

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

B & R SUPERMARKET, INC., d/b/a
MILAM'S MARKET, Individually and on
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

V.

VISA, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

X
: Case No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM
:
:
CLASS ACTION
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
:
X

**DECLARATION OF GEORGE C. AGUILAR IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY
APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT WITH VISA AND MASTERCARD**

I, GEORGE C. AGUILAR, declare as follows:

1. I am a partner with the law firm Robbins LLP, Class Counsel and one of the counsel of record for plaintiffs B & R Supermarket, Inc. (d/b/a Milam's Market), Grove Liquors LLC, Strouk Group LLC (d/b/a Monsieur Marcel), and Palero Food Corp. and Cagueyes Food Corp. (d/b/a Fine Fare Supermarket) (collectively, "Plaintiffs") in the above-captioned action. I am a member in good standing of the Bar of the State of California, and I have been admitted to practice *pro hac vice* before this Court.

2. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement with Visa and Mastercard ("Motion"). I have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein and, if called upon, I could and would competently testify thereto.

3. I submitted a similar declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement with Discover and Amex ("Prior Aguilar Decl."). Dkt. No. 975-2. The Prior Aguilar Decl. described certain facts, including the background of my law firm and the procedural history of the litigation of this action, as applicable to all four of Defendants.¹ Those facts are pertinent to this Motion as well, and I reference the Prior Aguilar Decl. in support of the Motion. This declaration provides further context to the settlement with Visa and Mastercard (the "V/MC Settlement") specifically.

4. Plaintiffs and Visa and Mastercard attended a series of mediations with the Hon. Edward A. Infante (Ret.) as mediator ("Judge Infante"). These sessions included an in-person mediation on March 22, 2017, in San Francisco, CA. While my firm was not yet lead counsel, and did not attend this mediation, I understand from conversations with prior lead counsel, Robbins

¹ Unless otherwise defined, all capitalized terms have the same meaning set forth in the memorandum in support of Plaintiffs' Motion, filed herewith.

Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP, that the mediation was hard-fought at arm's-length, but unsuccessful. We attended each of the subsequent mediations as counsel for Plaintiffs (and later, formally appointed Class Counsel). There was a full day in-person mediation held on May 11, 2018, in San Francisco, CA, with Judge Infante as the mediator. Again, mediation was unsuccessful. The next mediation session with Judge Infante was a full-day hybrid session, with Plaintiffs and certain other participants, including Judge Infante, attending in person, and others attending via zoom. This hybrid session, held on May 11, 2018, was again unsuccessful. Finally, on June 23, 2023, a fully remote all-day mediation was held with Judge Infante as the mediator. Yet again, the parties engaged in arm's-length negotiations, but the session was unsuccessful.

5. Following the Court's summary judgment and *Daubert* motion rulings, and after the success of the mediations with Discover and Amex with a different mediator, the parties tried again in 2025. Plaintiffs and Visa and Mastercard attended a full-day in-person mediation on August 13, 2025, in New York, NY, utilizing the Hon. Layn R. Phillips (Ret.) of Phillips ADR Enterprises, P.C. as the mediator. At the conclusion of this fifth mediation session, as the result of a mediator's proposal, Plaintiffs and Visa and Mastercard reached agreement on a settlement in principle. Over the next few weeks, Plaintiffs and Visa and Mastercard negotiated and drafted a stipulation of settlement, which was executed on September 12, 2025 (the "V/MC Stip."). A true and correct copy of the V/MC Stip. is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

6. Class Counsel have a well-developed understanding of the factual and legal landscape of the action, brought about by an extensive review of the sizeable discovery, expert, and evidentiary record, a thorough understanding of the relevant and voluminous legal authorities that supported the parties' numerous arguments before the Court, and the litigation amongst all Defendants and Plaintiffs that has been rigorous and contested on every point in the case. Class

Counsel is well-positioned to assess the strength and risk of Plaintiffs' case. Class Counsel's opinion that the V/MC Settlement is in the best interests of the Class has a substantial basis and is well-supported.

7. With the assumption that the Court would approve the Earlier Settlements, further litigation would mean preparing for trial with Visa and Mastercard. Pre-trial, trial, and post-trial briefing and preparation would entail significant efforts. Visa and Mastercard account for five of the Defendants' seven expert witnesses, all of whom Plaintiffs would have to confront at trial. Further, each of these experts would be challenging the opinions of Plaintiffs' own experts. Given Visa and Mastercard's history of challenging decisions in this action, I fully expect that any trial would lead to significant post-trial appeals practice. I expect further litigation to include the litigation of issues including *Illinois Brick* arguments, claims that Plaintiffs' liability expert has analyzed the market incorrectly from a one-sided perspective, claims of "follow the leader" behavior as distinguished from conspiratorial conduct, damages calculations, and complex factual issues relating to EMV certification, preparation, and merchant readiness. I also expect Visa and Mastercard to continue challenging the premise that absent an agreement, one or more of the Defendants would have delayed their fraud liability shift date, to continue placing blame for the lack of a delay on the Target breach that occurred prior to the imposition of the fraud liability shift, and to argue that Visa and Mastercard's actions were motivated by individualized business decisions as opposed to conspiratorial conduct, among other arguments.

8. Dr. Officer's estimates of the chargebacks attributable to each Defendant during the Class Period are: \$762,051,815 for Visa, \$544,384,692 for Mastercard, \$118,273,655 for Amex, and \$29,775,524 for Discover, for a total of \$1,454,485,686. Visa's experts have provided alternative chargeback calculations for different scenarios for each of the four defendants through

its expert reports. These scenarios include figures for a three-, six-, twelve-, eighteen-, or twenty-four-month delay of the Fraud Liability Shift; along with three different scenarios: 1) a delay of only domestic debit FLS charges, 2) a delay of domestic credit and debit FLS charges, with no delay of cross-border FLS charges; and 3) a delay of credit and debit charges including a delay of cross-border FLS charges. Visa's experts also provided a figure for a six-month delay of the debit and credit transactions, without cross-border charges (in Visa and Mastercard's summary judgment motion they argued, among other things, that the Court should limit damages to six months and exclude cross-border chargebacks) amounting to \$392,390,199 ("Defendants' MSJ Alternative"). Visa and Mastercard account for \$223,999,732, and \$126,306,627 of this amount, respectively.

9. Class Counsel believe the settlement amount achieved here represents an excellent outcome, considering the risks of the litigation, the potential outcomes, and the vast difference in estimated damages between Plaintiffs and Defendants.

10. Class Counsel have worked with the Claims Administrator, Epiq Class Action and Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq"), and with Plaintiffs' expert Dr. Officer, who has extensively analyzed the chargeback data produced by Defendants in this litigation, to develop a plan for the administration and distribution of the funds obtained in the Settlement. This is a revised version of the Distribution Plan that was submitted in connection with the Earlier Settlements, updated to reflect the inclusion of the V/MC Settlement. A true and correct copy of the plan is attached hereto as Exhibit 3.

11. Class Counsel has taken this matter on contingency without any payment of fees or expenses. In the Discover/Amex Prelim Motion seeking preliminary approval of the Earlier Settlements and their combined \$32.2 million settlement amount, Class Counsel noted that they would apply for an award of attorneys' fees not to exceed 33.3% of the Gross Settlement Fund

attributable to those Earlier Settlements (as defined in the Discover Stip., ¶23 & §XI and Amex Stip., ¶23 & §XI) plus accrued interest, and seek the reimbursement of expenses incurred during the course of this litigation in an amount not to exceed \$2 million. That remains Class Counsel's intent. In connection with the V/MC Settlement, Class Counsel will apply for an award of attorneys' fees not to exceed 27.5% of the Gross Settlement Fund attributable to that settlement (as defined in the V/MC Stip., ¶21 & §XI) plus accrued interest, and seek the reimbursement of the remaining expenses incurred during the course of this litigation, in an amount not to exceed \$3 million (in addition to the expenses sought in connection with the Amex/Discover settlements, for a total up to \$5 million). Class Counsel will also seek the Court's approval of \$50,000 service awards for each of the named Plaintiffs as class representatives, which will replace, rather than supplement, the request for a \$25,000 service award in connection with the Earlier Settlements. These awards will be sought in recognition of Plaintiffs' long involvement in this case, hours of dedication, and service to the interests of the Class. Class Counsel will make appropriately supported submissions in support of these requests, with ample time for Class members to weigh in prior to any settlement hearing.

12. In cooperation with Epiq, Class Counsel have drafted proposed notices for approval providing notice and information about each of the settlements. These notices include a long form notice, a postcard notice, an email notice, a publication notice, and an advertising banner notice. These are revised versions of the notices that were submitted in connection with the Earlier Settlements, updated to reflect the inclusion of the V/MC Settlement. True and correct copies of these notices as attached as Exhibits 4-8.

13. There are no agreements required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(3) in connection with the V/MC Settlement.

14. Attached hereto are true and correct copies of the following:

- Exhibit 1: Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement between Plaintiffs and Visa, Inc. and Visa U.S.A., Inc. and Mastercard International Incorporated, dated September 12, 2025;
- Exhibit 2: Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. Regarding Settlement Notice Plan and Distribution Plan, dated October 7, 2025;
- Exhibit 3: Updated Plan of Administration and Distribution;
- Exhibit 4: Updated Proposed Long Form Notice;
- Exhibit 5: Updated Proposed Postcard Notice;
- Exhibit 6: Updated Email Notice;
- Exhibit 7: Updated Proposed Publication Notice; and
- Exhibit 8: Updated Proposed Banner and Social Media Advertisements.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 10th day of October, 2025, at San Diego, California.

s/ George C. Aguilar
GEORGE C. AGUILAR

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on October 10, 2025, I authorized the electronic filing of the foregoing, including all exhibits, with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all registered parties and attorneys of record.

s/ George C. Aguilar
GEORGE C. AGUILAR
ROBBINS LLP
5060 Shoreham Place, Suite 300
San Diego, CA 92122
Telephone: (619) 525-3990
Facsimile: (619) 525-3991
gaguilar@robbinsllp.com

EXHIBIT 1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

B & R SUPERMARKET, INC., d/b/a
MILAM'S MARKET, a Florida
corporation, et al., Individually and on
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiffs,

V.

VISA, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

X : Case No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM
.:
.: CLASS ACTION
.:
.:
.:
.:
.:
X

STIPULATION AND AGREEMENT OF SETTLEMENT

I. RECITALS

This Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement ("Settlement Agreement") is made and entered into on September 12, 2025 ("Execution Date"), between Plaintiffs B & R Supermarket, Inc. (d/b/a Milam's Market), Grove Liquors LLC, Strouk Group LLC (d/b/a Monsieur Marcel), and Palero Food Corp. and Cagueyes Food Corp. (d/b/a Fine Fare Supermarket) (collectively, "Plaintiffs" or "Class Representatives"), for themselves individually and on behalf of each member of the Class (as defined herein) (collectively, "Class Members") and Visa Inc. and Visa U.S.A. Inc. (together, "Visa") and Mastercard International, Incorporated ("Mastercard"), by and through Plaintiffs' Counsel and Visa's and Mastercard's Counsel (as defined herein). This Settlement Agreement is intended to fully, finally, and forever resolve, discharge, and settle the Released Claims (as defined herein), with respect to the Released Parties (as defined herein), upon and subject to the terms and conditions herein.

WHEREAS, on July 15, 2016, Plaintiffs filed the operative complaint in this Action (as defined herein), the Amended Complaint for Violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act, the Clayton Antitrust Act, California's Cartwright Act, New York's Donnelly Act, Florida's Antitrust and Unfair Trade Practices Act and Unjust Enrichment (the "Complaint");

WHEREAS, on August 28, 2020, the Court (as defined herein) entered an order certifying a class under Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;

WHEREAS, Plaintiffs are prosecuting the Action on their own behalf and on behalf of a certified Rule 23(b)(3) class against Visa and Mastercard and the other Defendants (as defined herein);

WHEREAS, Plaintiffs have alleged, among other things set forth more fully in the Complaint and subsequent filings, that Defendants, including Visa and Mastercard, violated antitrust laws by entering into a conspiracy to: (1) adopt the same policy via nearly identical rules

for shifting billions of dollars in liability for fraudulent charges, or "chargebacks," between banks and merchants ("Fraud Liability Shift," "Liability Shift," or "FLS"); and (2) make the Liability Shift effective on the same day and in the same manner for all four networks, to prevent merchants from steering customers to use cards with more lenient terms or concessions such as reduced interchange or merchant discount fees. Plaintiffs allege Defendants' actions damaged the Class, as defined herein, in violation of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1 and 3, *et seq.* as well as state antitrust, restraint of trade, and unfair competition laws;

WHEREAS, Plaintiffs have contended that they and the Class Members are entitled to actual damages, treble damages, and injunctive relief for loss or damage, and threatened loss or damage, as a result of violations of the laws as alleged in the Complaint, arising from Visa's and Mastercard's (and the other Defendants') alleged conduct;

WHEREAS, Visa and Mastercard have denied and continue to deny each and all of the claims and allegations made by Plaintiffs in the Action and all liability against them arising out of any of the conduct, statements, acts, or omissions that were alleged, or that could have been alleged, in the Action, and Visa and Mastercard have asserted a number of defenses to Plaintiffs' claims;

WHEREAS, Plaintiffs, for themselves individually and on behalf of each Class Member, and Visa and Mastercard agree that neither this Settlement Agreement nor any statement made in negotiation thereof shall be deemed or construed to be an admission or evidence of any violation of any statute or law or of any liability or wrongdoing by Visa and/or Mastercard or of the truth of any of the claims or allegations alleged in the Action or a waiver of any defenses thereto;

WHEREAS, Plaintiffs and Visa and Mastercard have engaged in extensive discovery regarding the facts pertaining to Plaintiffs' claims and Visa's and Mastercard's defenses;

WHEREAS, Plaintiffs' Counsel have concluded, after due investigation and after carefully considering the relevant circumstances, including, without limitation, the claims asserted in the Action, the legal and factual defenses thereto, and the applicable law, that: (1) it is in the best interests of the Class to enter into this Settlement Agreement in order to avoid the uncertainties of litigation and to assure that the benefits reflected herein, including the value of the Settlement Amount (as defined herein) to be paid by Visa and Mastercard under this Settlement Agreement, are obtained for the Class; and (2) the settlement set forth in this Settlement Agreement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and in the best interests of the Class;

WHEREAS, Visa and Mastercard, while continuing to deny that they are liable for any of the claims asserted against them in the Action and maintaining that they have valid defenses to such claims, have nevertheless agreed to enter into this Settlement Agreement to avoid the further risk, expense, inconvenience, and distraction of burdensome and protracted litigation, and thereby to put fully to rest this controversy, to avoid the risks inherent in complex litigation, and to obtain complete dismissal of the Complaint as to Visa and Mastercard and a release of claims as set forth herein; and

WHEREAS, this Settlement Agreement is the product of arm's-length negotiations between Plaintiffs' Counsel and Visa's and Mastercard's Counsel under the guidance and oversight of former U.S. District Judge Layn Phillips as Mediator, and this Settlement Agreement embodies all of the terms and conditions of the settlement agreed upon between Visa and Mastercard and Plaintiffs, both for themselves individually and on behalf of the Class;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants, terms, and releases in this Settlement Agreement, it is agreed, by and among Plaintiffs (for themselves individually and on behalf of the Class and each member thereof who has not timely excluded themselves) and Visa

and Mastercard, by and through Plaintiffs' Counsel and Visa's and Mastercard's Counsel, that, subject to the approval of the Court and any appellate review of that approval, the Action be settled, compromised, and dismissed with prejudice as to Visa and Mastercard and the other Released Parties, without costs, except as stated herein, and releases be extended, as set forth in this Settlement Agreement.

II. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Settlement Agreement, the following capitalized terms have the meanings specified below:

1. "Action" means *B & R Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc., et al.*, No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM (E.D.N.Y.), which is currently pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.
2. "Authorized Claimant" means any Class Member who will be entitled to a distribution from the Net Settlement Fund as provided for in the Plan of Distribution.
3. "Claims Administrator" means Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq"), a third-party retained by Plaintiffs' Counsel to manage and administer the process by which each member of the Class is notified of the Settlement Agreement and paid from the Net Settlement Fund.
4. "Class," as defined in the Court's class certification Order dated August 28, 2020, means all "Merchants who incurred one or more unreimbursed chargeback(s) between October 1, 2015 through and including September 30, 2017, pursuant to the Fraud Liability Shift for the assessment of Mastercard, Visa, Discover and/or Amex payment card chargebacks. Excluded from the Class are members of the judiciary and government entities or agencies." Also excluded from the Class are any putative class members who previously excluded themselves from this Action by filing a request for exclusion with the requirements set forth in the Order Granting

Unopposed Motion for Approval of Proposed Class Notice and Notice Plan dated June 3, 2022, and the Class Notice pursuant thereto previously provided to Class Members.

5. "Class Member" means a Person who is a member of the Class and has not timely and validly excluded himself, herself, or itself in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Order Granting Unopposed Motion for Approval of Proposed Class Notice and Notice Plan dated June 3, 2022.

6. "Class Counsel" means Robbins LLP.

7. "Class Notice" means the proposed form of, method for, and the date of dissemination of notice of the Settlement Agreement to the Class.

8. "Class Representatives" means Plaintiffs B & R Supermarket, Inc. (d/b/a Milam's Market), Grove Liquors LLC, Strouk Group LLC (d/b/a Monsieur Marcel), and Palero Food Corp. and Cagueyes Food Corp. (d/b/a Fine Fare Supermarket).

9. "Complaint" means the Amended Complaint for Violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act, the Clayton Antitrust Act, California's Cartwright Act, New York's Donnelly Act, Florida's Antitrust and Unfair Trade Practices Act and Unjust Enrichment filed in the Action on July 15, 2016.

10. "Court" means the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

11. "Defendants" means Visa, Mastercard, American Express Company ("Amex"), and Discover Financial Services ("Discover"); and any other Person or Persons who are named as defendants in the Action at any time up to and including the date a Preliminary Approval Order is entered.

12. "Effective Date of Settlement" has the meaning given to it in Section VII.

13. "Escrow Account" means the account to be established with the Escrow Agent for the purpose of holding the Gross Settlement Fund pursuant to the terms of this Settlement Agreement.

14. "Escrow Agent" means the bank or trust company that agrees to establish and maintain the Escrow Account upon approval of the Court as set forth in Section XI.

15. "Execution Date" means the date of the execution of this Settlement Agreement by counsel for all Parties thereto.

16. "Fairness Hearing" means the hearing to be held by the Court to determine whether the settlement set forth in this Settlement Agreement shall receive final approval pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

17. "Fee and Expense Application" has the meaning given to it in Section X.

18. "Fee and Expense Award" has the meaning given to it in Section X.

19. "Final Approval Order" has the meaning given to it in Section V.

20. "Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal" has the meaning given to it in Section V.

21. "Gross Settlement Fund" means the Settlement Amount plus any interest that may accrue. The Gross Settlement Fund includes any amounts for notice and administration of the Settlement, any fees, costs, or expenses that may be awarded by the court, including any incentive fees or service awards. In no event shall Visa and Mastercard be required to contribute more than \$199.5 million U.S. dollars (\$199,500,000.00) to the Gross Settlement Fund.

22. "Mastercard" means Mastercard International, Incorporated.

23. "Mastercard's Counsel" means Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP.

24. "Mediator" means former U.S. District Judge Layn R. Phillips.

25. "Net Settlement Fund" has the meaning given to it in Section XI.

26. "Parties" means, collectively, Plaintiffs (on behalf of themselves and the Class), Visa, and Mastercard.

27. "Person" means an individual or entity, and his, her, or its spouses, heirs, predecessors, successors, representatives, or assignees.

28. "Plaintiffs" means B & R Supermarket, Inc. (d/b/a Milam's Market), Grove Liquors LLC, Strouk Group LLC (d/b/a Monsieur Marcel), and Palero Food Corp. and Cagueyes Food Corp. (d/b/a Fine Fare Supermarket).

29. "Plaintiffs' Counsel" means Class Counsel and other counsel representing any of the named Plaintiffs in this Action.

30. "Plan of Distribution" means a plan or formula for allocation of the Net Settlement Fund among, and distributing the Net Settlement Fund to, Authorized Claimants as set forth in the Class Notice, or such other plan of allocation as the Court shall approve.

31. "Preliminary Approval Order" means an order of the Court that preliminarily approves the settlement set forth in this Settlement Agreement and that approves the form of Class Notice and preliminarily approves a proposed Plan of Distribution.

32. "Released Claims" means, in consideration of payment of the Settlement Amount into the Escrow Account as specified in Section XI of this Settlement Agreement, and for other valuable consideration, any and all manner of known and unknown claims, causes of action, cross-claims, counterclaims, charges, liabilities, demands, judgments, suits, obligations, debts, setoffs, rights of recovery, or liabilities for any obligations of any kind whatsoever (however denominated), arising out of the factual predicates of the Action, whether class or individual, in law or equity or arising under constitution, statute, regulation, ordinance, contract, or otherwise in nature, including without limitation any and all actual or potential actions, losses, judgments, fees,

fines, debts, liabilities (including joint and several), liens, causes of action, demands, rights, damages, penalties, punitive damages, costs, expenses (including attorneys' fees and legal expenses), indemnification claims, contribution claims, obligations, compensation, and claims for damages or for declaratory, equitable or injunctive relief of any nature (including but not limited to antitrust, RICO, contract, tort, conspiracy, unfair competition or unfair trade practice claims), whenever incurred, and liabilities of any nature whatsoever (including joint and several) that have or could have been alleged in the Action by the Releasing Parties against the Released Parties to the fullest extent permitted by law, from the beginning of time and continuing into the future without end. It is expressly agreed for purposes of clarity that any claims arising out of the factual predicates of the Action, including with respect to the rules, fees, and/or conduct at issue, are claims that have or could have been alleged in the Action by the Releasing Parties against the Released Parties.

