or for whom the Claim is determined to be invalid, shall still be bound by the terms of the

Settlement and Releases therein.

9. The distribution plan for Cash Payments proposed by the Parties in the Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

10. The Class Representatives and Class Counsel have fairly and adequately represented and will continue to adequately represent and protect the interests of Settlement Class Members in connection with the Settlement.

11. Because the Court grants Final Approval of the Settlement set forth in the Agreement as fair, reasonable, and adequate, the Court authorizes and directs implementation of all terms and provisions of the Settlement.

12. All Parties to this Action, including all Settlement Class Members, are bound by the Settlement as set forth in the Settlement Agreement and this Order.

13. The appointment of Plaintiffs as Class Representatives is affirmed.

14. The appointment of Raina Borrelli of Strauss Borrelli PLLC and Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A. as Class Counsel is affirmed.

15. The Court affirms its findings that the Settlement Class meets the relevant requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) for only the purposes of the Settlement in that: (1) the number of Settlement Class Members is so numerous that joinder is impracticable; (2) there are questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class Members; (3) the claims of the Class Representative are typical of the claims of the Settlement Class Members; (4) the Class Representatives are adequate representatives for the Settlement Class, and have retained experienced counsel to represent the Settlement Class; (5) the questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class Members predominate over any questions affecting any individual Settlement Class Member; and (6) a class action is superior to the other available

methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Further, the Court concludes the Settlement Class is ascertainable, based on objective criteria.

16. Therefore, the Court finally certifies the following Settlement Class:

> The Damages Settlement Class means all individuals residing in the United State whose Social Security number was affected by the Data Incident and who were mailed notice of the Data Incident by the Defendant or its designee on or prior to May 1, 2025.
>
> The Injunctive Relief Settlement Class means all individuals residing in the United Sates whose Private Information was affected by the Data Incident.

Excluded from the Settlement Class are (1) the judges presiding over this Action, and members of their direct families; (2) the Defendant, its subsidiaries, parent companies, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or their parents have a controlling interest, and its current or former officers and directors; and (3) Damages Settlement Class Members who submit a valid request to opt-out prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

17. Judgment shall be, and hereby is, entered dismissing the Action with prejudice, on the merits.

18. As of the Effective Date, and in exchange for the relief described in the Settlement, the Releasing Parties hereby fully and irrevocably release and forever discharge the Released Parties from the Released Claims.

19. In consideration for the Agreement and the consideration set forth therein, Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members and Releasing Parties acknowledge that the Releases and the release herein include potential claims and costs that may not be known or suspected to exist, and that Plaintiff and the Settlement Class Members hereby agree that all rights under California Civil Codes § 1798.100 *et seq*., § 17200 *et seq*., and/or § 1542, and any similar law of any state or territory of the United States, are expressly and affirmatively waived. California Civil Code § 1542 states as follows:

> A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS OR HER FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY HIM OR HER MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS OR HER SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR.

20. If, consistent with the plan of distribution set forth in the Settlement, there are funds remaining in the Settlement Fund 45 days following the 180-day check negotiation period, all remaining funds shall be distributed to Future of Privacy Forum, which the Court approves as the *cy pres* recipient.

21. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(h), settlement Class Counsel is awarded $200,000.00 for attorneys' fees and $5,177.12 for costs. These payments shall be made out of the Settlement Fund in accordance with the Agreement. The Court evaluated Class Counsel's request using a constructive common fund analysis applying First Circuit precedent in *In re Thirteen Appeals Arising out of the San Juan Dupont Plaza Hotel Fire Litig.*, 56 F.3d 295, 307 (1st Cir. 1995), and concludes that amount is appropriate under the factors listed in *Mongue v. Wheatleigh Corp.*, No. 3:18-cv-30095-KAR, 2024 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 69928, at *13 (D. Mass. Apr. 16, 2024).

22. The Settlement Class Representatives shall be awarded Service Awards in the amount of $2,500.00 each. The Service Awards shall be payable out of the Settlement Fund in accordance with the Agreement.

23. Plaintiff and all Settlement Class Members and Releasing Parties, and persons purporting to act on their behalf, are permanently enjoined from commencing or prosecuting (either directly, representatively, or in any other capacity) any of the Released Claims against any of the Released Parties in any action or proceeding in any court, arbitration forum, or tribunal.

24. This Order, the Agreement, the negotiations leading to the Settlement, administration of the Settlement, and any pleadings, motions, or other documents specifically related to the Agreement shall not be: (a) construed as an admission or concession by Defendant of the truth of any of the allegations in the Action, or of any liability, fault, or wrongdoing of any kind on the part of Defendant; (b) the subject of discovery or offered into evidence in this Action or any other action or proceeding for any purpose other than to enforce the Agreement (or for the purposes set forth in this paragraph); and (c) used in any way as precedent for any purportedly similar matter involving Defendant. Nothing in this paragraph, however, shall prohibit the offering or receipt of the Agreement into evidence for purposes of enforcing the Settlement or to support a defense or counterclaim based on principles of res judicata, collateral estoppel, release, good faith settlement, judgment bar or reduction, or any other theory of claim preclusion.

25. The Court hereby retains and reserves jurisdiction over: (1) implementation of this Settlement and any distributions to the Settlement Class Members; (2) the Action, until the Effective Date, and until each and every act agreed to be performed by the Parties shall have been performed pursuant to the terms of the Agreement, including the exhibits appended thereto; and (3) all Parties, for the purpose of enforcing and administering the Settlement. This Order does not, however, bar Defendant from choosing to seek to enforce the Releases against any Settlement Class Member in any other court or tribunal.

26. [If applicable: With the exception of those listed on *Exhibit A*,] all Settlement Class Members shall be bound by this Order.

27. Without further order of the Court, the Parties may agree to reasonably necessary extensions of time to implement any of the provisions of the Agreement.

28. There being no just reason for delay, the Clerk of Court is hereby directed to enter

final judgment forthwith pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 58.

DONE and ORDERED in Chambers in Boston, Massachusetts, this ___ day of _____, 2024.

_____
JUDGE DENISE J. CASPER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

[If applicable]
EXHIBIT A – OPT-OUT LIST
(To Be Completed Before Final Approval Hearing)

1.
2.