33. "Released Party" or "Released Parties" means Visa Inc., Visa U.S.A. Inc. and Mastercard International Incorporated, and their past, present, and future, direct and indirect parents (including holding companies), subsidiaries, affiliates, associates, divisions, predecessors, successors, assigns, and members (including, without limitation, all past and current issuers and acquirers of Visa- or Mastercard-branded payment cards), and each of their respective officers, directors, employees, trustees, agents, attorneys, legal or other representatives, trustees, heirs, executors, administrators, advisors, members, and assigns. "Released Party" or "Released Parties" does not include any other Defendant or alleged co-conspirator, either explicitly or as a third-party beneficiary.

34. "Releasing Parties" means, individually and collectively, Plaintiffs and any Class Member, on behalf of themselves and any of their respective past, present or future officers,

directors, stockholders, agents, employees, legal or other representatives, partners, associates, trustees, parents, subsidiaries, divisions, affiliates, heirs, executors, administrators, purchasers, predecessors, successors, and assigns, whether or not they object to the settlement set forth in this Settlement Agreement, and whether or not they make a claim for payment from the Net Settlement Fund.

35. "Settlement Agreement" means this Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement.

36. "Settlement Amount" means the sum of \$199.5 million U.S. dollars (\$199,500,000.00) payable in lawful tender of the United States.

37. "Taxes" means all (i) taxes, duties, and similar charges imposed by a government authority (including any estimated taxes, interest, penalties, or additions to tax) arising in any jurisdiction with respect to the income earned by the Gross Settlement Fund, including any taxes or tax detriments that may be imposed upon the Released Parties with respect to any income earned by the Gross Settlement Fund for any period during which the Gross Settlement Fund does not qualify as a "qualified settlement fund" within the meaning of Treasury Regulations §1.468B-1 (or any equivalent state or local tax law) and (ii) other taxes or tax expenses imposed on or in connection with the Gross Settlement Fund.

38. "Visa" means Visa Inc. and Visa U.S.A. Inc.

39. "Visa's Counsel" means Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP.

III. GOOD FAITH EFFORTS TO EFFECTUATE THIS SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

40. The Parties agree to cooperate with one another in good faith to effectuate and implement the terms and conditions of this Settlement Agreement and to exercise their reasonable best efforts to accomplish the terms of this Settlement Agreement.

IV. PRELIMINARY APPROVAL ORDER, NOTICE, AND FAIRNESS HEARING

41. As soon as reasonably possible and in no event later than thirty (30) calendar days after the Execution Date, Plaintiffs' Counsel shall submit to the Court a motion requesting entry of a Preliminary Approval Order. That motion shall, *inter alia*:

- (a) seek preliminary confirmation that the Class already certified pursuant to Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on August 28, 2020 will serve as the Class for purposes of the settlement;
- (b) request preliminary approval of the settlement set forth in this Settlement Agreement as fair, reasonable, and adequate within the meaning of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;
- (c) request authorization to disseminate Class Notice via: (1) a proposed form of, method for, and date of dissemination of Class Notice; and (2) a proposed Preliminary Approval Order. Class Notice shall be as provided in the motion and as approved by the Court, with all expenses paid from the Gross Settlement Fund, subject to the provisions of Section XI of this Settlement Agreement. The motion shall recite and ask the Court to find that the method of Class Notice to all Class Members who can be identified upon reasonable effort constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to the Class, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and complies fully with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process. The Claims Administrator will also establish and maintain a dedicated settlement website, from which Class Members can view and download relevant documents;
- (d) seek appointment of the Claims Administrator;
- (e) seek appointment of an Escrow Agent;
- (f) request that the Court, pending final determination of whether the Settlement Agreement should be approved, stay all proceedings in the Action against Visa and

Mastercard until the Court renders a final decision on approval of the settlement set forth in this Settlement Agreement, except those proceedings provided for or required by this Settlement Agreement;

(g) request that the Court, pending final determination of whether the Settlement Agreement should be approved, temporarily enjoin each Class Representative and each Class Member, either directly, representatively, or in any other capacity, from prosecuting in any forum any Released Claim against any of the Released Parties;

(h) request a Court hearing at which the Court will consider the final approval of this Settlement Agreement; and

(i) attach a proposed form of order, the proposed text of which Plaintiffs' Counsel shall provide to Visa and Mastercard at least five (5) business days prior to the submission to the Court of the motion requesting entry of a Preliminary Approval Order. Plaintiffs' Counsel will consider in good faith any suggestions from Visa and Mastercard regarding the proposed form of order. The form of order will include such provisions as are typical in such orders, including: (1) setting a date for the Fairness Hearing; (2) a provision indicating that, if final approval of the settlement is not obtained, the settlement is null and void, and the Parties will revert to their positions *ex ante* (as of the Execution Date) without prejudice to their rights, claims, or defenses; (3) stating the substantial litigation risks that the Class faced in the Action; (4) requiring that all Class Members be bound by all final determinations in the Action concerning the settlement, whether favorable or unfavorable to the members of the Class; and (5) stating that Visa and Mastercard have denied and continue to deny each and all of the claims made by Plaintiffs in the Action and have denied and continue to deny liability against Visa and Mastercard arising out of

any of the conduct, statements, acts, or omissions alleged, or that could have been alleged, in the Action, and Visa and Mastercard have asserted a number of defenses to Plaintiffs' claims.

42. Class Members who were in existence as of June 3, 2022, and did not exclude themselves from the Class pursuant to the Court's Order Granting Unopposed Motion for Approval of Proposed Class Notice and Notice Plan dated June 3, 2022, will not be provided another opportunity to opt-out. This provision shall not be amended in whole or in part without the consent of both Plaintiffs and Visa and Mastercard.

43. Visa and Mastercard shall be responsible for providing all notices required by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1715.

44. The Parties to this Settlement Agreement contemplate and agree that, prior to final approval of the settlement, Plaintiffs will request a Fairness Hearing at which the Court will consider the final approval of this Settlement Agreement.

V. FINAL JUDGMENT AND ORDER OF DISMISSAL AGAINST VISA AND MASTERCARD

45. If the Court preliminarily approves the Settlement Agreement, Plaintiffs shall seek entry of a Final Approval Order and a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal as to Visa and Mastercard, the proposed text of which Plaintiffs and Visa and Mastercard shall agree upon. The Final Approval Order and Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal submitted for Court approval will include, at a minimum, terms:

- (a) that the Class already certified pursuant to Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will be the Class for purposes of the settlement;
- (b) as to the Action, approving fully and finally this settlement and its terms as being a fair, reasonable, and adequate settlement as to the Class Members within the meaning of

Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and directing its consummation according to its terms and conditions;

(c) finding that the Class Notice given to Class Members constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and complies in all respects with the valid, due, and sufficient notice requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, and meets the requirements of due process;

(d) as to Released Parties, directing that the Action be dismissed with prejudice and, except as provided for in this Settlement Agreement, with each Party bearing their own costs;

(e) discharging and releasing the Released Parties from the Released Claims, regardless of whether any such Releasing Party executes and delivers a proof of claim;

(f) permanently barring and enjoining Plaintiffs or any Class Member from (i) instituting or prosecuting any other action against any of the Released Parties as to any of the Released Claims, or (ii) assisting any third party in commencing or maintaining any suit against any Released Party related in any way to any of the Released Claims;

(g) reserving exclusive jurisdiction over the settlement and this Settlement Agreement, including all future proceedings concerning the administration, interpretation, consummation, and enforcement of this settlement and this Settlement Agreement, to the Court; and

(h) determining under Rule 54(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure that there is no just reason for delay and directing that the judgment of dismissal as to the Released Parties shall be final and entered forthwith.

46. The Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal shall become final when (i) the Court has entered a final order approving this Settlement Agreement under Federal Rule of Civil

Procedure 23(e) and a final judgment dismissing the Action with prejudice as to the Released Parties against all Class Members and without costs other than those provided for in this Settlement Agreement, and (ii) the time for appeal from the Court's approval of this Settlement Agreement and entry of a final judgment as to the Released Parties described in (i) hereof has expired or, if appealed, approval of this Settlement Agreement and the final judgment as to the Released Parties have been affirmed in their entirety by the Court of last resort to which such appeal has been taken and such affirmance has become no longer subject to further appeal or review. It is agreed that the provisions of Rule 60 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure shall not be taken into account in determining the above-stated times.

47. As of the Execution Date, Plaintiffs, Class Members, Visa, and Mastercard shall be bound by the Settlement Agreement's terms and this Settlement Agreement shall not be rescinded except in accordance with the terms of this Settlement Agreement.

VI. NO ADMISSION OF WRONGDOING OR LIABILITY BY VISA OR MASTERCARD

48. Nothing in this Agreement will constitute or be construed as an admission of liability or wrongdoing by Visa or Mastercard. Neither this Settlement Agreement (regardless of whether it becomes final), nor the Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal, nor any and all negotiations, documents, or discussions associated with them, nor any proceedings undertaken in accordance with the terms set forth herein, shall be deemed or construed to be (i) an admission or concession by Visa or Mastercard (or evidence thereof) in any action or proceeding of any kind whatsoever, civil, criminal, or otherwise, before any court, arbitrator, administrative agency, regulatory body, or any other body or authority present or future, (ii) evidence of any violation of any statute or law or of any liability or wrongdoing whatsoever by Visa or Mastercard, or (iii) evidence of the truth or validity of any of the claims or allegations contained in any complaint

or any other pleading that Plaintiffs or Class Members have or could have asserted against Visa or Mastercard, including without limitation that Visa and Mastercard have engaged in any conduct or practice that violates any antitrust statute, or other law, regulation, or obligation. Visa and Mastercard expressly deny any wrongdoing or liability whatsoever for any and all such claims and allegations. Visa and Mastercard do not admit that a class was or could be certified for any purpose other than this Settlement Agreement.

VII. EFFECTIVE DATE OF SETTLEMENT

49. The "Effective Date of Settlement" shall be the latest date when all of the following events shall have occurred and shall be conditioned on the occurrence of all of the following events:

- (a) the Settlement Amount has been contributed to the Escrow Account pursuant to this Settlement Agreement;
- (b) entry of the Preliminary Approval Order;
- (c) final approval by the Court of the settlement set forth in this Settlement Agreement, following Class Notice and the Fairness Hearing;
- (d) no Party has exercised his, her, or its rights to terminate this Settlement Agreement pursuant to Section XIV, and all periods for any Party to exercise such rights have expired; and
- (e) entry by the Court of a Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal, and the Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal becomes final pursuant to Section V, Paragraph 46.

50. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, any proceeding or order, or motion for reconsideration, appeal, petition for a writ of certiorari or its equivalent, pertaining solely to the Plan of Distribution or Fee and Expense Application, or both, shall not in any way delay or preclude the Effective Date of Settlement.

VIII. SCOPE AND EFFECT OF SETTLEMENT

51. The obligations incurred pursuant to this Settlement Agreement shall be in full and final disposition of: (i) the Action against Visa and Mastercard; and (ii) any and all Released Claims as against all Released Parties.

52. Upon the Effective Date of Settlement, each of the Releasing Parties: (i) shall be deemed to have, and by operation of the Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal, shall have fully, finally, and forever waived, released, relinquished, and discharged all Released Claims against the Released Parties; (ii) shall forever be enjoined from prosecuting in any forum any Released Claim against any of the Released Parties; and (iii) agrees and covenants not to sue, either directly, representatively, or in any other capacity, any of the Released Parties on the basis of any Released Claims or to assist any third party in commencing or maintaining any suit, action, proceeding or claim in any court, tribunal, administrative agency, regulatory body, arbitrator or other body in any jurisdiction against any of the Released Parties related in any way to any Released Claims.

53. The Parties intend that the Release in this agreement be interpreted and enforced broadly and to the fullest extent permitted by law. Each Releasing Party may hereafter discover facts other than or different from those which he, she, or it knows or believes to be true with regard to the Released Claims. Nevertheless, each Releasing Party hereby expressly waives and fully, finally, and forever settles and releases, upon this Settlement Agreement becoming final, any known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, contingent or non-contingent Released Claims, whether or not concealed or hidden, without regard to the subsequent discovery or existence of such different or additional facts.

54. The Released Claims effected by Paragraph 52 are intended to apply according to their terms, regardless of Section 1542 of the California Civil Code ("Section 1542") or any equivalent, similar, or comparable present or future law or principle of law of any jurisdiction.

The Releasing Parties acknowledge that they have been advised by their attorneys of the contents and effect of Section 1542 and hereby expressly waive and release with respect to the Released Claims any and all provisions, rights, and benefits conferred by (i) Section 1542, which provides as follows:

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

(ii) any equivalent, similar, or comparable past, present, or future law or principle of law in any jurisdiction; or (iii) any law or principle of law in any jurisdiction that would limit or restrict the effect or scope of the provisions of the release set forth above. The foregoing release of unknown, unanticipated, unsuspected, unforeseen, and unaccrued losses or claims is contractual, and not a mere recital.

55. The releases provided in this Settlement Agreement shall become effective immediately upon occurrence of the Effective Date of Settlement without the need for any further action, notice, condition, or event.

56. The Parties shall seek entry by the Court of an order, in the Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal or otherwise, to the extent not prohibited by law, barring claims by any Person against the Released Parties for contribution or indemnification (however denominated) for all or a portion of any amounts paid or awarded in the Action by way of settlement, judgment, or otherwise.

57. In the event that this Settlement Agreement is terminated pursuant to Section XIV, or any condition for the final approval of this Settlement Agreement is not satisfied, the release and covenant not to sue provisions of this Section shall be null and void and unenforceable.

IX. COOPERATION

58. As a material term of the Settlement Agreement, Visa and Mastercard agree to cooperate with Class Counsel in good faith with respect to the administration of the settlement, including responding to reasonable data requests as may be necessary for the administration of the settlement.

59. At present, Class Counsel believe they do not require from Visa or Mastercard any additional contact information or other data related to Class Members in order to provide the best practicable notice under the circumstances to potential Class Members. To the extent Class Counsel identify, in the future, gaps in the information or data needed to carry out the Notice Plan or to pay claims in accordance with the Plan of Distribution, Class Counsel shall identify such additional information or data for Visa and Mastercard, and Visa and Mastercard agree to provide reasonable cooperation in providing (or assisting Class Counsel in otherwise obtaining) any such necessary information or data to the Claims Administrator, as appropriate, with all Parties agreeing that Visa and Mastercard shall have reasonable and sufficient time to do so. Any data or information provided pursuant to this Paragraph 59 shall be kept Confidential. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to cause Visa or Mastercard to assume the role or responsibilities of the Claims Administrator. Similarly, nothing in this paragraph is intended to waive any party's rights to seek to impose or oppose any additional obligations with respect to notice, claims, or distribution of the Settlement Amount.

X. FEE AND EXPENSE APPLICATION

60. Plaintiffs' Counsel may submit an application or applications to the Court (the "Fee and Expense Application") for distribution to them solely from the Gross Settlement Fund of (1) an award of attorneys' fees; plus (2) reimbursement of reasonable expenses paid by Plaintiffs' Counsel in connection with prosecuting the Action; plus (3) any interest earned in the escrow account on

such attorneys' fees and expenses (until paid) at the same rate and for the same periods as earned by the Gross Settlement Fund, as appropriate, and as may be awarded by the Court (the "Fee and Expense Award").

61. The Fee and Expense Award, as approved by the Court, shall be paid solely from the Gross Settlement Fund to an account designated by Plaintiffs' Counsel within five (5) business days after entry of a final, non-appealable order. Plaintiffs' Counsel shall not seek payment of same from any source other than the Gross Settlement Fund. Plaintiffs and Class Members shall not seek payment of any attorneys' fees or costs from Visa and Mastercard in this Action.

62. Plaintiffs' Counsel shall allocate the Fee and Expense Award among themselves in good faith.

63. In the event that the order approving the Fee and Expense Award is reversed or modified, then Plaintiffs' Counsel shall, within ten (10) business days from receiving notice from Visa's and Mastercard's Counsel or from a court of appropriate jurisdiction, refund to the Gross Settlement Fund the Fee and Expense Award or any portion thereof previously paid to them plus interest thereon at the same rate as earned by the account into which the balance of the Gross Settlement Fund is deposited.

64. The procedure for, and the allowance or disallowance by the Court of, the application by Plaintiffs' Counsel for attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses to be paid out of the Gross Settlement Fund are not part of this Settlement Agreement, and are to be considered by the Court separately from the Court's consideration of the fairness, reasonableness, and adequacy of the settlement, and any order or proceeding relating to the Fee and Expense Application, the pendency of any such application, or any appeal from any such order shall not operate to terminate or cancel

this Settlement Agreement, provide a basis to terminate or cancel this Settlement Agreement, or affect or delay the finality of the judgment approving the settlement.

65. Plaintiffs' Counsel may request service awards for each of the Plaintiffs, to be drawn exclusively from the Gross Settlement Fund, as provided for in Paragraph 70(b).

XI. THE GROSS SETTLEMENT FUND

66. The Gross Settlement Fund shall be established within an Escrow Account and administered by the Escrow Agent, designated by Class Counsel, subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the Court. No monies shall be paid from the Gross Settlement Fund without the specific authorization of Plaintiffs' Counsel, based on prior approval by the Court. Plaintiffs' Counsel will form an appropriate escrow agreement in conformance with this Settlement Agreement.

67. Within twenty-five (25) business days following the Court's entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, provided that within seven (7) days following entry of such Preliminary Approval Order, Plaintiffs' Counsel shall provide Visa and Mastercard with such information as they may require to effect the payment, and subject to the provisions hereof, and in full, complete and final settlement of the Action as provided herein, Visa and Mastercard shall cause the payment of \$199.5 million U.S. dollars (\$199,500,000.00) to be wired to the Escrow Agent as follows: (i) Visa shall cause the payment of 60% of the Settlement Amount (*i.e.*, \$119,700,000.00) to be transferred to the Escrow Agent, and (ii) Mastercard shall cause the payment of 40% of the Settlement Amount (*i.e.*, \$79,800,000.00) to be transferred to the Escrow Agent, in accordance with Visa's and Mastercard's agreement among themselves regarding their respective shares. These funds, together with any interest earned thereon, shall constitute the Gross Settlement Fund. In the event that Plaintiffs' Counsel does not provide Visa and Mastercard with the information required to complete the wire transfer within the prescribed time, Visa's and

Mastercard's payment obligations under this paragraph shall be deferred by an amount of time equivalent to Plaintiffs' Counsel's delay in providing such information.

68. The Gross Settlement Fund shall be invested exclusively in accounts backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government or fully insured by the United States Government or an agency thereof, including a United States Treasury Fund or a bank account that is either: (i) fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; or (ii) secured by instruments backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government. The proceeds of these accounts shall be reinvested in similar instruments at their then-current market rates as they mature. Visa and Mastercard shall have no responsibility or liability for any losses incurred by the Gross Settlement Fund.

69. All funds held by the Escrow Agent shall be deemed and considered to be *in custodia legis* of the Court, and shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, until such time as such funds shall be distributed pursuant to this Settlement Agreement and the Plan of Distribution approved by the Court.

70. The Gross Settlement Fund shall be applied as follows:

- (a) to pay the Fee and Expense Award, if and to the extent allowed by the Court;
- (b) to pay service awards for each of the Plaintiffs, if and to the extent allowed by the Court;
- (c) to use, if approved by the Court, up to \$1,500,000.00 U.S. dollars of the Settlement Amount for payment of any Court-approved costs and expenses in connection with providing Class Notice and the administration of the settlement, including, without limitation, identifying potential members of the Class; soliciting, reviewing, and evaluating proofs of claim or release forms, or both; and administering the settlement and disbursing the Gross Settlement

Fund. For the avoidance of doubt, notice and administration costs shall not include Plaintiffs' Counsel's work in securing settlement approval, including appeals from the grant of a Final Approval Motion. If necessary, Plaintiffs shall be permitted to apply directly to the Court for approval of additional amounts to be used for notice and administration expenses, which shall be funded out of the Gross Settlement Fund. In no event shall Visa and Mastercard have any obligation to increase the Settlement Amount or the Gross Settlement Fund for any purpose, including notice and administration costs. In the event the Settlement Agreement is not approved by the Court or otherwise terminated, all amounts actually incurred up to \$1,500,000.00 U.S. dollars for notice and administration are not recoverable and will not be returned or refunded to Visa and Mastercard;

(d) to pay the Taxes and tax expenses described in Section XIII herein;
(e) to pay any other Court-approved fees and expenses; and
(f) to distribute the balance of the Gross Settlement Fund (the "Net Settlement Fund") to Class Members as allowed by the Court.

71. It is understood and agreed that no consideration or amount or sum paid, credited, offered, or expended by Visa and Mastercard in performance of this Settlement Agreement constitutes a penalty, fine, punitive damages, or other form of assessment for any alleged claim or offense. Each Class Member is enforcing its rights as a private party and is not directly, indirectly, or derivatively enforcing any rules or exercising any regulatory powers as part of a governmental function on behalf of itself or any government or governmental entity.

72. This Settlement Agreement does not include any provisions for injunctive relief.

XII. ADMINISTRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT

73. Pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, Plaintiffs' Counsel shall seek to have the Claims Administrator approved by the Court, for purposes of administering the settlement claims process, as set forth herein.

74. The Claims Administrator shall effectuate the notice plan approved by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order, shall administer and calculate the claims, and shall oversee distribution of the Net Settlement Fund in accordance with the Plan of Distribution.

75. The Claims Administrator also shall assist in the development of the Plan of Distribution and the resolution of any disputes that may be raised by Class Members regarding the amount that they are owed under the Plan of Distribution.

76. The Claims Administrator shall process this settlement based upon the orders of the Court and this Settlement Agreement, and, after entry of relevant order(s) of the Court, distribute the Net Settlement Fund in accordance with such order(s) and this Settlement Agreement.

77. Except for its obligation to fund the settlement or cause it to be funded as detailed in this Settlement Agreement, the Released Parties shall have no liability, obligation, or responsibility for the administration of the settlement or disbursement of the Net Settlement Fund.

78. The Net Settlement Fund shall be distributed by the Claims Administrator only after the Effective Date of Settlement.

79. Plaintiffs and Class Members shall look solely to the Gross Settlement Fund as full, final and complete satisfaction of all Released Claims. Except as set forth in Section XI, Paragraph 67, Released Parties shall have no obligation under this Settlement Agreement or the settlement to pay or cause to be paid any amount of money, and Released Parties shall have no obligation to pay or reimburse any fees, expenses, costs, liability, losses, Taxes, or damages whatsoever alleged or incurred by Plaintiffs, by any Class Member, or by any Releasing Parties,

including, but not limited to, by their attorneys, experts, advisors, agents, or representatives, with respect to the Action and Released Claims. Plaintiffs and Class Members acknowledge that as of the Effective Date of Settlement, the releases given herein shall become effective immediately by operation of the Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal and shall be permanent, absolute, and unconditional.

80. Any funds that remain in the Net Settlement Fund after distribution of the Net Settlement Fund in accordance with the Plan of Distribution shall not revert to Visa and Mastercard. Plaintiffs shall apply directly to the Court to authorize the *cy pres* distribution of those remaining funds.

XIII. TAXES

81. The Parties agree that the Gross Settlement Fund is intended to be a "qualified settlement fund" within the meaning of Treasury Regulations §1.468B-1, and agree not to take any position for tax purposes inconsistent therewith. The Parties agree that the Gross Settlement Fund shall be treated as a qualified settlement fund from the earliest date possible and the Parties agree to any "relation-back election" (within the meaning of Treasury Regulations §1.468B-1) required to treat the Gross Settlement Fund as a qualified settlement fund from the earliest date possible. The Claims Administrator shall be designated as the "administrator" (within the meaning of Treasury Regulation §1.468B-2(k)(3)) of the Gross Settlement Fund.

82. The Claims Administrator shall timely make, or cause to be made, such elections as necessary or advisable to carry out the provisions of this paragraph, including the relation-back election. Such relation-back election shall be made in compliance with the procedures and requirements contained in the relevant Treasury Regulations. The Gross Settlement Fund, less any amounts incurred for notice and administration as defined in Paragraph 70(c), and/or Taxes, including any accrued interest thereon, shall be returned to Visa and Mastercard, as provided in

Section XIV, if the settlement does not become effective for any reason, including by reason of a termination of this Settlement Agreement pursuant to Section XIV.

83. The Claims Administrator shall timely and properly file, or cause to be filed, all income, informational, and other tax returns necessary or advisable with respect to the Gross Settlement Fund (including, without limitation, the returns described in Treasury Regulations §1.468B-2(k) and §1.468B-2(l)(2)). The Claims Administrator shall timely provide a copy of the election statement contemplated in Treasury Regulation § 1.468B-1(j)(2) to Visa and Mastercard, and a copy of all filed original and amended tax return(s) (including extensions) of the Gross Settlement Fund for the taxable year(s) during which the Gross Settlement Fund is in existence.

84. All Taxes shall timely be paid out of the Gross Settlement Fund by the Claims Administrator without prior order from the Court. The Claims Administrator shall also be obligated to, and shall be responsible for, withholding from distribution to Class Members any funds necessary to pay such amounts, including the establishment of adequate reserves for any Taxes. The Parties agree to cooperate with the Claims Administrator, Escrow Agent, each other, and their tax attorneys and accountants to the extent reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this Section XIII. In addition, the Parties agree to provide each other with prompt notice of any challenges to the tax treatment of the Gross Settlement Fund as a qualified settlement fund for tax purposes, and agree to cooperate with each other to sustain the tax treatment of the Gross Settlement Fund as a qualified settlement fund and as contemplated by this agreement.

85. Neither the Parties nor their counsel shall have any responsibility for or liability whatsoever with respect to: (i) any act, omission, or determination of the Escrow Agent, Claims Administrator, or any of their respective designees or agents, in connection with the administration of the Gross Settlement Fund or otherwise; (ii) the Plan of Distribution; (iii) the determination,

administration, calculation, or payment of any claims asserted against the Gross Settlement Fund; (iv) any losses suffered by, or fluctuations in the value of, the Gross Settlement Fund; or (v) the payment or withholding of any Taxes, expenses, and/or costs incurred in connection with the taxation of the Gross Settlement Fund or the filing of any returns. The Claims Administrator shall indemnify and hold harmless the Parties, using monies from the Gross Settlement Fund, from and against any claims, liabilities, or losses relating to the matters addressed in the preceding sentence (including, without limitation, taxes payable by reason of any such indemnification payments).

86. The Class Members solely shall be responsible for paying any and all federal, state, and local income taxes due on any distribution made to them pursuant to the settlement provided herein.

XIV. TERMINATION OF SETTLEMENT

87. Plaintiffs, through Plaintiffs' Counsel, and Visa and Mastercard, through Visa's and Mastercard's Counsel, shall, in each of their separate discretions, have the right to terminate the settlement set forth in this Settlement Agreement by providing written notice of their election to do so to all other Parties hereto within thirty (30) days of the date on which any of the following occurs: (1) if the Court provides for an additional opportunity for Class Members to opt out of the Settlement; (2) if the Court, in a final order, declines to enter the Preliminary Approval Order, the Final Approval Order, or the Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal (denying it in its entirety or in any material respect); or (3) if the Court enters the Final Approval Order and the Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal and appellate review is sought and, on such review, the Final Approval Order or the Final Judgment and Order of Dismissal is finally vacated, modified, or reversed; provided, however, that the Parties agree to act in good faith to secure final approval of this settlement, and to attempt to address in good faith concerns regarding the settlement identified by the Court or any court of appeal. Notwithstanding this paragraph, the Court's determination as to

the Fee and Expense Application or any plan of distribution, or both, or any determination on appeal from any such orders, shall not provide grounds for termination of this Settlement Agreement or settlement.

88. Except as otherwise provided herein, in the event the Settlement Agreement is terminated in accordance herewith, is vacated, or is not approved, or in the event the Effective Date of Settlement fails to occur for any reason, then the Parties to this Settlement Agreement shall be deemed to have reverted to their respective status in the Action as of the Execution Date, and, except as otherwise expressly provided herein, the Parties shall proceed in all respects as if this Settlement Agreement and any related orders had not been entered, and any portion of the Gross Settlement Fund previously paid by or on behalf of Visa and Mastercard, together with any interest earned thereon (and, if applicable, re-payment of any Fee and Expense Award referred to in Section X above), less Taxes due, if any, with respect to such income, and less costs of administration and notice actually incurred and paid or payable in accordance with Paragraph 70(c), shall be returned to Visa and Mastercard within ten (10) business days from the date of the event causing such termination. At the request of Visa's and Mastercard's Counsel, the Escrow Agent shall apply for any tax refund owed on the Gross Settlement Fund and pay the proceeds to Visa and Mastercard. The Parties expressly reserve all of their rights if this Agreement is rescinded or does not otherwise become final.

XV. MISCELLANEOUS

89. The Parties to this Settlement Agreement intend the settlement to be a final and complete resolution of all disputes asserted or that could be asserted by Plaintiffs or any Class Member against the Released Parties with respect to the Action and the Released Claims. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Visa and Mastercard agree not to assert in any judicial proceeding that any Party violated Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Parties agree that the

amount paid and the other terms of the settlement were negotiated at arm's-length in good faith by the Parties, and reflect a settlement that was reached voluntarily after consultation with experienced legal counsel and the Mediator.

90. The terms and provisions of the Stipulated Protective Order, filed on June 15, 2016, and approved on July 1, 2016, shall survive and continue in effect through and after any final adjudication of the Action.

91. Nothing in this Settlement Agreement is intended to waive any right to assert that any information or material is protected from discovery by reason of any individual or common interest privilege, attorney-client privilege, work product protection, or other privilege, protection, or immunity, or is intended to waive any right to contest any such claim of privilege, protection, or immunity.

92. The headings herein are used for the purpose of convenience only and are not meant to have legal effect.

93. The administration and consummation of the settlement as embodied in this Settlement Agreement shall be under the authority of the Court, and the Court shall retain jurisdiction for the purpose of entering orders relating to the Fee and Expense Application and the Plan of Distribution, and enforcing the terms of this Settlement Agreement.

94. For the purpose of construing or interpreting this Settlement Agreement, Plaintiffs and Visa and Mastercard agree that it is to be deemed to have been drafted equally by all Parties hereto and shall not be construed strictly for or against any Party.

95. This Settlement Agreement shall constitute the entire agreement between Plaintiffs and Visa and Mastercard pertaining to the settlement of the Action against Visa and Mastercard and supersedes any and all prior and contemporaneous undertakings of Plaintiffs and Visa and

Mastercard in connection therewith. All terms of this Settlement Agreement are contractual and not mere recitals. The terms of this Settlement Agreement are and shall be binding upon each of the Parties hereto, their heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, agents, attorneys, partners, successors, predecessors-in-interest, and assigns, and upon all other Persons claiming any interest in the subject matter hereto through any of the Parties hereto including any Class Members.

96. The terms of this Settlement Agreement are not severable, but are interdependent and have been agreed to only as a whole by Plaintiffs (for themselves individually and on behalf of each Class Member in the Action), Visa, and Mastercard.

97. This Settlement Agreement may be modified or amended only by a writing executed by Plaintiffs, through Plaintiffs' Counsel, and Visa and Mastercard, through Visa's and Mastercard's Counsel, subject (if after preliminary or final approval by the Court) to approval by the Court. Amendments and modifications may be made without notice to the Class unless notice is required by law or by the Court.

98. All terms of this Settlement Agreement shall be governed by and interpreted according to the substantive laws of New York without regard to its choice-of-law principles.

99. Visa, Mastercard, Plaintiffs, their respective counsel, and the Class Members hereby irrevocably submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, for any suit, action, proceeding or dispute arising out of or relating to this Settlement Agreement or the applicability of this Settlement Agreement, including, without limitation, any suit, action, proceeding, or dispute relating to the release provisions herein.

100. The Parties acknowledge that this Settlement Agreement makes no determination as to which Class Members are entitled to distribution from the Net Settlement Fund, or as to the formula for determining the amounts to be distributed.

101. Any proposed plan of distribution is not a necessary term of this Settlement Agreement, and it is not a condition of this Settlement Agreement that any particular plan of distribution be approved. The Plan of Distribution is a matter separate and apart from the settlement between the Parties and any decision by the Court concerning a particular plan of distribution shall not affect the validity or finality of the proposed settlement, including the scope of the release.

102. Any and all notices, requests, consents, directives, or communications by any Party intended for any other Party related to this Agreement shall be in writing and shall, unless expressly provided otherwise herein, be given by United States mail and electronic mail, to:

FOR PLAINTIFFS:

George C. Aguilar
Michael J. Nicoud
Jacob Ogbozo
ROBBINS LLP
5060 Shoreham Place, Suite 300
San Diego, CA 92122
Tel.: (619) 525-3990
gaguilar@robbinsllp.com
mnicoud@robbinsllp.com
jogbozo@robbinsllp.com

FOR VISA:

Robert J. Vizas
ARNOLD & PORTER KAYE SCHOLER LLP
Three Embarcadero Center, 10th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111
Tel.: (415) 471-3100
robert.vizas@arnoldporter.com

Matthew A. Eisenstein
Rosemary Szanyi
Michael A. Rubin
Karen C. Otto
ARNOLD & PORTER KAYE SCHOLER LLP

601 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20001-3743
Tel.: (202) 942-5000
matthew.eisenstein@arnoldporter.com
rosemary.szanyi@arnoldporter.com
michael.rubin@arnoldporter.com
karen.otto@arnoldporter.com

FOR MASTERCARD:

Kenneth A. Gallo
PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON LLP
2001 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Tel.: (202) 223-7300
kgallo@paulweiss.com

Brette Tannenbaum
PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON LLP
1285 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10019
Tel.: (212) 373-3000
btannenbaum@paulweiss.com

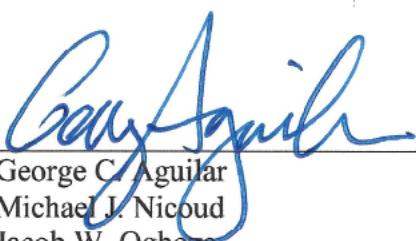
103. This Settlement Agreement may be executed in counterparts by Plaintiffs and Visa and Mastercard, and a facsimile or PDF signature shall be deemed an original signature for purposes of executing this Settlement Agreement.

104. Plaintiffs and Visa and Mastercard acknowledge that they have been represented by counsel and have made their own investigations of the matters covered by this Settlement Agreement to the extent they have deemed it necessary to do so. Therefore, Plaintiffs, Visa, Mastercard, and their respective counsel agree that they will not seek to set aside any part of this Settlement Agreement on the grounds of mistake. Moreover, Plaintiffs, Visa, and Mastercard, and their respective counsel understand, agree, and expressly assume the risk that any fact may turn out hereinafter to be other than, different from, or contrary to the facts now known to them or believed by them to be true, and further agree that this Settlement Agreement shall be effective in

all respects notwithstanding and shall not be subject to termination, modification, or rescission by reason of any such difference in facts.

105. Each of the undersigned attorneys represents that he/she is fully authorized to enter into the terms and conditions of, and to execute, this Settlement Agreement, subject to Court approval; and the undersigned Plaintiffs' Counsel represent that they are authorized to execute this Settlement Agreement on behalf of Plaintiffs. Each of the undersigned attorneys shall use his/her best efforts to effectuate this Settlement Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto, through their fully authorized representatives, have agreed to this Settlement Agreement, dated September 12, 2025.



George C. Aguilar
Michael J. Nicoud
Jacob W. Ogbozo
ROBBINS LLP
5060 Shoreham Place, Suite 300
San Diego, CA 92122
Telephone: (619) 525-3990
Facsimile: (619) 525-3991
gaguilar@robbinsllp.com
mnicoud@robbinsllp.com
jogbozo@robbinsllp.com

John W. Devine
DEVINE GOODMAN & RASCO, LLP
2800 Ponce De Leon Boulevard, Suite 1400
Coral Gables, FL 33134
Telephone: (305) 374-8200
Facsimile: (305) 374-8208
jdevine@devinegoodman.com

Thomas G. Amon
**LAW OFFICES OF
THOMAS G. AMON**
420 Lexington Avenue, Suite 1402



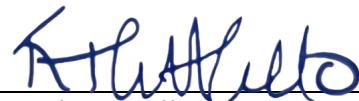
Robert J. Vizas
ARNOLD & PORTER
KAYE SCHOLER LLP
Three Embarcadero Center, 10th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111
Tel.: (415) 471-3100
Fax: (415) 471-3400
robert.vizas@arnoldporter.com

Matthew A. Eisenstein
Rosemary Szanyi
Michael A. Rubin
Karen C. Otto
ARNOLD & PORTER
KAYE SCHOLER LLP
601 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20001-3743
Tel.: (202) 942-5000
Fax.: (202) 942-5999
matthew.eisenstein@arnoldporter.com
rosemary.szanyi@arnoldporter.com
michael.rubin@arnoldporter.com
karen.otto@arnoldporter.com

New York, NY 10170
Telephone: (212) 810-2430
Facsimile: (212) 810-2427
tamon@amonlaw.com

*Class Counsel and Attorneys for Plaintiffs
B & R Supermarket, Inc. (d/b/a Milam's
Market), Grove Liquors LLC, Strouk Group
LLC (d/b/a Monsieur Marcel), and Palero
Food Corp. and Cagueyes Food Corp.
(d/b/a Fine Fare Supermarket)*

*Attorneys for Defendants Visa Inc. and Visa
U.S.A. Inc.*



Kenneth A. Gallo
**PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON
& GARRISON LLP**
2001 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Tel.: (202) 223-7300
Fax.: (202) 223-7420
kgallo@paulweiss.com

Brette Tannenbaum
**PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON
& GARRISON LLP**
1285 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10019
Tel.: (212) 373-3000
Fax: (212) 757-3990
btannenbaum@paulweiss.com

*Attorneys for Defendant Mastercard
International Inc.*

EXHIBIT 2

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

B & R SUPERMARKET, INC., d/b/a	X	:	Case No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM
MILAM'S MARKET, a Florida		:	
corporation, et al., Individually and on		:	<u>CLASS ACTION</u>
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,		:	
Plaintiffs,		:	
v.		:	
VISA, INC., et al.,		:	
Defendants.		:	

X

**DECLARATION OF CAMERON R. AZARI, ESQ. REGARDING SETTLEMENT
NOTICE PLAN AND DISTRIBUTION PLAN**

I, Cameron R. Azari, Esq., hereby declare and state as follows:

1. My name is Cameron R. Azari, Esq. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth herein, and I believe them to be true and correct.
2. I am a nationally recognized expert in the field of legal notice and have served as an expert in hundreds of federal and state cases involving class action notice plans.
3. I am a Senior Vice President of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”) and the Managing Director of Epiq Legal Noticing (aka Hilsoft Notifications), a business unit of Epiq that specializes in designing, developing, analyzing, and implementing large-scale, un-biased, legal notification plans.
4. I previously executed my *Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. Regarding Settlement Notice Plan and Distribution Plan* on May 9, 2025, (ECF 975-7), in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement with Discover and Amex, which described the Settlement Notice and Distribution Plans for those settlements. I have been asked by Plaintiffs' Class Counsel to provide this Declaration to inform the Court that the Settlement Notice and Distribution Plans detailed in my Declaration described above have not changed in any material way now that the case has been settled for all Defendants. The content of all of notices

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

proposed as part of the Settlement Notice Plan have been updated to now reflect that the case has been settled as to all Defendants, not just Discover and American Express. Included below are the details for the Notice and Distribution Plans, as almost entirely unchanged from my previous Declaration, to acknowledge that the case has been settled as to all Defendants.

5. I also previously executed my *Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. Regarding Notice Plan*, (“Class Certification Notice Plan Declaration”) on May 16, 2022, (ECF 774-5), which described the Class Certification Notice Plan, detailed Hilsoft’s class action notice experience, and attached Hilsoft’s *curriculum vitae*. I also provided my educational and professional experience relating to class actions and my ability to render opinions on overall adequacy of notice programs. Subsequently, I executed my *Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. on Implementation and Adequacy of Notice Plan*, (“Class Certification Notice Plan Implementation Declaration”) on January 19, 2023, which described the successful implementation of the Class Certification Notice Plan and provided notice administration statistics (ECF 975-7, Attachment 1).

6. In addition to designing and implementing the Class Certification Notice Plan, 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: 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).

b) *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.

c) *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.

d) *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.

e) *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.

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: 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.

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 our court-approved notice programs during that time. Overall, I have more than 25 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 proposed Settlement Notice Plan (“Notice Plan”) and Notices (the “Notice” or “Notices”) for *B & R Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM, pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, for Defendants Visa Inc. and Visa U.S.A. Inc. (together, “Visa”), Mastercard International, Incorporated (“Mastercard”), Discover Financial Services, (“Discover”) and American Express Company (“Amex”). Epiq designed this Notice Plan based on our extensive prior experience and research into the notice issues particular to the Settlements and our prior experience designing and implementing the Class Certification Notice Plan of this Action. We have analyzed and proposed the best notice practicable under the circumstances to provide notice to the Class Members.

DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY

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

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 Administrator. Epiq will not use any information provided by Class Members for any other purpose than the administration of this action. Specifically, 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 PLAN METHODOLOGY

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

19. This Notice Plan is designed to reach the greatest practicable number of Class Members, and has been built with all of the same features as the Class Notice Plan. Given our experience with similar notice efforts, we expect the Notice Plan’s individual notice efforts via email and/or mail to identified Class Members combined with an extensive media program including digital and social media notice will reach at least 80% of the Class. The reach will be further enhanced by newspaper publication, internet sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a Case Website. In my experience, the projected reach of the Notice Plan is consistent with other court-approved notice programs, is the best notice practicable under the circumstances of this case, and has been designed to satisfy the requirements of due process, including its “desire to actually inform” requirement.²

NOTICE PLAN DETAIL

20. The Notice Plan is designed to provide notice to the following Class as defined in the *Class Certification Order*, approved on August 28, 2020:

Merchants who incurred one or more unreimbursed chargeback(s) between October 1, 2015 through and including September 30, 2017, pursuant to the Fraud Liability Shift for the assessment of Mastercard, Visa, Discover and/or Amex payment card chargebacks (the “Class”). Excluded from the Class are members of the judiciary and government entities or agencies.

¹ Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B).

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 . . .”).

21. All of the Stipulation and Agreements of Settlement (“Settlement Agreements”) were also reviewed in designing the Notice Plan.

NOTICE PLAN

Individual Notice

22. It is my understanding from counsel for the parties that Epiq was provided all the available data for the identified Class Members at the class certification stage. The data includes names, email addresses, and physical addresses for identified Class Members. This existing data will be used to provide notice to the identified Class Members regarding the Settlements.

23. A Postcard Notice will be sent via United States Postal Service (“USPS”) first class mail to all identified Class Members with an associated physical address, and an Email Notice will be sent to all identified Class Members for whom a valid email address is available (meaning records with both a physical address and an email address will be sent both a Postcard Notice and an Email Notice).

Individual Notice – Direct Mail

24. Epiq will send a Postcard Notice to all identified Class Members with an associated physical address. The Postcard Notice will be sent via USPS first class mail. In addition, the Postcard Notice will also direct the recipients to the Case Website where they can access the Long Form Notice and additional information about the Settlements.

25. Prior to sending the Postcard Notice, mailing addresses will be checked against the National Change of Address (“NCOA”) database maintained by the USPS to ensure the Class Member address information is up-to-date and accurately formatted for mailing.³ In addition, the addresses will be certified via the Coding Accuracy Support System (“CASS”) to ensure the

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.

quality of the zip code, and will be verified through Delivery Point Validation (“DPV”) to verify the accuracy of the addresses. This address updating process is standard for the industry and for the majority of promotional mailings that occur today.

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

Individual Notice – Email

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

28. If the receiving email server cannot deliver the message, a “bounce code” will be returned along with the unique message identifier. For Email Notices for which a bounce code is received indicating that the message was undeliverable for reasons such as an inactive or disabled account, the recipient’s mailbox was full, technical autoreplies, etc., at least two additional attempts will be made to deliver the Notice by email.

Internet Digital Notice Campaign

29. Internet advertising has become a standard component in legal notice programs. The internet has proven to be an efficient and cost-effective method to target class members as part of providing notice of a settlement for a class action case. According to MRI-Simmons⁴ data, 97% of all adults are online and 85% of all adults use social media.⁵

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

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

⁴ MRI-Simmons is a leading source of publication readership and product usage data for the communications industry. MRI-Simmons is a joint venture of GfK Mediemark Research & Intelligence, LLC (“MRI”) and Simmons Market Research. MRI-Simmons offers comprehensive demographic, lifestyle, product usage and exposure to all forms of advertising media collected from a single sample. As the leading U.S. supplier of multimedia audience research, the company provides information to magazines, televisions, radio, internet, and other media, leading national advertisers, and over 450 advertising agencies—including 90 of the top 100 in the United States. MRI-Simmons’s national syndicated data is widely used by companies as the basis for the majority of the media and marketing plans that are written for advertised brands in the United States.

⁵ MRI-Simmons 2024 Survey of the American Consumer®.

32. *Facebook* is the leading social networking site in the United States with 193 million users, and *Instagram* has 169 million active users in the United States.⁶

33. The Digital Notices will also be placed on Crain's specialty business websites focusing on major metropolitan geographies including Chicago, New York, Cleveland, and Detroit.

34. All Digital Notices will appear on desktop, mobile, and tablet devices. Digital Notices on *Google Display Network*, *Facebook*, and *Instagram* will be displayed nationwide. Digital Notices will also be targeted (remarketed) to people who click on a Digital Notice.

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

Digital Plan	Target	Ad Sizes	Language	Planned Impressions
<i>Google Display Network</i>	18+; Custom Affinity: ⁷ Small Business, Small Business Finance Solutions, and various Owner / Manager occupations ⁸	300x250, 728x90, 300x600, 970x250	English & Spanish	72,055,000
<i>Google Display Network</i>	18+; Custom Intent: ⁹ Small Business, Small Business Finance Solutions, and various Owner / Manager occupations	300x250, 728x90, 300x600, 970x250	English & Spanish	72,055,000
<i>Facebook</i>	18+; Behavior: Small Business Owners	Newsfeed & Right Hand Side	English	14,420,000

⁶ Statista Digital 2024: Global Overview Report. Statista, founded in 2007, is a leading provider of worldwide market and consumer data and is trusted by thousands of companies around the world for data. Statista.com consolidates statistical data on over 80,000 topics from more than 22,500 sources and makes it available in German, English, French and Spanish.

⁷ “Custom Affinity” allows for targeting specific websites, keywords, and/or relevant content the target audience may be viewing.

⁸ List includes: Small Business Owner, Health Club Owner, Health Club Manager, CrossFit Gym Owner, Pilates Studio Owner, Pilates Studio Manager, Martial Arts School Owner, Wellness Center Manager, Spa Owner, Spa Manager, Cryotherapy Studio Owner, Fitness Franchise Owner, Health & Wellness Studio Director, Barbershop Owner, Nail Salon Owner, Nail Salon Manager, Med Spa Owner, Med Spa Manager, Tattoo Studio Owner, Tattoo Studio Manager, Beauty Studio Owner, Beauty Studio Manager, Cosmetology School Owner, Event Production Company Owner, Party Rental Business Owner, Venue Manager, Conference Center Manager, DJ Company Owner, Photo Booth Business Owner, and/or Entertainment Booking Manager.

⁹ “Custom Intent” allows for targeting people who are researching or purchasing certain items on the internet.

<i>Digital Plan</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Ad Sizes</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Planned Impressions</i>
<i>Facebook</i>	18+; Interest: Small Business Owners, National Association of Women Business Owners, and/or Small Business Administration of America	Newsfeed & Right Hand Side	English	21,630,000
<i>Facebook</i>	18+; Demographics: Work Industries: Business and Finance / Small Business Owner	Newsfeed & Right Hand Side	English	13,210,000
<i>Instagram</i>	18+; Behavior: Small Business Owners	Newsfeed	English	9,430,000
<i>Instagram</i>	18+; Interest: Small Business Owners, National Association of Women Business Owners, and/or Small Business Administration of America	Newsfeed	English	13,134,000
<i>Instagram</i>	18+; Demographics: Work Industries: Business and Finance / Small Business Owner	Newsfeed	English	8,878,000
<i>Crains.com Chicago</i>	18+	728x90, 300x250, 300x600, 300x50	English	200,000
<i>Crains.com New York</i>	18+	728x90, 300x250, 300x600, 300x50	English	200,000
<i>Crains.com Cleveland</i>	18+	728x90, 300x250, 300x600, 300x50	English	200,000
<i>Crains.com Detroit</i>	18+	728x90, 300x250, 300x600, 300x50	English	200,000
TOTAL				225,612,000

36. Combined, approximately 225 million targeted impressions will be generated by the Digital Notices, which will be displayed nationwide. The Digital Notices will run for approximately 31 days.¹⁰ Clicking on the Digital Notices will link the reader to the Case Website, where they can easily obtain detailed information about the Settlements.

¹⁰ The third-party ad management platform, ClickCease will be used to audit the Digital Notice ad placements. This type of platform tracks all Digital Notice ad clicks to provide real-time ad monitoring, fraud traffic analysis, blocks clicks from fraudulent sources, and quarantines dangerous IP addresses. This helps reduce wasted, fraudulent, or otherwise invalid traffic (e.g., ads being seen by ‘bots’ or non-humans, ads not being viewable, etc.).

Non-English Newspaper Notices

37. In order to target the extensive number of small businesses that may be owned or operated by Class Members for whom English is a second language, a Publication Notice will appear twice in each of the following newspapers:

<i>Print</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Ad Size</i>
<i>Korea Times - Chicago</i>	50,000	Weekly (Tue)	Korean	1/4 Page
<i>Svet</i>	8,000	Weekly (Fri)	Russian	1/2 Page
<i>Dallas Chinese News</i>	8,000	Weekly (Fri)	Chinese	1/4 Page
<i>Chinese Daily News - (World Journal Los Angeles)</i>	60,000	Weekly (Thu, Fri)	Chinese	1/4 Page
<i>Lighthouse (Los Angeles Edition)</i>	60,000	Monthly	Japanese	1/2 Page
<i>Korea Daily - Los Angeles</i>	60,000	Mon-Fri	Korean	1/4 Page
<i>Viet Bao Daily News - LA Edition</i>	25,000	Weekly (Fri)	Vietnamese	1/4 Page
<i>World Journal New York - Chinese Daily News</i>	75,000	Mon-Thu	Chinese	1/4 Page
<i>NY Japion</i>	22,000	Weekly (Fri)	Japanese	1/4 Page
<i>Korea Daily - New York</i>	58,000	Mon - Fri	Korean	1/4 Page
<i>Russkaya Reklama - New York Edition</i>	20,000	Weekly (Fri)	Russian	1/2 Page
<i>China Press - New York Edition</i>	25,000	Mon-Fri	Chinese	1/4 Page
<i>Korean Phila Times</i>	20,000	Weekly (Fri)	Korean	1/3 Page
<i>Metro Viet News</i>	12,000	Weekly (Fri)	Vietnamese	1/2 Page

Sponsored Search Listings

38. To facilitate locating the Case Website, sponsored search listings will be acquired on the three most highly-visited internet search engines: *Google*, *Yahoo!*, and *Bing*. When visitors to these search engines search for selected keyword combinations related to the Settlements, the sponsored search listing advertisement created for this Settlement will be displayed. Generally, the sponsored search listing advertisement will appear at the top of the visitor's website page prior to the search results or in the upper right-hand column of the web-browser screen. The sponsored search listings will be displayed nationwide. All sponsored search listings will link directly to the Case Website.

Informational Release

39. To build additional reach and extend exposures, a party-neutral Informational Release (in both English and Spanish) will be issued nationwide over PR Newswire's U.S.1 to approximately 13,000 general media (print and broadcast) outlets, including local and national newspapers, magazines, national wire services, television and radio broadcast media across the United States as well as over 4,000 websites, online databases, internet networks, and social networking media. The Hispanic newsline reaches over 1,900 Hispanic US general media contacts as well as up to 4,840 additional industry-specific Hispanic media contacts. The Hispanic release also includes a guaranteed placement on 40+ Hispanic websites and/or news portals. In addition, there will also be dissemination to "Small Business" influencers.

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

Case Website

41. The existing website (www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com) that was established for the class certification notice efforts will be updated with additional information regarding the Settlements. Relevant documents will be posted on the Case Website, including the Settlement Agreements, Preliminary Approval Order, Long Form Notice, and any other case-related documents. In addition, the Case Website will include relevant dates, answers to frequently asked questions ("FAQs"), instructions for how Class Members may object to the Settlements, contact information for the Case Administrator, and how to obtain other case-related information. The Case Website address will be prominently displayed in all notice documents.

Toll-Free Telephone Number & Postal Mailing Address

42. The existing toll-free telephone number (1-855-662-0073) that was established for the class certification notice efforts will be updated with additional information regarding the Settlements. Callers will be able to hear an introductory message and will have the option to learn

more about the Settlement in the form of recorded answers to FAQs, and to request that a Long Form Notice be mailed to them. This automated telephone system will be available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The toll-free telephone number will be prominently displayed in all notice documents.

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

Claims Processing Expectations

44. Epiq has administered more than 4,500 settlements, including some of the largest and most complex cases ever settled, resulting in extensive experience in claims administration. This includes evaluating claim forms and supporting documentation, ranging from simple to complex submissions with detailed document review to determine eligibility across various types of cases, along with handling and evaluating extremely large volumes of claim form submissions. Not only is Epiq an experienced claims administrator, Epiq is also the notice and claims administrator for the *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* Rule 23(b)(3) proceeding. The Class here will benefit from Epiq's experience with handling many aspects associated with the complex data and claims presented in the Rule 23(b)(3) Interchange Settlement. While not identical, there are many commonalities with the Settlements in this Action, which will benefit the Class because Epiq is handling both matters.

45. At the appropriate time as provided in the proposed Plan of Distribution, it is anticipated Class Members will have the option of filing a Claim Form online or by mail prior to the claim filing deadline. To provide efficiency for claimants, the electronic Notices will provide a link directly to the Case Website where Class Members can file a Claim Form online. It is anticipated that Class Counsel will work with Epiq as the Claims Administrator to ensure claimants are supported, taking into account the need to verify valid claims, while not overburdening Class Members as they file a Claim Form. Epiq will work with Class Counsel to pre-populate claims for those claimants with the largest amounts in FLS Chargeback damages, to the extent it is administratively feasible. The degree to which this is possible will depend upon the data available

during the claims process and the number and relative complexity of valid claims made. There will be a review process as part of the claims process, for claimants to dispute the amounts they are owed. Epiq will also implement quality control review procedures, including processes to provide further verification of larger claims. As further described in the proposed Plan of Distribution, Epiq as the Claims Administrator will be responsible for developing an appropriate plan to review Claim Forms (“Audit Plan”), which will be provided in advance to Class Counsel for review and approval. To the extent claimants dispute their award amount (prior to any *pro rata* calculation), Epiq will manage a multistate process by which the claimants may challenge the Claims Administrator’s determination.

46. Unfortunately, in recent years, fraudulent claim filing has become a more common reality, and the claims administration industry has seen an exponential growth in fraudulent claims filed in class action settlements. The modernization of online claim filing, together with relentless efforts by fraudulent claim filers is now an ever changing element that has to be handled by all claims administrators. As the Claims Administrator, Epiq will utilize standard procedures for detecting invalid claims, including potentially fraudulent submissions using automated systems. Epiq has partnered with the best resources in the industry to detect and combat fraud and provide the best results.

47. Using EpiqShield™, Epiq maintains a vigorous, multi-layered fraud detection process to prevent, detect, and provide in-depth analysis regarding possible fraudulent claim submissions. EpiqShield™ uses numerous anti-fraud measures, extensive technology, and information security resources, including digital footprint monitoring and secure banking solutions. These tools serve to detect and prevent fraud attempts perpetuated by bots, etc. Epiq also addresses smaller-scale fraud from individual bad actors seeking to falsify claim information.

CONCLUSION

48. In class action notice planning, execution, and analysis, we are guided by due process considerations under the United States Constitution, by federal and local rules and statutes, and further by case law pertaining to notice. This framework directs that the notice program be

designed to reach the greatest practicable number of potential class members and, that the notice or notice program provides class members with easy access to the details of how the class action may impact their rights. All of these requirements will be met in this Action.

49. The Notice Plan's individual notice efforts via email and/or mail to identified Class Members combined with an extensive media program including digital and social media notice will reach at least 80% of the Class. The reach will be further enhanced by newspaper publication, internet sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a Case Website. The Federal Judicial Center's ("FJC") *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, 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%."¹¹ Here, we have developed a Notice Plan that will readily achieve a reach within that standard.

50. The Notice Plan follows 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 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).

¹¹ 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>.

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

52. The Notice Plan schedule will afford enough time to provide full and proper notice to the Class Members before any objection deadlines.

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

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on October 7, 2025.



Cameron R. Azari, Esq.

Attachment 1



Legal Noticing Experts

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

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

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



Case Expertise

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

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

10.7M
email notices

836M
digital impressions

80%
of class reached

\$190M
settlement

93.6M
email or mail
notices

96%
of class reached

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

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

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

Epiq designed and implemented an extensive notice program for a \$85 million privacy settlement involving Zoom, the most popular video-conferencing platform. Notice was sent to over 158 million class members by email or mail, and millions of reminder notices were sent to stimulate claim filings. The individual notice efforts reached approximately 91% of the class. A supplemental media campaign provided notice via regional newspaper and nationally distributed digital and social media notices (over 280 million impressions delivered), along with sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a settlement website.

\$85M
settlement

158M
email or mail
notices

91%
of class reached

Case Expertise

\$5.5B
settlement

36.1M
mail notices

1.45B
digital impressions

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

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

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

For a \$21 million settlement that involved The Coca-Cola Company, fairlife, LLC, and other defendants regarding allegations of false labeling and marketing of fairlife milk products, Epiq designed and implemented a media based notice program. The program included a consumer print publication notice, targeted digital and social media notices (over 620.1 million impressions delivered in English and Spanish nationwide). Combined with individual notice to a small percentage of the class, the notice program reached approximately 80.2% of the class. The reach was further enhanced by sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a settlement website.

\$21M
settlement

620.1M
digital impressions

80.2%
of class reached

\$1.91B
settlements

61.8M
mail notices

95%
reach of notice
program

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

Epiq designed and implemented numerous monumental notice campaigns to notify current or former owners or lessees of certain BMW, Mazda, Subaru, Toyota, Honda, Nissan, Ford, and Volkswagen vehicles as part of \$1.91 billion in settlements regarding Takata airbags. The notice programs included mailed notice to over 61.8 million potential class members and notice via consumer publications, U.S. Territory newspapers, radio, digital notices, mobile notices, and behaviorally targeted digital media. Combined, the notice programs reached over 95% of adults aged 18+ in the U.S. who owned or leased a subject vehicle, 4.0 times each.

Case Expertise

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

For a \$60 million settlement for Morgan Stanley Smith Barney's account holders in response to "Data Security Incidents," Epiq designed and implemented an individual notice program. Over 13.8 million email or mailed notices were delivered, reaching approximately 90% of the identified potential settlement class members. The individual notice efforts were supplemented with nationwide newspaper notice and a settlement website.

\$60M
settlement

13.8M
email or mail
notices

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

\$88M
settlements

7.92M
email or mail
notices

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

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

For a \$50 million settlement on behalf of certain purchasers of Schiff Move Free® Advanced glucosamine supplements, nearly 4 million email notices and 1.1 million postcard notices were sent. The individual notice efforts sent by Epiq were delivered to approximately 98.5% of the identified class sent notice. A media campaign with digital notices and sponsored search listings combined with the individual notice efforts reached at least 80% of the class.

\$50M
settlement

5.1M
email or mail
notices

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

\$63M
settlement

758M
digital impressions

85%
of class reached

For a \$63 million settlement, Epiq designed and implemented an extensive, nationwide media notice campaign using magazines, digital and social media notices (over 758 million impressions delivered), traditional and satellite radio, and other forms of media. The media notice reached at least 85% of the class. In addition, over 3.5 million email notices and/or postcard notices were sent to identified class members. The individual notice and media notice were supplemented with outreach to unions and associations, sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a settlement website.

Case Expertise

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

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

\$175M
settlement
benefits

13.8M
email or mail
notices

93% - 95%
of class reached

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

Legal Noticing Experts

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



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

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

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



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

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

Kyle Bingham, Senior Director Epiq Legal Noticing & Media Noticing



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

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

Experts' Articles and Presentations

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Noticing." Hausfeld, Washington, D.C., Sept. 2024.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Increase in Fraudulent Claims in Class Action and Mass Tort." Harris Martin MDL Conference, Portland, Maine, July 24, 2024.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Settlements." Class Action Litigation Forum – Plaintiffs' Bar, Dana Point, CA, May 9, 2024.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Consumer Class Action Notice/Fraud." Mass and Class Conference, Fort Lauderdale, FL, Mar. 6, 2024.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Rising Number of Privacy-Data-Breach Class Actions, including Those Centralized in MDLs, Temporary or Here to Stay? Consideration of Special Case-Management Procedures." Rabiej Litigation Law Center Class Action Conference, Virtual, July 20, 2023.
- **Cameron Azari** Chair, "Panel Discussion: Class Actions Case Management." Global Class Actions Symposium 2022, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Nov. 17, 2022.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Driving Claims in Consumer Settlements: Notice/Claim Filing and Payments in the Digital Age." Mass Torts Made Perfect Bi-Annual Conference, Las Vegas, NV, Oct. 12, 2022.
- **Cameron Azari** Chair, "Panel Discussion: Class Actions Case Management." Global Class Actions Symposium 2021, London, UK, Nov. 16, 2021.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Mass Torts Made Perfect Bi-Annual Conference." Class Actions Abroad, Las Vegas, NV, Oct. 13, 2021.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Virtual Global Class Actions Symposium 2020, Class Actions Case Management Panel." Nov. 18, 2020.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Consumers and Class Action Notices: An FTC Workshop." Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC, Oct. 29, 2019.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "The New Outlook for Automotive Class Action Litigation: Coattails, Recalls, and Loss of Value/Diminution Cases." ACI's Automotive Product Liability Litigation Conference, American Conference Institute, Chicago, IL, July 18, 2019.
- **Cameron Azari** Moderator, "Prepare for the Future of Automotive Class Actions." Bloomberg Next, Webinar-CLE, Nov. 6, 2018.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "The Battleground for Class Certification: Plaintiff and Defense Burdens, Commonality Requirements and Ascertainability." 30th National Forum on Consumer Finance Class Actions and Government Enforcement, Chicago, IL, July 17, 2018.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Recent Developments in Class Action Notice and Claims Administration." PLI's Class Action Litigation 2018 Conference, New York, NY, June 21, 2018.

Experts' Articles and Presentations

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "One Class Action or 50? Choice of Law Considerations as Potential Impediment to Nationwide Class Action Settlements." 5th Annual Western Regional CLE Program on Class Actions and Mass Torts, Clyde & Co LLP, San Francisco, CA, June 22, 2018.
- **Cameron Azari** and **Stephanie Fiereck** Co-Authors, *A Practical Guide to Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Publication Notice*. E-book, published, May 2017.
- **Cameron Azari** Featured Speaker, "Proposed Changes to Rule 23 Notice and Scrutiny of Claim Filing Rates." DC Consumer Class Action Lawyers Luncheon, Washington, DC, Dec. 6, 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Recent Developments in Consumer Class Action Notice and Claims Administration." Berman DeValerio Litigation Group, San Francisco, CA, June 8, 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "2016 Cybersecurity & Privacy Summit. Moving From 'Issue Spotting' To Implementing a Mature Risk Management Model." King & Spalding, Atlanta, GA, Apr. 25, 2016.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, "Tips for Responding to a Mega-Sized Data Breach." *Law360*, May 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Live Cyber Incident Simulation Exercise." Advisen's Cyber Risk Insights Conference, London, UK, Feb. 10, 2015.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Pitfalls of Class Action Notice and Claims Administration." PLI's Class Action Litigation 2014 Conference, New York, NY, July 9, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** and **Stephanie Fiereck** Co-Authors, "What You Need to Know About Frequency Capping In Online Class Action Notice Programs." *Class Action Litigation Report*, June 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Class Settlement Update – Legal Notice and Court Expectations." PLI's 19th Annual Consumer Financial Services Institute Conference, New York, NY, Apr. 7-8, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Class Settlement Update – Legal Notice and Court Expectations." PLI's 19th Annual Consumer Financial Services Institute Conference, Chicago, IL, Apr. 28-29, 2014.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, "Planning For The Next Mega-Sized Class Action Settlement." *Law360*, Feb. 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Notice in Consumer Finance Settlements - Recent Developments." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 29-30, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Notice in Building Products Cases." HarrisMartin's Construction Product Litigation Conference, Miami, FL, Oct. 25, 2013.

Experts' Articles and Presentations

- **Cameron Azari** and **Stephanie Fiereck** Co-Authors, "Class Action Legal Noticing: Plain Language Revisited." *Law360*, Apr. 2013.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Notice in Consumer Finance Settlements Getting your Settlement Approved." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 2013.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Perspectives from Class Action Claims Administrators: Email Notices and Response Rates." CLE International's 8th Annual Class Actions Conference, Los Angeles, CA, May 17-18, 2012.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Class Action Litigation Trends: A Look into New Cases, Theories of Liability & Updates on the Cases to Watch." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 26-27, 2012.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Data Breaches Involving Consumer Financial Information: Litigation Exposures and Settlement Considerations." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 2011.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice in Consumer Class Actions: Adequacy, Efficiency and Best Practices." CLE International's 5th Annual Class Action Conference: Prosecuting and Defending Complex Litigation, San Francisco, CA, 2009.
- **Cameron Azari** Author, "Clearing the Five Hurdles of Email - Delivery of Class Action Legal Notices." *Thomson Reuters Class Action Litigation Reporter*, June 2008.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Planning for a Smooth Settlement." ACI: Class Action Defense – Complex Settlement Administration for the Class Action Litigator, Phoenix, AZ, 2007.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Structuring a Litigation Settlement." CLE International's 3rd Annual Conference on Class Actions, Los Angeles, CA, 2007.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Noticing and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements." Class Action Bar Gathering, Vancouver, British Columbia, 2007.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements." Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom, LLP, New York, NY, 2006.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements." Bridgeport Continuing Legal Education, Class Action and the UCL, San Diego, CA, 2006.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, "Consultant Service Companies Assisting Counsel in Class-Action Suits." *New Jersey Lawyer*, Vol. 14, No. 44, Oct. 2005.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, "Expand Your Internet Research Toolbox." The American Bar Association, *The Young Lawyer*, Vol. 9, No. 10, July/Aug. 2005.

Experts' Articles and Presentations

- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, "Class Action Reform: Be Prepared to Address New Notification Requirements." BNA, Inc. The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. *Class Action Litigation Report*, Vol. 6, No. 9, May 2005.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements." Stoel Rives Litigation Group, Portland, OR / Seattle, WA / Boise, ID / Salt Lake City, UT, 2005.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements." Stroock & Stroock & Lavan Litigation Group, Los Angeles, CA, 2005.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, "Bankruptcy Strategies Can Avert Class Action Crisis." TMA - *The Journal of Corporate Renewal*, Sept. 2004.
- **Cameron Azari** Author, "FRCP 23 Amendments: Twice the Notice or No Settlement." Current Developments - Issue II, Aug. 2003.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "A Scientific Approach to Legal Notice Communication." Weil Gotshal Litigation Group, New York, NY, 2003.

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Court has determined that the Notice given to the settlement Class Members, in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order, fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members of all material elements of the settlement and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803, applicable law, and the Due Process Clauses of the U.S. Constitution and Illinois Constitution.

Judicial Quotes

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 Claims 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.

Judicial Quotes

Judge Benjamin F. Coats, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. v. Agak (Aug. 5, 2024) 56-2017-00500587 (Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Ventura, Cal.):

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

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

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

The Court finds that the dissemination of Notice to Settlement Class Members: (a) was successfully implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order; (b) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of (i) the pendency of the Action; (ii) their right to submit a claim (where applicable) by submitting a Claim Form; (iii) their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class; (iv) the effect of the proposed Settlement (including the releases to be provided thereunder); (v) Class Counsel's motion for a Fee Award and Costs and for Service Awards to the Class Representatives, (vi) their right to object to any aspect of the Settlement, and/or Class Counsel's motion for Service Awards to the Class Representatives and for a Fee Award and Costs; (vii) their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (d) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all natural persons entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (e) satisfied the requirements of NY CPLR 901, et seq., the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause), and all other applicable laws and rules.

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

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

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

The Notice and Claims Process provided to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice of the proceedings and matters set forth therein, to all persons entitled to notice. The Notice and Claims Process fully satisfied the requirements of due process, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(1), and all other applicable law and rules. No Settlement Class Member has objected to the Settlement.

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

The Court finds and determines that the Notice Program, preliminarily approved on February 20, 2024, and implemented on March 21, 2024, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, constituted due and sufficient notice of the matters set forth in the notices to all persons entitled to receive such notices, and fully satisfies the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and all other applicable laws and rules. . . The Court further finds that all of the notices are written in plain

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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 Procedure 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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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 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.

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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 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 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.

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections."

Judge Steven L. Tiscione, Fiore et al. v. Ingenious Designs, LLC (Sept. 10, 2021) 1:18-cv-07124 (E.D.N.Y.):

Following the Court's Preliminary Approval of the Settlement, the Notice Plan was effectuated by the Parties and the appointed Claims Administrator, Epiq Systems. The Notice Plan included a direct mailing to Class members who could be specifically identified, as well as nationwide notice by publication, social media and retailer displays and posters. The Notice Plan also included the establishment of an informational website and toll-free telephone number. The Court finds the Parties completed all settlement notice obligations imposed in the Order Preliminarily Approving Settlement. In addition, Defendants through the Class Administrator, sent the requisite CAFA notices to 57 federal and state officials. The class notices constitute "the best notice practicable under the circumstances," as required by Rule 23(c)(2).

Judge John S. Meyer, Lozano v. CodeMetro, Inc. (Sept. 8, 2021) 37-2020-00022701 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego):

The Court finds that Notice has been given to the Settlement Class in the manner directed by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Notice: (i) was reasonable and constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Litigation, the terms of the Settlement, their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class or object to all or any part of the Settlement, their right to appear at the Final Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of final approval of the Settlement on all persons who do not exclude themselves from the Settlement Class; (iii) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), and any other applicable law.

Judge Mae A. D'Agostino, Thompson et al. v. Community Bank, N.A. (Sept. 8, 2021) 8:19-cv-0919 (N.D.N.Y.):

Prior to distributing Notice to the Settlement Class members, the Settlement Administrator established a website, ... as well as a toll-free line that Settlement Class members could access or call for any questions or additional information about the proposed Settlement, including the Long Form Notice. Once Settlement Class members were identified via Defendant's business records, the Notices attached to the Agreement and approved by the Court were sent to each Settlement Class member. For Current Account Holders who have elected to receive bank communications via email, Email Notice was delivered. To Past Defendant Account Holders, and Current Account Holders who have not elected to receive communications by email or for whom the Defendant does not have a valid email address, Postcard Notice was delivered by U.S. Mail. The Settlement Administrator mailed 36,012 Postcard Notices and sent 16,834 Email Notices to the Settlement Class, and as a result of the Notice Program, 95% of the Settlement Class received Notice of the Settlement.

Judge Anne-Christine Massullo, UFCW & Employers Benefit Trust v. Sutter Health et al. (Aug. 27, 2021) CGC 14-538451 consolidated with CGC-18-565398 (Sup. Ct. Cnty. of San Francisco, Cal.):

The notice of the Settlement provided to the Class constitutes due, adequate and sufficient notice and the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and meets the requirements of due process, the laws of the State of California, and Rule 3.769(f) of the California Rules of Court.

Judge Graham C. Mullen, In re Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. et al. (July 27, 2021) 16-cv-31602 (W.D.N.C.):

[T]he Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. on Implementation of Notice Regarding the Joint Plan of Reorganization of Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. and Hanson Permanente Cement, Inc. ... (the "Notice Declaration") was filed with the Bankruptcy Court on July 1, 2020, attesting to publication notice of the Plan.

[T]he Court has reviewed the Plan, the Disclosure Statement, the Disclosure Statement Order, the Voting Agent Declaration, the Affidavits of Service, the Publication Declaration, the Notice Declaration, the Memoranda of Law, the Declarations, the Truck Affidavits and all other pleadings before the Court in connection with the Confirmation of the Plan, including the objections filed to the Plan. The Plan is hereby confirmed in its entirety

Judicial Quotes

Judge Anne-Christine Massullo, Morris v. Provident Credit Union (June 23, 2021) CGC-19-581616 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Fran.):

The Notice approved by this Court was distributed to the Classes in substantial compliance with this Court's Order Certifying Classes for Settlement Purposes and Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Settlement

("Preliminary Approval Order") and the Agreement. The Notice met the requirements of due process and California Rules of Court, rules 3.766 and 3.769(f). The notice to the Classes was adequate.

Judge Esther Salas, Sager et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al. (June 22, 2021) 18-cv-13556 (D.N.J.):

The Court further finds and concludes that Class Notice was properly and timely disseminated to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Class Notice Plan set forth in the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order (Dkt. No. 69). The Class Notice Plan and its implementation in this case fully satisfy Rule 23, the requirements of due process and constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Josephine L. Staton, In re Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation and Flaherty v. Hyundai Motor Company, Inc. et al. (June 10, 2021) 8:17-cv-00838 and 18-cv-02223 (C.D. Cal.):

The Class Notice was disseminated in accordance with the procedures required by the Court's Orders ... in accordance with applicable law and satisfied the requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process and constituted the best notice practicable for the reasons discussed in the Preliminary Approval Order and Final Approval Order.

Judge Harvey Schlesinger, In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (ABB Concise Optical Group, LLC) (May 31, 2021) 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla.):

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

Judge Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr. Richards et al. v. Chime Financial, Inc. (May 24, 2021) 4:19-cv-06864 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice and notice plan previously approved by the Court was implemented and complies with Rule 23(c)(2)(B) ... The Court ordered that the third-party settlement administrator send class notice via email based on a class list Defendant provided ... Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc., the third-party settlement administrator, represents that class notice was provided as directed Epiq received a total of 527,505 records for potential Class Members, including their email addresses If the receiving email server could not deliver the message, a "bounce code" was returned to Epiq indicating that the message was undeliverable Epiq made two additional attempts to deliver the email notice As of March 1, 2021, a total of 495,006 email notices were delivered, and 32,499 remained undeliverable In light of these facts, the Court finds that the parties have sufficiently provided the best practicable notice to the Class Members.

Judge Henry Edward Autrey, Pearlstone v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. (Apr. 22, 2021) 4:17-cv-02856 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that adequate notice was given to all Settlement Class Members pursuant to the terms of the Parties' Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court has further determined that the Notice Plan fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members of all material elements of the Settlement, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule 23(c)(2) and 23(e)(1), applicable law, and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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 of 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.

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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 identities 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.

Judicial Quotes

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 Knob-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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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).

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

Judge Christina A. Snyder, *Zaklit et al. v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC et al.* (Aug. 21, 2019) 5:15-cv-02190 (C.D. Cal.):

The Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class conforms with the requirements of Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 23, the California and United States Constitutions, and any other applicable law, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, by providing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort, and by providing due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein to the other Settlement Class Members. The notice fully satisfied the requirements of Due Process. No Settlement Class Members have objected to the terms of the Settlement.

Judge Brian M. Cogan, *Luib v. Henkel Consumer Goods Inc.* (Aug. 19, 2019) 1:17-cv-03021 (E.D.N.Y.):

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

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, *In re Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation* (Aug. 16, 2019) MDL No. 2420, 4:13-md-02420 (N.D. Cal.):

The proposed notice plan was undertaken and carried out pursuant to this Court's preliminary approval order. [T]he notice program reached approximately 87 percent of adults who purchased portable computers, power tools, camcorders, or replacement batteries, and these class members were notified an average of 3.5 times each. As a result of Plaintiffs' notice efforts, in total, 1,025,449 class members have submitted claims. That includes 51,961 new claims, and 973,488 claims filed under the prior settlements.

Judge Jon Tigar, *McKnight et al. v. Uber Technologies, Inc. et al.* (Aug. 13, 2019) 3:14-cv-05615 (N.D. Cal.):

The settlement administrator, Epiq Systems, Inc., carried out the notice procedures as outlined in the preliminary approval. ECF No. 162 at 17-18. Notices were mailed to over 22 million class members with a success rate of over 90%. Id. at 17. Epiq also created a website, banner ads, and a toll free number. Id. at 17-18. Epiq estimates that it reached through mail and other formats 94.3% of class members. ECF No. 164 ¶ 28. In light of these actions, and the Court's prior order granting preliminary approval, the Court finds that the parties have provided adequate notice to class members.

Judge Gary W.B. Chang, *Robinson v. First Hawaiian Bank* (Aug. 8, 2019) 17-1-0167-01 (Cir. Ct. of First Cir. Haw.):

This Court determines that the Notice Program satisfies all of the due process requirements for a class action settlement.

Judge Karin Crump, *Hyder et al. v. Consumers County Mutual Insurance Company* (July 30, 2019) D-1-GN-16-000596 (D. Ct. of Travis Cnty. Tex.):

Due and adequate Notice of the pendency of this Action and of this Settlement has been provided to members of the Settlement Class, and this Court hereby finds that the Notice Plan described in the Preliminary Approval Order and completed by Defendant complied fully with the requirements of due process, the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure, and the requirements of due process under the Texas and United States Constitutions, and any other applicable laws.

Judge Wendy Bettlestone, *Underwood v. Kohl's Department Stores, Inc. et al.* (July 24, 2019) 2:15-cv-00730 (E.D. Pa.):

The Notice, the contents of which were previously approved by the Court, was disseminated in accordance with the procedures required by the Court's Preliminary Approval Order in accordance with applicable law.

Judicial Quotes

Judge Andrew G. Ceresia, J.S.C., Denier et al. v. Taconic Biosciences, Inc. (July 15, 2019) 00255851 (Sup Ct. N.Y.):

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members in compliance with the requirements of the CPLR.

Judge Vince G. Chhabria, Parsons v. Kimpton Hotel & Restaurant Group, LLC (July 11, 2019) 3:16-cv-05387 (N.D. Cal.):

Pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, the notice documents were sent to Settlement Class Members by email or by first-class mail, and further notice was achieved via publication in People magazine, internet banner notices, and internet sponsored search listings. The Court finds that the manner and form of notice (the "Notice Program") set forth in the Settlement Agreement was provided to Settlement Class Members. The Court finds that the Notice Program, as implemented, was the best practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, class certification, the terms of the Settlement, and their rights to opt-out of the Settlement Class and object to the Settlement, Class Counsel's fee request, and the request for Service Award for Plaintiff. The Notice and Notice Program constituted sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice. The Notice and Notice Program satisfy all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the constitutional requirement of due process.

Judge Daniel J. Buckley, Adlouni v. UCLA Health Systems Auxiliary et al. (June 28, 2019) BC589243 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order was appropriate, adequate, and sufficient, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all Persons within the definition of the Settlement Class to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the Action, the nature of the claims, the definition of the Settlement Class, and the opportunity to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class or present objections to the settlement. The notice fully complied with the requirements of due process and all applicable statutes and laws and with the California Rules of Court.

Judge John C. Hayes III, Lightsey et al. v. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company, a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of SCANA et al. (June 11, 2019) 2017-CP-25-335 (Ct. of Com. Pleas., S.C.):

These multiple efforts at notification far exceed the due process requirement that the class representative provide the best practical notice.... Following this extensive notice campaign reaching over 1.6 million potential class member accounts, Class counsel have received just two objections to the settlement and only 24 opt outs.

Judge Stephen K. Bushong, Scharfstein v. BP West Coast Products, LLC (June 4, 2019) 1112-17046 (Ore. Cir., Cnty. of Multnomah):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan ... fully met the requirements of the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, the United States Constitution, the Oregon Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Cynthia Bashant, Lloyd et al. v. Navy Federal Credit Union (May 28, 2019) 17-cv-1280 (S.D. Cal.):

This Court previously reviewed, and conditionally approved Plaintiffs' class notices subject to certain amendments. The Court affirms once more that notice was adequate.

Judge Robert W. Gettleman, Cowen v. Lenny & Larry's Inc. (May 2, 2019) 1:17-cv-01530 (N.D. Ill.):

Notice to the Settlement Class and other potentially interested parties has been provided in accordance with the elements specified by the Court in the preliminary approval order. Adequate notice of the amended settlement and the final approval hearing has also been given. Such notice informed the Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and of their opportunity to object or comment thereon or to exclude themselves from the Settlement; provided Settlement Class Members adequate instructions and a means to obtain additional information; was adequate notice under the circumstances; was valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class [M]embers; and complied fully with the laws of the State of Illinois, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, due process, and other applicable law.

Judicial Quotes

Judge Edward J. Davila, *In re HP Printer Firmware Update Litigation* (Apr. 25, 2019) 5:16-cv-05820 (N.D. Cal.):

Due and adequate notice has been given of the Settlement as required by the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that notice of this Settlement was given to Class Members in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order and constituted the best notice practicable of the proceedings and matters set forth therein, including the Settlement, to all Persons entitled to such notice, and that this notice satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and of due process.

Judge Claudia Wilken, *Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc. et al.* (Apr. 16, 2019) 4:17-cv-03806 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court also finds that the notice program satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process. The notice approved by the Court and disseminated by Epiq constituted the best practicable method for informing the class about the Final Settlement Agreement and relevant aspects of the litigation.

Judge Paul Gardephe, *37 Besen Parkway, LLC v. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)* (Mar. 31, 2019) 15-cv-9924 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Notice given to Class Members complied in all respects with the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process and provided due and adequate notice to the Class.

Judge Alison J. Nathan, *Pantelyat et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. et al.* (Jan. 31, 2019) 16-cv-08964 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice of the proceedings and matters set forth therein, to all persons entitled to notice. The notice fully satisfied the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable law and rules.

Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt, *Al's Pals Pet Card, LLC et al. v. Woodforest National Bank, N.A. et al.* (Jan. 30, 2019) 4:17-cv-3852 (S.D. Tex.):

[T]he Court finds that the class has been notified of the Settlement pursuant to the plan approved by the Court. The Court further finds that the notice program constituted the best practicable notice to the class under the circumstances and fully satisfies the requirements of due process, including Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1) and 28 U.S.C. § 1715.

Judge Robert M. Dow, Jr., *In re Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litigation* (Jan. 23, 2019) MDL No. 2817, 18-cv-00864 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Settlement Administrator fully complied with the Preliminary Approval Order and that the form and manner of providing notice to the Dealership Class of the proposed Settlement with Reynolds was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members of the Dealership Class who could be identified through the exercise of reasonable effort. The Court further finds that the notice program provided due and adequate notice of these proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the terms of the Agreement, to all parties entitled to such notice and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 28 U.S.C. § 1715(b), and constitutional due process.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Ford)* (Dec. 20, 2018) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

The record shows and the Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Class Notice: (i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense) and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), FED. R. Civ. P. 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judicial Quotes

Judge Herndon, Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company et al. (Dec. 16, 2018) 3:12-cv-00660 (S.D. Ill.):

The Class here is estimated to include approximately 4.7 million members. Approximately 1.43 million of them received individual postcard or email notice of the terms of the proposed Settlement, and the rest were notified via a robust publication program "estimated to reach 78.8% of all U.S. Adults Aged 35+ approximately 2.4 times." Doc. 966-2 ¶¶ 26, 41. The Court previously approved the notice plan (Doc. 947), and now, having carefully reviewed the declaration of the Notice Administrator (Doc. 966-2), concludes that it was fully and properly executed, and reflected "the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort." See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B). The Court further concludes that CAFA notice was properly effectuated to the attorneys general and insurance commissioners of all 50 states and District of Columbia.

Judge Jesse M. Furman, Alaska Electrical Pension Fund et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. et al. (Nov. 13, 2018) 14-cv-07126 (S.D.N.Y.):

The mailing and distribution of the Notice to all members of the Settlement Class who could be identified through reasonable effort, the publication of the Summary Notice, and the other Notice efforts described in the Motion for Final Approval, as provided for in the Court's June 26, 2018 Preliminary Approval Order, satisfy the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process, constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constitute due and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to notice.

Judge William L. Campbell, Jr., Ajose et al. v. Interline Brands, Inc. (Oct. 23, 2018) 3:14-cv-01707 (M.D. Tenn.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan, as approved by the Preliminary Approval Order: (i) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23(c)(3) and due process; (ii) was reasonable and the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (iii) reasonably apprised the Settlement Class of the pendency of the action, the terms of the Agreement, their right to object to the proposed settlement or opt out of the Settlement Class, the right to appear at the Final Fairness Hearing, and the Claims Process; and (iv) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all those entitled to receive notice.

Judge Joseph C. Spero, Abante Rooter and Plumbing v. Pivotal Payments Inc., d/b/a Capital Processing Network and CPN (Oct. 15, 2018) 3:16-cv-05486 (N.D. Cal.):

[T]he Court finds that notice to the class of the settlement complied with Rule 23(c)(3) and (e) and due process. Rule 23(e)(1) states that "[t]he court must direct notice in a reasonable manner to all class members who would be bound by" a proposed settlement, voluntary dismissal, or compromise. Class members are entitled to the "best notice that is practicable under the circumstances" of any proposed settlement before it is finally approved by the Court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) ... The notice program included notice sent by first class mail to 1,750,564 class members and reached approximately 95.2% of the class.

Judge Marcia G. Cooke, Dipuglia v. US Coachways, Inc. (Sept. 28, 2018) 1:17-cv-23006 (S.D. Fla.):

The Settlement Class Notice Program was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.

Judge Beth Labson Freeman, Gergetz v. Telenav, Inc. (Sept. 27, 2018) 5:16-cv-04261 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the Notice and Notice Plan implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, which consists of individual notice sent via first-class U.S. Mail postcard, notice provided via email, and the posting of relevant Settlement documents on the Settlement Website, has been successfully implemented and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and: (1) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action, their right to object to or to exclude themselves from the Settlement Agreement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (2) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and (3) met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause, and the Rules of this Court.

Judicial Quotes

Judge M. James Lorenz, *Farrell v. Bank of America, N.A.* (Aug. 31, 2018) 3:16-cv-00492 (S.D. Cal.):

The Court therefore finds that the Class Notices given to Settlement Class members adequately informed Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and constituted valid, due, and sufficient notice to Settlement Class members. The Court further finds that the Notice Program satisfies due process and has been fully implemented.

Judge Dean D. Pregerson, *Falco et al. v. Nissan North America, Inc. et al.* (July 16, 2018) 2:13-cv-00686 (C.D. Cal.):

Notice to the Settlement Class as required by Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure has been provided in accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, and such Notice by first-class mail was given in an adequate and sufficient manner, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfies all requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process.

Judge Lynn Adelman, *In re Windsor Wood Clad Window Product Liability Litigation* (July 16, 2018) MDL No. 2688, 16-md-02688 (E.D. Wis.):

The Court finds that the Notice Program was appropriately administered, and was the best practicable notice to the Class under the circumstances, satisfying the requirements of Rule 23 and due process. The Notice Program, constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons, entities, and/or organizations entitled to receive notice; fully satisfied the requirements of the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause), Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and any other applicable law; and is based on the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Stephen K. Bushong, *Surrett et al. v. Western Culinary Institute et al.* (June 18, 2018) 0803-03530 (Ore. Cir. Cnty. of Multnomah):

This Court finds that the distribution of the Notice of Settlement ... fully met the requirements of the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, the United States Constitution, the Oregon Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Jesse M. Furman, *Alaska Electrical Pension Fund et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. et al.* (June 1, 2018) 14-cv-07126 (S.D.N.Y.):

The mailing of the Notice to all members of the Settlement Class who could be identified through reasonable effort, the publication of the Summary Notice, and the other Notice distribution efforts described in the Motion for Final Approval, as provided for in the Court's October 24, 2017 Order Providing for Notice to the Settlement Class and Preliminarily Approving the Plan of Distribution, satisfy the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process, constitute the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constitute due and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to notice.

Judge Brad Seligman, *Larson v. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)* (May 8, 2018) RG16813803 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice and dissemination of the Class Notice as carried out by the Settlement Administrator complied with the Court's order granting preliminary approval and all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to California Rules of Court, rule 3.769(f) and the Constitutional requirements of due process, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice of the Settlement.

[T]he dissemination of the Class Notice constituted the best notice practicable because it included mailing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who are reasonably identifiable using the same method used to inform class members of certification of the class, following a National Change of Address search and run through the LexisNexis Deceased Database.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *Masson v. Tallahassee Dodge Chrysler Jeep, LLC* (May 8, 2018) 17-cv-22967 (S.D. Fla.):

The Settlement Class Notice Program was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.

Judicial Quotes

Chancellor Russell T. Perkins, *Morton v. GreenBank* (Apr. 18, 2018) 11-135-IV (20th Jud. Dist. Tenn.):

The Notice Program as provided or in the Agreement and the Preliminary Amended Approval Order constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all Settlement Class members who could be identified through reasonable effort. The Notice Plan fully satisfied the requirements of Tennessee Rule of Civil Procedure 23.03, due process and any other applicable law.

Judge James V. Selna, *Callaway v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC* (Mar. 8, 2018) 8:14-cv-02011 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice given to the Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances of this case, and that the notice complied with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and due process.

The notice given by the Class Administrator constituted due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class, and adequately informed members of the Settlement Class of their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class so as not to be bound by the terms of the Settlement Agreement and how to object to the Settlement.

The Court has considered and rejected the objection ... [regarding] the adequacy of the notice plan. The notice given provided ample information regarding the case. Class members also had the ability to seek additional information from the settlement website, from Class Counsel or from the Class Administrator.

Judge Thomas M. Durkin, *Vergara et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc.* (Mar. 1, 2018) 1:15-cv-06972 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in Section IX of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Classes of the pendency of this case, certification of the Settlement Classes for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law. Further, the Court finds that Defendant has timely satisfied the notice requirements of 28 U.S.C. Section 1715.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Honda & Nissan)* (Feb. 28, 2018) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice has been given to the Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Class Notice: (i) is reasonable and constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action and the terms of the Settlement Agreement, their right to exclude themselves from the Class or to object to all or any part of the Settlement Agreement, their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense) and the binding effect of the orders and Final Order and Final Judgment in the Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all persons and entities who or which do not exclude themselves from the Class; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons or entities entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), FED R. CIV. R. 23 and any other applicable law as well as complying with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Susan O. Hickey, *Larey v. Allstate Property and Casualty Insurance Company* (Feb. 9, 2018) 4:14-cv-04008 (W.D. Kan.):

Based on the Court's review of the evidence submitted and argument of counsel, the Court finds and concludes that the Class Notice and Claim Form was mailed to potential Class Members in accordance with the provisions of the Preliminary Approval Order, and together with the Publication Notice, the automated toll-free telephone number, and the settlement website: (i) constituted, under the circumstances, the most effective and practicable notice of the pendency of the Lawsuit, this Stipulation, and the Final Approval Hearing to all Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort; and (ii) met all requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the requirements of due process under the United States Constitution, and the requirements of any other applicable rules or law.

Judicial Quotes

Judge Muriel D. Hughes, *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.

Judicial Quotes

Judge Charles R. Breyer, *In re Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Products Liability Litigation* (May 17, 2017) MDL No. 2672 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court is satisfied that the Notice Program was reasonably calculated to notify Class Members of the proposed Settlement. The Notice "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)(l)) and it satisfies due process requirements because it was "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." *Shutts*, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting *Mullane*, 339 U.S. at 314-15).

Judge Joseph F. Bataillon, *Klug v. Watts Regulator Company* (Apr. 13, 2017) 8:15-cv-00061 (D. Neb.):

The court finds that the notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Class Action and of this settlement, as provided by the Settlement Agreement and by the Preliminary Approval Order dated December 7, 2017, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons and entities within the definition of the Settlement Class, and fully complied with the requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 23 and due process. Due and sufficient proof of the execution of the Notice Plan as outlined in the Preliminary Approval Order has been filed.

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, *Bias v. Wells Fargo & Company et al.* (Apr. 13, 2017) 4:12-cv-00664 (N.D. Cal.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice of Settlement given to the Settlement Class was adequate and reasonable and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including both individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort and publication notice.

Notice of Settlement, as given, complied with the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, satisfied the requirements of due process, and constituted due and sufficient notice of the matters set forth herein.

Notice of the Settlement was provided to the appropriate regulators pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1715(c)(1).

Judge Carlos Murguia, *Whitton v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. et al.* (Dec. 14, 2016) 2:12-cv-02247 and ***Gary, LLC v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. et al.*** 2:13-cv-02634 (D. Kan.):

The Court determines that the Notice Plan as implemented was reasonably calculated to provide the best notice practicable under the circumstances and contained all required information for members of the proposed Settlement Class to act to protect their interests. The Court also finds that Class Members were provided an adequate period of time to receive Notice and respond accordingly.

Judge Yvette Kane, *In re Shop-Vac Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation* (Dec. 9, 2016) MDL No. 2380 (M.D. Pa.):

The Court hereby finds and concludes that members of the Settlement Class have been provided the best notice practicable of the Settlement and that such notice satisfies all requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Timothy D. Fox, *Miner v. Philip Morris USA, Inc.* (Nov. 21, 2016) 60CV03-4661 (Ark. Cir. Ct.):

The Court finds that the Settlement Notice provided to potential members of the Class constituted the best and most practicable notice under the circumstances, thereby complying fully with due process and Rule 23 of the Arkansas Rules of Civil Procedure.

Judicial Quotes

Judge Eileen Bransten, *In re HSBC Bank USA, N.A., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation* (Oct. 13, 2016) 650562/2011 (Sup. Ct. N.Y.):

This Court finds that the Notice Program and the Notice provided to Settlement Class members fully satisfied the requirements of constitutional due process, the N.Y. C.P.L.R., and any other applicable laws, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled thereto.

Judge Jerome B. Simandle, *In re Caterpillar, Inc. C13 and C15 Engine Products Liability Litigation* (Sept. 20, 2016) MDL No. 2540 (D.N.J.):

The Court hereby finds that the Notice provided to the Settlement Class constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. Said Notice provided due and adequate notice of these proceedings and the matters set forth herein, including the terms of the Settlement Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, requirements of due process and any other applicable law.

Judge Marcia G. Cooke, *Chimeno-Buzzi v. Hollister Co. and Abercrombie & Fitch Co.* (Apr. 11, 2016) 14-cv-23120 (S.D. Fla.):

Pursuant to the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Administrator, Epiq Systems, Inc., has complied with the approved notice process as confirmed in its Declaration filed with the Court on March 23, 2016. The Court finds that the notice process was designed to advise Class Members of their rights. The form and method for notifying Class Members of the settlement and its terms and conditions was in conformity with this Court's Preliminary Approval Order, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B), the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and due process under the United States Constitution and other applicable laws.

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, *In re Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation* (Mar. 22, 2016) MDL No. 2420, 4:13-md-02420 (N.D. Cal.):

From what I could tell, I liked your approach and the way you did it. I get a lot of these notices that I think are all legalese and no one can really understand them. Yours was not that way.

Judge Christopher S. Sontchi, *In re Energy Future Holdings Corp et al.* (July 30, 2015) 14-cv-10979 (Bankr. D. Del.):

Notice of the Asbestos Bar Date as set forth in this Asbestos Bar Date Order and in the manner set forth herein constitutes adequate and sufficient notice of the Asbestos Bar Date and satisfies the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, and the Local Rules.

Judge David C. Norton, *In re MI Windows and Doors Inc. Products Liability Litigation* (July 22, 2015) MDL No. 2333, 2:12-mn-00001 (D.S.C.):

The court finds that the Notice Plan, as described in the Settlement and related declarations, has been faithfully carried out and constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances of this Action, and was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to be provided with Notice.

The court also finds that the Notice Plan was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of: (1) the pendency of this class action; (2) their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class and the proposed Settlement; (3) their right to object to any aspect of the proposed Settlement (including final certification of the Settlement Class, the fairness, reasonableness, or adequacy of the proposed Settlement, the adequacy of the Settlement Class's representation by Named Plaintiffs or Class Counsel, or the award of attorney's and representative fees); (4) their right to appear at the fairness hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense); and (5) the binding and preclusive effect of the orders and Final Order and Judgment in this Action, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all Persons who do not request exclusion from the Settlement Class. As such, the court finds that the Notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2) and (e), the United States Constitution (including the Due Process

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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

Judicial Quotes

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.

Judicial Quotes

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.

e al otici ases

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

e al otici ases

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

e al otici ases

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-Cl-16240
<i>In re McKinsey & Co., Inc. National Prescription Opiate Consultant Litigation All School District</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:21-md-02996-CRB
<i>In re McKinsey & Co., Inc. National Prescription Opiate Consultant Litigation Subdivision</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:21-md-02996-CRB
Beasley et al. v. TTEC Services Corporation; Anderson v. TTEC Services Corporation (Data Breach)	D. Col, No. 22-cv-00097; No. 22-cv-00347
<i>In re PFA Insurance Marketing Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal, No. 4:18-cv-03771 YGR
Stauber v. Sudler Property Management (Data Breach)	18th Jud. Cir., Cir. Ct., DuPage Cnty, Ill, No. 2023LA000411
<i>In re Accellion, Inc. Data Breach Litigation Accellion; Harbour et al. v. California Health & Wellness et al. (Health Net)</i>	N.D. Cal., MDL 3002, No. 5:21-CV-01155; 5:21-cv-03322-EJD
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)	18 th Jud. Cir. Ct. Dupage Cnty., Ind., No. 2023LA000631
<i>In re Cattle and Beef Antitrust Litigation</i>	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.	3 rd 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

e al otici ases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>Gold et al. v. New York Life Insurance Co. et al. (FLSA Wage / Overtime)</i>	Sup. Ct. N.Y., Cnty of New York, No. 653923/2012
<i>Banks et al. v. Allstate Fire & Casualty Insurance Company (Auto Insurance PIP)</i>	M.D. Penn., No. 19-cv-01617
<i>Dyck v. Tahoe Resources, Inc. (Securities)</i>	Sup. Ct. of Justice Ontario, No. CV-18-00606411-00CP
<i>Ambrose et al. v. Boston Globe Media Partners, LLC. (VPPA)</i>	D. Mass., No. 1:22-cv-10195
<i>King et al. v. PeopleNet Corporation (Undisclosed Data Collection)</i>	Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty., Ill., No. 2021-CH-01602
<i>South et al. v. Progressive Select Insurance Company (Automobile Total Loss)</i>	S.D.Fla., No. 19-21760-CIV
<i>Paris et al. v. Progressive American Insurance Company et al. (Automobile Total Loss)</i>	S.D.Fla., No. 19-21761-CIV
<i>Silva et al. v. Connected Investors, Inc. (TCPA)</i>	E.D.N.C., No. 7:21-cv-00074
<i>In re Juul Labs, Inc., Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation (Juul and Altria Settlements)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 19-md-02913
<i>Dusko v. Delta Airlines, Inc. (Airline Ticket Refunds)</i>	N.D. Ga., 1:20-cv-01664
<i>Rogowski et al. v. State Farm Life Insurance Company et al. (Whole Life or Universal Life Insurance)</i>	W.D. Mo., No. 4:22-cv-00203
<i>Ingram v. Jamestown Import Auto Sales, Inc. d/b/a Kia of Jamestown (TCPA)</i>	W.D.N.Y., No. 1:22-cv-00309
<i>In re Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation II</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:18-cv-02223
<i>In re Midwestern Pet Foods Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation</i>	S.D. Ind., No. 3:21-cv-00007
<i>Meier v. Prosperity Bank (Bank Fees & Overdraft)</i>	239th Jud. Dist., Brazoria Cnty, Tex., No. 109569-CV
<i>Middleton et al. v. Liberty Mutual Personal Insurance Company et al. (Auto Insurance Claims Sales Tax)</i>	S.D. Ohio, No. 1:20-cv-00668
<i>Checchia v. Bank of America, N.A. (Bank Fees)</i>	E.D. Penn., No. 2:21-cv-03585
<i>McCullough v. True Health New Mexico, Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	2nd Dist. Ct, N.M., No. D-202-CV-2021-06816
<i>Sonterra Capital Master Fund Ltd. v. Credit Suisse Group AG et al. (Swiss Franc LIBOR-Based Derivatives)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:15-cv-00871
<i>Duggan et al. v. Wings Financial Credit Union (Bank Fees)</i>	Dist. Ct., Dakota Cnty., Minn., No. 19AV-cv-20-2163
<i>Miller v. Bath Saver, Inc. et al. (TCPA)</i>	M.D. Penn., No. 1:21-cv-01072
<i>Chapman v. Insight Global LLC. (Data Breach)</i>	M.D. Penn., No. 1:21-cv-00824
<i>Thomsen et al. v. Morley Cos., Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 1:22-cv-10271
<i>Walker v Highmark BCBS Health (TCPA)</i>	W.D. Penn., No. 20-cv-01975
<i>In re Scripps Health Data Incident Litigation (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2021-00024103
<i>In re Robinhood Outage Litigation (Trading Outage)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:20-cv-01626

e al otici ases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>Dickens et al. v. Thinx, Inc. (Consumer Product)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:22-cv-04286
<i>Service et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America et al. (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Contra Costa, No. C22-01841
<i>Paris et al. v. Progressive American et al. & South v. Progressive Select Insurance Company (Automobile Total Loss)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 19-cv-21761 & 19-cv-21760
<i>Wenston Desue et al. v. 20/20 Eye Care Network, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 21-cv-61275
<i>Rivera v. IH Mississippi Valley Credit Union (Overdraft)</i>	Cir. Ct 14th Jud. Cir., Rock Island Cnty., Ill., No. 2019 CH 299
<i>Guthrie v. Service Federal Credit Union (Overdraft)</i>	Sup. Ct. Rockingham Cnty, N.H., No. 218-2021-CV-00160
<i>Churchill et al. v. Bangor Savings Bank (Overdraft)</i>	Maine Bus. & Consumer Ct., No. BCD-CIV-2021-00027
<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority. v. Louisiana Health Service & Indemnity Company d/b/a Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana (Medical Insurance)</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 16-C-3647
<i>Brower v. Northwest Community Credit Union (Bank Fees)</i>	Ore. Dist. Ct. Multnomah Cnty., No. 20CV38608
<i>Kent et al. v. Women's Health USA, Inc. et al. (IVF Antitrust Pricing)</i>	Sup. Ct. Jud. Dist. of Stamford/Norwalk, Conn., No. FST-CV-21-6054676-S
<i>In re U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	D.D.C., No. MDL No. 2664, 15-cv-01394
<i>In re fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation (False Labeling & Marketing)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. MDL No. 2909, No. 1:19-cv-03924
<i>In re Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:20-cv-02155
<i>Browning et al. v. Anheuser-Busch, LLC (False Advertising)</i>	W.D. Mo., No. 20-cv-00889
<i>Callen v. Daimler AG and Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC (Interior Trim)</i>	N.D. Ga., No. 1:19-cv-01411
<i>In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (Alcon Laboratories, Inc. and Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, Inc.) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
<i>Ford et al. v. [24]7.ai, Inc. (Data Breach - Best Buy Data Incident)</i>	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2863, No. 5:18-cv-02770
<i>In re Takata Airbag Class Action Settlement - Australia Settlement</i> <i>Louise Haselhurst v. Toyota Motor Corporation Australia Limited</i> <i>Kimley Whisson v. Subaru (Aust) Pty Limited</i> <i>Akuratiyd Kularathne v. Honda Australia Pty Limited</i> <i>Owen Brewster v. BMW Australia Ltd</i> <i>Jaydan Bond v. Nissan Motor Co (Australia) Pty Limited</i> <i>Camilla Coates v. Mazda Australia Pty Limited</i>	Australia; NSWSC, No. 2017/00340824 No. 2017/00353017 No. 2017/00378526 No. 2018/00009555 No. 2018/00009565 No. 2018/00042244
<i>In re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPPs) (Smithfield Foods, Inc.)</i>	D. Minn., No. 0:18-cv-01776
<i>Jackson v. UKG Inc., f/k/a The Ultimate Software Group, Inc. (Biometrics)</i>	Cir. Ct. of McLean Cnty., Ill., No. 2020L31
<i>In re Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	E.D. Va., MDL No. 2915, No. 1:19-md-02915
<i>Aseltine v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc. (Food Ordering Fees)</i>	Cir. Ct. Cal. Alameda Cnty., No. RG21088118

e al otici ases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>In re Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:20-cv-05914
<i>DiFlauro et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. (Mortgage Bank Fees)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:20-cv-05692
<i>In re California Pizza Kitchen Data Breach Litigation</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:21-cv-01928
<i>Breda v. Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless (TCPA)</i>	D. Mass., No. 1:16-cv-11512
<i>Snyder et al. v. The Urology Center of Colorado, P.C. (Data Breach)</i>	2nd Dist. Ct, Cnty. of Denver Col., No. 2021CV33707
<i>Dearing v. Magellan Health Inc. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Maricopa, Ariz., No. CV2020-013648
<i>Torretto et al. v. Donnelley Financial Solutions, Inc. and Mediant Communications Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:20-cv-02667
<i>In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Volkswagen)</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599, No. 1:15-md-02599
<i>Beiswinger v. West Shore Home, LLC (TCPA)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:20-cv-01286
<i>Cochran et al. v. The Kroger Co. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 5:21-cv-01887
<i>Arthur et al. v. McDonald's USA, LLC et al.; Lark et al. v. McDonald's USA, LLC et al. (Biometrics)</i>	Cir. Ct. St. Clair Cnty., Ill., Nos. 20-L-0891; 1-L-559
<i>Kostka et al. v. Dickey's Barbecue Restaurants, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	N.D. Tex., No. 3:20-cv-03424
<i>Scherr v. Rodan & Fields, LLC; Gorzo et al. v. Rodan & Fields, LLC (Lash Boost Mascara Product)</i>	Sup. Ct. of Cal., Cnty. San Bernadino, No. CJC-18-004981; Sup. Ct. of Cal., Cnty. of San Francisco, Nos. CIVDS 1723435 and CGC-18-565628
<i>Fernandez v. Rushmore Loan Management Services LLC (Mortgage Loan Fees)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:21-cv-00621
<i>Abramson v. Safe Streets USA LLC (TCPA)</i>	E.D.N.C., No. 5:19-cv-00394
<i>Stoll et al. v. Musculoskeletal Institute, Chartered d/b/a Florida Orthopaedic Institute (Data Breach)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:20-cv-01798
<i>Mayo v. Affinity Plus Federal Credit Union (Overdraft)</i>	4th Jud. Dist. Ct. Minn., No. 27-cv-11786
<i>Johnson v. Moss Bros. Auto Group, Inc. et al. (TCPA)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 5:19-cv-02456
<i>Muransky et al. v. The Cheesecake Factory, Inc. et al. (FACTA)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Los Angeles, No. 19 stcv43875
<i>Haney v. Genworth Life Ins. Co. (Long Term Care Insurance)</i>	E.D. Va., No. 3:22-cv-00055
<i>Halcom v. Genworth Life Ins. Co. (Long Term Care Insurance)</i>	E.D. Va., No. 3:21-cv-00019
<i>Mercado et al. v. Verde Energy USA, Inc. (Variable Rate Energy)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:18-cv-02068
<i>Fallis et al. v. Gate City Bank (Overdraft)</i>	East Cent. Dist. Ct. Cass Cnty. N.D., No. 09-2019-cv-04007
<i>Sanchez et al. v. California Public Employees' Retirement System et al. (Long Term Care Insurance)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Los Angeles, No. BC 517444
<i>Hameed-Bolden et al. v. Forever 21 Retail, Inc. et al. (Data Breach for Payment Cards)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:18-cv-03019

e al otici ases

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
<i>In re Turkey Antitrust Litigations</i> (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs Action - CIIPPs) <i>Sandee's Bakery d/b/a Sandee's Catering Bakery & Deli et al. v. Agri Stats, Inc.</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:20-cv-02295
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
<i>In re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPPs)</i> (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
<i>In re Toll Roads Litigation; Borsuk et al. v. Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency et al.</i> (OCTA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
<i>In re Toll Roads Litigation</i> (3M/TCA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
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
<i>In re Flint Water Cases</i>	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
<i>In re Pre-Filled Propane Tank Antitrust Litigation</i>	W.D. Mo., No. MDL No. 2567, No. 14-cv-02567
<i>In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation</i> (ABB Concise Optical Group, LLC) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
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

e al otici ases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>UFCW & Employers Benefit Trust v. Sutter Health et al. (Self-Funded Payors)</i>	Sup. Ct. of Cal., Cnty. of San Fran., No. CGC 14-538451 Consolidated with CGC-18-565398
<i>Fitzhenry v. Independent Home Products, LLC (TCPA)</i>	D.S.C., No. 2:19-cv-02993
<i>In re Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation and Flaherty v. Hyundai Motor Company, Inc. et al.</i>	C.D. Cal., Nos. 8:17-cv-00838 & 18-cv-02223
<i>Sager et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.</i>	D.N.J., No. 18-cv-13556
<i>Bautista v. Valero Marketing and Supply Company</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:15-cv-05557
<i>Richards et al. v. Chime Financial, Inc. (Service Disruption)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 4:19-cv-06864
<i>In re Health Insurance Innovations Securities Litigation</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:17-cv-02186
<i>Fox et al. v. Iowa Health System d.b.a. UnityPoint Health (Data Breach)</i>	W.D. Wis., No. 18-cv-00327
<i>Smith v. Costa Del Mar, Inc. (Sunglasses Warranty)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:18-cv-01011
<i>Al's Discount Plumbing et al. v. Viega, LLC (Building Products)</i>	M.D. Pa., No. 19-cv-00159
<i>Rose v. The Travelers Home and Marine Insurance Company et al.</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 19-cv-00977
<i>Eastwood Construction LLC et al. v. City of Monroe The Estate of Donald Alan Plyler Sr. et al. v. City of Monroe</i>	Sup. Ct. N.C., Nos. 18-CVS-2692 & 19-CVS-1825
<i>Garvin v. San Diego Unified Port District</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. 37-2020-00015064
<i>Consumer Financial Protection Bureau v. Siringoringo Law Firm</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:14-cv-01155
<i>Robinson v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC</i>	D. Md., No. 8:14-cv-03667
<i>Drazen v. GoDaddy.com, LLC and Bennett v. GoDaddy.com, LLC (TCPA)</i>	S.D. Ala., No. 1:19-cv-00563
<i>In re Libor-Based Financial Instruments Antitrust Litigation</i>	S.D.N.Y., MDL No. 2262, No. 1:11-md-2262
<i>Izor v. Abacus Data Systems, Inc. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 19-cv-01057
<i>Ciuffitelli et al. v. Deloitte & Touche LLP et al.</i>	D. Ore., No. 3:16-cv-00580
<i>In re Wells Fargo Collateral Protection Insurance Litigation</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:17-md-02797
<i>In re Roman Catholic Diocese of Harrisburg</i>	Bank. Ct. M.D. Pa., No. 1:20-bk-00599
<i>Denier et al. v. Taconic Biosciences, Inc.</i>	Sup Ct. N.Y., No. 00255851
<i>Robinson v. First Hawaiian Bank (Overdraft)</i>	Cir. Ct. of First Cir. Haw., No. 17-1-0167-01
<i>Burch v. Whirlpool Corporation</i>	W.D. Mich., No. 1:17-cv-00018
<i>Armon et al. v. Washington State University (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Wash., No. 17-2-23244-1 consolidated with No. 17-2-25052-0
<i>Wilson et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 17-cv-23033
<i>Prather v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:17-cv-00481

e al otici ases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>Cook et al. v. South Carolina Public Service Authority et al.</i>	Ct. of Com. Pleas. 13 th Jud. Cir. S.C., No. 2019-CP-23-6675
<i>K.B., by and through her natural parent, Jennifer Qassis, and Lillian Knox-Bender v. Methodist Healthcare - Memphis Hospitals</i>	30th Jud. Dist. Tenn., No. CH-13-04871-1
<i>Coffeng et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-01825
<i>Audet et al. v. Garza et al.</i>	D. Conn., No. 3:16-cv-00940
<i>In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (CooperVision, Inc.) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
<i>Hyder et al. v. Consumers County Mutual Insurance Company</i>	D. Ct. of Travis Cnty. Tex., No. D-1-GN-16-000596
<i>Fessler v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens</i>	E.D. Tex., No. 4:19-cv-00248
<i>In re TD Bank, N.A. Debit Card Overdraft Fee Litigation</i>	D.S.C., MDL No. 2613, No. 6:15-MN-02613
<i>Liggio v. Apple Federal Credit Union</i>	E.D. Va., No. 1:18-cv-01059
<i>Garcia v. Target Corporation (TCPA)</i>	D. Minn., No. 16-cv-02574
<i>Albrecht v. Oasis Power, LLC d/b/a Oasis Energy</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:18-cv-01061
<i>McKinney-Drobnis et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-06450
<i>In re Optical Disk Drive Products Antitrust Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2143, No. 3:10-md-02143
<i>Stone et al. v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens</i>	E.D. Tex., No. 4:17-cv-00001
<i>In re Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. et al. (Asbestos)</i>	Bankr. W.D. N.C., No. 16-31602
<i>Kuss v. American HomePatient, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:18-cv-02348
<i>Lusnak v. Bank of America, N.A.</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 14-cv-01855
<i>In re Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	D. Ore., MDL No. 2633, No. 3:15-md-02633
<i>Elder v. Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc. (Hotel Stay Promotion)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 16-cv-00278
<i>Grayson et al. v. General Electric Company (Microwaves)</i>	D. Conn., No. 3:13-cv-01799
<i>Behfarin v. Pruco Life Insurance Company et al.</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-05290
<i>Lashambae v. Capital One Bank, N.A. (Overdraft)</i>	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:17-cv-06406
<i>Trujillo et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)</i>	S.D. Cal., No. 3:15-cv-01394
<i>Cox et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)</i>	S.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-00597
<i>Pirozzi et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising, LLC</i>	E.D. Mo., No. 4:19-cv-00807
<i>Lehman v. Transbay Joint Powers Authority et al. (Millennium Tower)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. GCG-16-553758
<i>In re FCA US LLC Monostable Electronic Gearshift Litigation</i>	E.D. Mich., MDL No. 2744 & No. 16-md-02744

e al otici ases

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

e al otici ases

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

e al otici ases

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

e al otici ases

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

e al otici ases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>Steen v. Capital One, N.A., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	E.D. La., No. 2:10-cv-01505 and 1:10-cv-22058, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Childs et al. v. Synovus Bank et al., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Kota of Sarasota, Inc. v. Waste Management Inc. of Florida</i>	12th Jud. Cir. Ct., Sarasota Cnty., Fla., No. 2011-CA-008020NC
<i>In re MI Windows and Doors Inc. Products Liability Litigation (Building Products)</i>	D.S.C., MDL No. 2333
<i>Given v. Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company a/k/a M&T Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Scharfstein v. BP West Coast Products, LLC</i>	Ore. Cir., Cnty. of Multnomah, No. 1112-17046
<i>Smith v. City of New Orleans</i>	Civil D. Ct., Parish of Orleans, La., No. 2005-05453
<i>Hawthorne v. Umpqua Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 11-cv-06700
<i>Gulbankian et al. v. MW Manufacturers, Inc.</i>	D. Mass., No. 1:10-cv-10392
<i>Costello v. NBT Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	Sup. Ct. Del Cnty., N.Y., No. 2011-1037
<i>In re American Express Anti-Steering Rules Antitrust Litigation (II) (Italian Colors Restaurant)</i>	E.D.N.Y., MDL No. 2221, No. 11-md-2221
<i>Wong et al. v. Alacer Corp. (Emergen-C)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. CGC-12-519221
<i>Mello et al. v. Susquehanna Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>In re Plasma-Derivative Protein Therapies Antitrust Litigation</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 09-cv-07666
<i>Simpson v. Citizens Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 2:12-cv-10267
<i>George Raymond Williams, M.D., Orthopedic Surgery, a Professional Medical, LLC et al. v. Bestcomp, Inc. et al.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5242-B
<i>Simmons v. Comerica Bank, N.A., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>McGann et al., v. Schnuck Markets, Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	Mo. Cir. Ct., No. 1322-CC00800
<i>Rose v. Bank of America Corporation et al. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Cal., Nos. 5:11-cv-02390 & 5:12-cv-00400
<i>Johnson v. Community Bank, N.A. et al. (Overdraft Fees)</i>	M.D. Pa., No. 3:12-cv-01405
<i>National Trucking Financial Reclamation Services, LLC et al. v. Pilot Corporation et al.</i>	E.D. Ark., No. 4:13-cv-00250
<i>Price v. BP Products North America</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 12-cv-06799
<i>Yarger v. ING Bank</i>	D. Del., No. 11-154-LPS
<i>Glube et al. v. Pella Corporation et al. (Building Products)</i>	Ont. Super. Ct., No. CV-11-4322294-00CP
<i>Miner v. Philip Morris Companies, Inc. et al. (Light Cigarettes)</i>	Ark. Cir. Ct., No. 60CV03-4661
<i>Fontaine v. Attorney General of Canada (Mistassini Hostels Residential Schools)</i>	u . Super. Ct., No. 500-06-000293-056 & No. 550-06-000021-056

e al otici ases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>Williams v. SIF Consultants of Louisiana, Inc. et al.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5244-C
<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. Qmedtrix Systems, Inc.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599-C
<i>Evans et al. v. TIN, Inc. et al. (Environmental)</i>	E.D. La., No. 2:11-cv-02067
<i>Casayuran v. PNC Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Anderson v. Compass Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Eno v. M & I Marshall & Ilsley Bank as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Blahut v. Harris, N.A., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>In re Zurn Pex Plumbing Products Liability Litigation</i>	D. Minn., MDL No. 1958, No. 08-md-1958
<i>Saltzman v. Pella Corporation (Building Products)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 06-cv-04481
<i>In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation (Mastercard & Visa)</i>	E.D.N.Y., MDL No. 1720, No. 05-md-01720
<i>RBS v. Citizens Financial Group, Inc., as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Gessele et al. v. Jack in the Box, Inc.</i>	D. Ore., No. 3:10-cv-00960
<i>Vodanovich v. Boh Brothers Construction (Hurricane Katrina Levee Breaches)</i>	E.D. La., No. 05-cv-04191
<i>Marolda v. Symantec Corporation (Software Upgrades)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:08-cv-05701
<i>In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Medical Benefits Settlement)</i>	E.D. La., MDL No. 2179
<i>In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Economic & Property Damages Settlement)</i>	E.D. La., MDL No. 2179
<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. FairPay Solutions</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599-C
<i>Fontaine v. Attorney General of Canada (Stirland Lake and Cristal Lake Residential Schools)</i>	Ont. Super. Ct., No. 00-cv-192059 CP
<i>Nelson v. Rabobank, N.A. (Overdraft Fees)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. RIC 1101391
<i>Case v. Bank of Oklahoma, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Harris v. Associated Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Wolfgeher v. Commerce Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>McKinley v. Great Western Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Lawson v. BancorpSouth (Overdraft Fees)</i>	W.D. Ark., No. 1:12-cv-01016
<i>LaCour v. Whitney Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:11-cv-01896
<i>Gwiazdowski v. County of Chester (Prisoner Strip Search)</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 2:08-cv-04463

e al otici ases

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 <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	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 <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	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 <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	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
<i>In re Heartland Data Payment System Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	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
<i>In re Countrywide Customer Data Breach Litigation</i>	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 CDs)	Ill. Cir. Ct., Nos. 01-L-454 & 01-L-493
<i>In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation</i>	D.D.C., MDL No. 1796
<i>In re Katrina Canal Breaches Consolidated Litigation</i>	E.D. La., No. 05-cv-04182

EXHIBIT 3

PLAN OF ADMINISTRATION AND DISTRIBUTION

B & R Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc., et al., No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM (E.D.N.Y.)

I. INTRODUCTION

This Plan of Administration and Distribution ("Plan") shall govern the administration and distribution of the "Net Settlement Fund," defined as the amount of money that will be available for distribution by the Claims Administrator (as defined herein) to qualified Class members (defined below). This amount is equal to the Gross Settlement Amount (as defined herein), along with any interest earned thereon, after all attorneys' fees (including any applicable interest awarded by the Court and earned on such fees, if any), litigation expenses, costs of notice and claims administration, class representative service awards, taxes and tax preparation costs, and other costs or payments as approved by the Court are deducted from the Gross Settlement Amount.

The Net Settlement Fund will be allocated and distributed by the Claims Administrator, according to this Plan, to the eligible members of the certified class: merchants who incurred one or more unreimbursed chargeback(s) between October 1, 2015 through and including September 30, 2017 (the "Class Period"), pursuant to the Fraud Liability Shift for the assessment of Mastercard International Inc. ("Mastercard"), Visa Inc. and Visa U.S.A. Inc. ("Visa"), Discover Financial Services ("Discover") and/or American Express Company ("Amex") (together, "Defendants") payment card chargebacks ("FLS Chargebacks"), but excluding members of the judiciary and government entities or agencies (collectively, the "Class").

II. STATUS OF THE LITIGATION AND SETTLEMENT SO FAR

Settlements of the action have been reached on behalf of Plaintiffs B & R Supermarket, Inc. (d/b/a Milam's Market), Grove Liquors LLC, Strouk Group LLC (d/b/a Monsieur Marcel), and Palero Food Corp. and Cagueyes Food Corp. (d/b/a Fine Fare Supermarket) (collectively, "Plaintiffs") and the Class with Defendants Mastercard and Visa (the "Visa/Mastercard

Settlement"), Discover (the "Discover Settlement") and Amex (the "Amex Settlement") (together, the "Settlements"). The Settlements, if approved by the Court, will result in a \$231.7 million "Gross Settlement Amount" as a common fund. Upon final approval of the Settlements, no part of this \$231.7 million Gross Settlement Amount will revert to Defendants.

III. CLAIMS ADMINISTRATOR

Subject to Court approval, Class Counsel¹ have determined it is in the best interests of the Class to continue using Epiq Class Action and Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq") as the "Claims Administrator." Court approval of this Distribution Plan—inclusive of any reasonable updates to the Distribution Plan during Court consideration of the Distribution Plan—is to be obtained prior to sending out any claims forms or making any distributions.

IV. FUNDS TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO CLASS MEMBERS

A. Timing of Distribution

Class Counsel plan to make distribution(s) after all of the following have occurred: (1) the Court has granted final approval of the settlements with Defendants; and (2) any actual or potential appeals are exhausted, such that the resolution of all of Plaintiffs' claims, against all Defendants, is final.

B. *Pro Rata* Plan of Distribution of Net Settlement Fund

Class Counsel intend to distribute the Net Settlement Fund on a *pro rata* basis to eligible members of the Class who timely submit a valid claim. Payments will be determined on a *pro rata* basis based on the dollar amount of unreimbursed FLS Chargebacks incurred by eligible Class members, as compared to the total dollar amount of unreimbursed FLS Chargebacks incurred by all eligible Class members that submit valid claims.

¹ Robbins LLP was appointed "Class Counsel" by the Court on May 6, 2021. Dkt. No. 762.

Given that the Class is constituted of a broad range of merchants, including a portion that incurred relatively small dollar amounts of FLS Chargebacks and others that incurred much larger amounts of FLS Chargebacks, Plaintiffs are proposing a minimum payment amount. The purpose of this minimum payment amount is twofold: (1) to incentivize the filing of claims by merchants with lower estimated damages, ensuring they receive meaningful compensation for participating in the claims process; and (2) to ensure payments to eligible Class members are economically feasible and efficient from a claims administration standpoint.

Prior to the mailing of Claim Forms (as defined herein), Class Counsel will consult with the Claims Administrator to develop a proposed minimum payment threshold ("Minimum Payment Amount"). The Claims Administrator will analyze FLS Chargeback information provided by Defendants, Net Settlement Fund projections (based on various reasonable scenarios) and historical claim rates from other relevant class action settlements in order to develop a reasonable range of Minimum Payment Amounts along with a supporting rationale for such recommendations. Class Counsel will consider this information and then seek approval for a Minimum Payment Amount from the Court. Claim Form packets sent to known Class members will specify the Minimum Payment Amount such that a Class member may consider this information as part of its decision as to whether to prepare and submit a claim.

A hypothetical claimant whose *pro rata* distribution amount would have been greater than the Minimum Payment Amount would continue to receive a larger amount based on an adjusted *pro rata* distribution, which would be adjusted to account for the effect of the Minimum Payment Amount.

Insofar as the Net Settlement Fund includes residual funds after distribution or distributions as set forth herein that cannot be economically distributed to eligible claimants (because of the costs of distribution as compared to the amount remaining), Class Counsel shall

make an application to the Court to approve the amount, and recipient(s) for such sums, to be used to make *cy pres* payments for the benefit of members of the Class.

C. Conditions and Process for Claims and Distribution

Class Counsel and the Claims Administrator will utilize data produced by Defendants and any productions from non-defendant acquiring banks, as well as from claimants themselves, for the purposes of mailing Claim Form packets to likely Class members, determining valid claims, and the appropriate amounts to distribute *pro rata* to each eligible claimant. Once the claims process begins, the following conditions must be met in order for a member of the Class to receive a distribution from the Net Settlement Fund: (1) the entity is a member of the Class; (2) the entity has timely submitted a claim, based on a timeline to be determined before the claims process begins; and (3) the Claim Form must be complete including all required elements. All claims will be subject to audit, and larger claims may require verification. Class Counsel will work with the Claims Administrator to process the data available to them to attempt to minimize the burdens on claimants with respect to submitting proof of a valid claim, as discussed further herein.

The Claims Administrator will attempt to link the chargeback data provided to Class Counsel by Defendants in this litigation with the other data productions available to Class Counsel, including the productions made by Defendants to facilitate notice to the Class, and the productions from third-party acquiring banks. The Claims Administrator in conferral with Class Counsel intend to pre-populate Claims Forms, especially for Class members with the largest dollar amounts of chargebacks, to the extent administratively feasible. The degree to which the Claims Administrator will be able to accomplish this pre-population will depend on a range of factors, including the availability of supporting data, the number of discrete FLS Chargeback transactions, the number of identified Class members submitting valid claims, the difficulty in linking a specific FLS Chargeback transaction to the related downstream entity or entities that incurred the chargeback, and the proportion of Class members who make valid claims that consist of relatively high dollar

amounts of incurred FLS Chargebacks. Any Class member receiving a pre-populated claim amount on its Claim Form will have an opportunity as part of the claim submission process to accept or challenge the pre-populated amount.

As part of the Claim Form package sent via postal mail and/or email (to the extent a facially valid scrubbed email address is available), the Claims Administrator will provide claimants with credentials they can use to quickly log into the Case Website (www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com) to view their FLS Chargeback amounts and file a claim. Pre-populated Claim Forms may also contain a QR code a claimant can scan to immediately log into the Case Website to view the information without entering the credentials manually.

To the extent a claimant's FLS Chargeback data is not located in Defendants' data productions, the Claims Administrator will consider information provided by the claimant in order to value their claim. Such information to substantiate a claim is expected in one of two types (as described below) or some combination thereof: (1) Research Request; and/or (2) FLS Chargeback Documentation. The Claims Administrator will work with Class Counsel to determine whether other forms of information or documentation can be used to substantiate a claim and will update information made available to Class Members via the website, toll free number and potentially other channels with any other available forms of proof.

For a Research Request, a Class member may provide information to allow the Claims Administrator to analyze datasets received from Defendants and/or other sources to seek to identify additional FLS Chargebacks incurred by the Class member. Information provided by a Class member in connection with a Research Request may include, among other things: (1) location address(es); (2) payment processor name(s); or (3) merchant identifier numbers or other unique identifying numbers that can be used to match a given claimant with Defendants' chargeback data sets. Once a Research Request has been processed by the Claims Administrator, the Claims

Administrator will notify the Class member as to the outcome of this research. Prior to the claim submission deadline, if the claimant is still dissatisfied with the outcome of the Claims Administrator's research, the Class member may submit a further Research Request provided they are able to include significant new information with this additional Research Request that would assist the Claims Administrator with its further research efforts.

Either in lieu of a Research Request or as a supplement, a Class member may provide documentation substantiating FLS Chargebacks it incurred during the Class Period. Such documentation could include information about an FLS Chargeback it received from its acquirer or payment processor such as a chargeback notice, a daily settlement advice or a monthly account statement. Such documentation is expected to indicate that the chargeback is related to fraudulent charges (rather than a return of merchandise, services cancellation, error correction and the like).

It is expected that there could be instances in which a discrete FLS Chargeback transaction is claimed by more than one entity involved in the underlying transaction. Such contention could occur, for example, between a franchisor and franchisee or between a payment facilitator and end merchant. In such instances of a conflict, the Claims Administrator will notify the affected claimants and provide a process for the respective claimants to indicate why they should receive the settlement payment amount related to the contested FLS Chargeback. In lieu of documentation to the contrary, it is generally expected that the end merchant that provided goods or services in exchange for a payment is the entity that incurred the FLS Chargeback.

The Claims Administrator and Class Counsel reserve the right to establish other methods via which reasonable estimates of the FLS Chargebacks incurred by a respective claimant may be made in order to value a claim. To the extent such other methods are identified, claimants will be informed of the documentation and data that must be produced to utilize these methods, if any. It is expected that insights obtained via the processing of Research Requests and FLS Chargeback

Documentation submissions received during the claims intake and review stages may assist Class Counsel and the Claims Administrator in assessing the viability of approaches to make reasonable estimates of FLS Chargebacks for such outstanding claims.

As further detailed herein, prior to issuing payment, the Claims Administrator will notify each claimant of the total dollar amount of the FLS Chargebacks the Claims Administrator has associated with their claim, and provide the opportunity to challenge this amount. Excluded from this notification will be claimants that previously accepted an FLS Chargeback amount that was provided by the Claims Administrator or indicated that they accept the Minimum Payment Amount. There will also be a process by which any Class member can seek a review of their claim ineligibility. Members of the Class should maintain any records of incurred FLS chargebacks during the Class Period.

Information to be supplied by claimants may consist of some or all of the following, for the period commencing October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2017, to the extent known: (1) the Claimant's legal name, doing-business-as (DBA) name and federal taxpayer identification number (TIN); (2) if different, the merchant's legal name, DBA name and TIN; (3) FLS Chargebacks incurred; (4) the amounts of any reimbursements of any of those FLS chargebacks; (5) location address(es) during the Class Period; (6) payment processor(s) and acquirers used during the Class Period; (7) merchant identifier numbers (MIDs) for the acquirers, payment processors and Defendant networks for which a claimant accepted payment during the Class Period; (8) other unique identifiers; (9) information sufficient to identify any franchise relationship, if any; and (10) contact information and preferred method of contact. The Case Website will be configured to allow the submission of all required claim information electronically.

The Claims Administrator may require claimants to provide supporting documentation and/or additional information as appropriate in connection with: (1) a challenge to a pre-populated

claim estimate; (2) a request to aggregate claims (e.g. consolidation of claims for multiple TINs associated with a single entity); (3) a claim submitted by a third-party; (4) a disputed claim (e.g., sale of business, dissolution or bankruptcy); or (5) an audit.

It will be the responsibility of each claimant to provide the Claims Administrator with any change in its postal and/or email address and there will be a facility on the Case Website for doing so.

D. Claim Form

The Claims Administrator will disseminate a claim form ("Claim Form") to known members of the Class as soon as practicable after all of the following have occurred: (1) the Court has granted final approval of the settlements with Defendants and (2) any actual or potential appeals are exhausted, such that the resolution of all of Plaintiffs' claims, against all Defendants, is final. As part of the Claim Form, the claimant will be provided the option to choose to accept either the pre-populated FLS Chargeback amount calculated by the Claims Administrator (if available) or the Minimum Payment Amount as listed on the Claim Form. Claimants with a pre-populated form may also contest the pre-populated amount on the Claim Form, as noted above.

If the Claims Administrator has mailed a settlement notice to a likely Class member, a Claim Form packet will be sent to the merchant automatically. Prior to the dissemination of Claim Forms, the Claims Administrator will also establish functionality on the Case Website for unknown potential Class members to provide their contact information in order to be sent a Claim Form packet following the commencement of the claim submission period.

V. THE CLAIMS PROCESS

A. Timing of Claim Form Submissions

When the claims process begins, the following criteria will apply. To be considered valid, all Claim Forms must be submitted to the Claims Administrator, via the Case Website or addressed in accordance with the instructions on the Claim Form, by or before the deadline specified in the

Claim Form unless such deadline is extended by order of the Court. If sent by mail, a Claim Form shall be deemed submitted when posted, provided that the envelope: (1) shows that first-class postage was affixed or prepaid; and (2) bears a postmark or postage meter with a date no later than the deadline. If sent by private or commercial carrier (e.g., Federal Express, UPS, etc.), a Claim Form shall be deemed submitted on the shipping date reflected on the shipping label. If sent electronically, a Claim Form shall be deemed submitted when the "Submit" button has been clicked on the Case Website and a Claim Confirmation Number has been provided to the Claimant.

B. Third-Party Filings

It is anticipated that third-parties, including claim filing companies, law firms, accounting firms and purchasers of bankruptcy assets, will solicit and file claims in lieu of Class members. The Claims Administrator, along with Class Counsel, will develop disclosures that must be provided by third-parties in communicating with potential clients and in contracting with their clients, as well as criteria that must be met with regard to sufficient proof of authorization documentation prior to the claims process (i.e. full name, TIN, title, disclosure language, etc.). Such third-parties will be required to adhere to the explicit criteria in their contracts with their clients. Insufficient documentation may result in the third-party filer being unable to represent a Class member and file a claim.

To assist third-party filers with efficient filing methods, the Case Website is expected to be configured to allow a bulk submission process whereby an authorized third-party filer can submit claims on behalf of multiple Class members in a single submission.

C. Claim Review and Analysis

All Claim Forms shall be subject to anti-fraud procedures and random and/or selective audits. The Claims Administrator shall be responsible for developing an appropriate plan to audit Claims Forms (an "Audit Plan"). The Claims Administrator shall provide its Audit Plan to Class Counsel before beginning any audits.

In addition to an Audit Plan, the Claims Administrator will implement a robust conflict resolution process to ensure that the appropriate Class member, or their verified representative, is able to easily and efficiently file a claim when more than one party attempts to submit a claim for a single Class member.

The Case Website will also include a method by which merchants can report unauthorized activity and claims attempted or made on their behalf.

D. Challenges to the Claims Administrator's Calculations

Members of the Class that file claims will be entitled to challenge decisions by the Claims Administrator regarding the amount or denial of any claim. However, if a claim is validated and the claimant has previously accepted either the pre-populated FLS Chargeback amount provided by the Claims Administrator or the Minimum Payment Amount, the claimant may not be afforded a subsequent opportunity to challenge their claim.

Claimants may challenge the Claims Administrator's determination of unreimbursed FLS Chargebacks associated with their claim and may appeal the Claims Administrator's determination of such challenge. Claimants whose claims are denied, or who disagree with the final calculation of their claims, may challenge such denials or final calculations in writing, together with supporting documentation, mailed or emailed to the Claims Administrator within thirty days after receipt of the notice of the denial or final calculation of the claim. Upon review of the claimant's challenge and supporting documentation, the Claims Administrator will make a determination whether the claim should be denied, approved or adjusted, and will notify the claimant of its determination, together with information about how the claimant can appeal such determination to Class Counsel for a *de novo* review.

VI. NOTICE AND CLAIMS ADMINISTRATION WEBSITE

The website fraudliabilityshiftlitigation.com, which has been operational since June 28, 2022, will be updated to reflect information concerning the Settlements and to, *inter alia*: (1)

permit persons to read and/or download the Notice of Class Action Settlement, the operative complaint, the settlement agreements with Defendants, certain Court orders or decisions, Class Counsel's names, address(es), and contact information, and other pertinent documents or information agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Court; (2) facilitate a registration process for Class members to be sent a Claim Form packet once the claims submission period commences; (3) facilitate the answering of FAQs regarding the Settlements, the status of the litigation, this Plan, and/or to provide any updates agreed upon by the parties; and (4) functionality for claimants to submit a Claim Form electronically. The Case Website will continue to be available in English and Spanish.

VII. TELEPHONE SUPPORT

The Claims Administrator has set up an automated IVR telephone system that claimants can reach through a toll-free number to, *inter alia*, obtain information and request documents related to the claims process. This system has been operational since June 28, 2022. The IVR system shall be updated to permit callers to hear options in English, Spanish and potentially other languages, and shall offer callers who choose a non-English option certain case-related documents in that requested language. In addition, the IVR telephone system will include updated recorded information stating that Defendants have each entered into settlement agreements with Plaintiffs, that these parties are seeking Court approval of the Settlements, and that further details will be available in the future.

To assist Class members, the Claims Administrator will continue to provide trained staff to respond to questions by telephone during normal business hours and by email.

VIII. MODIFICATION

Class Counsel may apply to the Court to make material modifications to the Plan on notice to members of the Class and Defendants. Class Counsel reserve the right to make non-material modifications to the Plan, consistent with the goal of efficient, effective, and timely

distribution of the Net Settlement Fund, without notice to the Class or further approval from the Court.

EXHIBIT 4

NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

AUTHORIZED BY THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

If you are a merchant who incurred an unreimbursed EMV/chip Fraud Liability Shift chargeback on a Visa, Mastercard, American Express, or Discover credit or debit card transaction from October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2017, your rights may be affected by Settlements with the Defendants.

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

- Settlements have been reached in a class action lawsuit called *B & R Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM (E.D.N.Y.). The lawsuit alleges Defendants violated antitrust laws by entering into a conspiracy to adopt the same policy via nearly identical rules for shifting billions of dollars in liability for fraudulent charges, or "chargebacks," from banks to merchants ("Fraud Liability Shift" or "FLS") when a credit or debit card was enabled with EMV/chip technology and the merchant's terminal was not enabled for EMV/chip technology and made the liability shift effective on the same day and in the same manner for all four networks. Defendants deny the legal claims and deny any wrongdoing or liability. The Court has not decided who is right.
- Mastercard International, Incorporated ("Mastercard"), Visa Inc. and Visa U.S.A. Inc. (together, "Visa"), Discover Financial Services ("Discover"), and American Express Company ("Amex"), (collectively, "Defendants") have each reached settlements (the "Settlements") totaling a combined \$231.7 million ("Gross Settlement Fund"). There will be no payments to the Class at this time. You will be notified later of an opportunity to file a Claim Form.
- The Class includes: All merchants who incurred one or more unreimbursed chargeback(s) between October 1, 2015 through and including September 30, 2017, pursuant to the Fraud Liability Shift for the assessment of Mastercard, Visa, Discover and/or Amex payment card chargebacks. **You may have seen a previous notice regarding the Court's order certifying this Class.**

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

YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS & OPTIONS		DEADLINE
Object to the Settlements	Tell the Court why you do not agree with the Settlements. You will still be bound by the Settlements if the Court approves them.	File by: MONTH DD, 20YY
Do Nothing Until the Claims Process Begins	You can participate in the Settlements. When the time comes, you will have to file a Claim Form in order to get a payment from the Settlements. Class members will be provided notice when that time comes.	No Deadline

- These rights and options—and the deadlines to exercise them—are explained in this Notice.
- The Court must decide whether to approve the Settlements, attorneys' fees, plus any applicable interest awarded by the Court and earned on such fees, if any, and reimbursement of litigation expenses. No Settlement benefits will be provided unless the Court approves the Settlements.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-855-662-0073 OR VISIT www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com

BASIC INFORMATION

1. Why did I get this Notice?

This Notice tells you about your rights and options in a class action lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York. The Honorable Margo K. Brodie is overseeing this class action, which is called *B & R Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM (E.D.N.Y.).

The companies or entities who started this lawsuit are called the "Plaintiffs." The companies they are suing are the "Defendants."

"Plaintiffs" are B & R Supermarket, Inc. (d/b/a Milam's Market), Grove Liquors LLC, Strouk Group LLC (d/b/a Monsieur Marcel), and Palero Food Corp. and Cagueyes Food Corp. (d/b/a Fine Fare Supermarket).

"Defendants" refers to Discover, Mastercard, Visa, and Amex.

2. What is this lawsuit about?

The lawsuit is a class action alleging Defendants violated antitrust laws by entering into a conspiracy to adopt the same policy via nearly identical rules for shifting billions of dollars in liability for fraudulent charges, or "chargebacks," from banks to merchants (the Fraud Liability Shift) when a credit or debit card was enabled with EMV/chip technology and the merchant's terminal was not enabled for EMV/chip technology and made the liability shift effective on the same day and in the same manner for all four networks.

Defendants deny the legal claims and deny any wrongdoing or liability. The Court has not made any determination of any wrongdoing by Defendants, or that any law has been violated. Instead, Plaintiffs and Defendants have each agreed to a settlement to avoid the risk, cost, and time of continuing the lawsuit.

Additional information about the legal claims and a copy of the Amended Complaint are available at www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com.

3. What is a class action?

In a class action, one or more people called Class Representatives (in this lawsuit, B & R Supermarket, Inc., Grove Liquors LLC, Strouk Group LLC, Palero Food Corp., and Cagueyes Food Corp.) sue on behalf of people who have similar legal claims. If the Court "certifies" the class (*i.e.*, approves the lawsuit for class treatment), the Court resolves the legal claims for all class members except for those who "exclude" themselves from the class (otherwise known as "opting out" of the class and the class action).

4. Was a Class certified in this lawsuit, and am I still able to opt-out?

A Class has been certified in this lawsuit. On August 28, 2020, the Court entered an order granting Plaintiffs' renewed motion for class certification, certifying the following Class: Merchants who incurred one or more unreimbursed chargeback(s) between October 1, 2015 through and including September 30, 2017, pursuant to the Fraud Liability Shift for the assessment of Mastercard, Visa,

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-855-662-0073 OR VISIT www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com

Discover and/or Amex payment card chargebacks. Excluded from the Class are members of the judiciary and government entities or agencies.

The Court approved a plan to provide notice to the Class of this certification order on June 3, 2022. Notice of the Class certification was sent via mailed postcards, emails, and media notice from June 28, 2022, through July 31, 2022.

The deadline for Class members to opt-out of the Class was August 31, 2022. The Court has determined that there will not be an additional opportunity for Class members to opt-out. Thus, you are not able to opt-out of the Settlements. However, you have other rights available to you, including, as discussed below, the right to object to the Settlements.

5. Why are there Settlements?

Plaintiffs and Defendants 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 Defendants. Instead, Plaintiffs and Defendants have agreed to settle the lawsuit. The named plaintiffs, serving as Class Representatives, and Class Counsel believe the Settlements are in the best interests of the Class because the benefits provided by the Settlements outweigh the risks and uncertainty associated with continuing the lawsuit. Class Counsel and Plaintiffs reached this decision only after nearly ten years of litigation, extensive legal and factual research, including reviewing millions of pages of documents, and numerous expert reports, including from Plaintiffs' own two experts. The decision was also reached with the assistance of former judicial officers as mediators, with extensive experience settling litigation of this magnitude.

SETTLEMENT CLASS MEMBERSHIP

6. Am I part of the Settlements?

If you received a mailed or emailed Notice, the Defendants' records show that you are likely a member of the Class and you are entitled to participate in the Settlements. The Class for purposes of the Settlements are the same as the Class that was previously certified.

The Class is: Merchants who incurred one or more unreimbursed chargeback(s) between October 1, 2015 through and including September 30, 2017, pursuant to the Fraud Liability Shift for the assessment of Mastercard, Visa, Discover and/or Amex payment card chargebacks. Excluded from the Class are members of the judiciary and government entities or agencies.

Any class members who previously excluded themselves from this lawsuit by filing a request for exclusion consistent with the requirements set forth in the Order Granting Unopposed Motion for Approval of Proposed Class Notice and Notice Plan dated June 3, 2022, are no longer included in the Class and will not be able to file a Claim Form in the future for the Settlements.

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 member of the Class, you may go to www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com or call toll-free 1-855-662-0073.

SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

8. What do the Settlements provide?

Settlement agreements have been separately reached with (1) Amex ("Amex Settlement"), (2) Discover ("Discover Settlement"), and (3) Visa and Mastercard ("Visa/Mastercard Settlement").

If the Amex Settlement is approved, Amex will pay \$20 million to resolve all Class members' legal claims against Amex for the Released Claims (as defined in the Amex Settlement Agreement).

If the Discover Settlement is approved, Discover will pay \$12.2 million to resolve all Class members' legal claims against Discover for the Released Claims (as defined in the Discover Settlement Agreement).

If the Visa/Mastercard Settlement is approved, Visa will pay \$119.7 million and Mastercard will pay \$79.8 million to resolve all Class members' legal claims against Visa and Mastercard for the Released Claims (as defined in the Visa/Mastercard Settlement Agreement).

The Settlement Agreements are available at www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com.

There will be no payments to the Class at this time. Class members will be notified later of an opportunity to file a Claim Form.

9. How will my payment be determined?

Payments will be determined on a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) basis based on the dollar amount of unreimbursed FLS Chargebacks you have incurred compared to the total dollar amount of unreimbursed FLS Chargebacks incurred by all eligible Class members. At a later date Class Counsel will work with the Claims Administrator to determine a Minimum Payment Amount that eligible claimants can receive if their pro rata share would be lower than the Minimum Payment Amount. You should retain any records you have of FLS chargebacks you incurred between October 1, 2015, through and including September 30, 2017, but you do not need to submit anything at this time.

10. When will I get my payment?

There will be no payments to Class members at this time. Class members will be notified later of an opportunity to file a Claim Form. No distribution will be made until after all of the following have occurred: (1) the Court has granted final approval of all Settlements with Defendants; and (2) any actual or potential appeals are exhausted, such that the resolution of all of Plaintiffs' legal claims, against all Defendants, is final.

11. Can I sue the Defendants for the same thing later?

No. This means that you cannot sue, continue to sue, or be part of any other lawsuit against the Defendants that pertains to the legal claims in the lawsuit and the Released Claims for Defendants. It also means that all the Court's orders and any judgments will apply to you and legally bind you. If you have a pending lawsuit against Defendants, speak to your lawyer for that lawsuit immediately.

12. What are the Released Claims?

Paragraphs 32-34 and 49-54 of the Discover Settlement Agreement describes the Discover Released Claims in necessary legal terminology; Paragraphs 32-34 and 49-54 of the Amex Settlement Agreement describes the Amex Released Claims in necessary legal terminology; and Paragraphs 32-34 and 51-56 of the Visa/Mastercard Settlement Agreement describes the Visa and Mastercard Released Claims in necessary legal terminology, so read these sections carefully.

All three Settlement Agreements are available at www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENTS

13. What if I disagree with the Settlements?

Objecting is telling the Court that you do not like something about the Settlements. If you are a member of the Class and have not previously excluded yourself from the Class, you can object to the Discover Settlement, the Amex Settlement, and/or the Visa/Mastercard Settlement if you do not like part or all of it.

14. How do I tell the Court I disagree with the Settlements?

You must file a Statement of Objections saying that you object to the Discover Settlement, the Amex Settlement, and/or the Visa/Mastercard Settlement in *B & R Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM (E.D.N.Y.) and the reasons why you object with the Court at this address:

United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York
Clerk of Court
225 Cadman Plaza East
Brooklyn, New York 11201

You must also send a copy of your Statement of Objections to the Claims Administrator, Class Counsel, counsel for Visa, counsel for Mastercard, counsel for Discover, and counsel for Amex at the addresses listed below.

Claims Administrator: FLS Litigation Administrator P.O. Box 6430 Portland, OR 97228-6430	Counsel for Visa Robert J. Vizas Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholder LLP Three Embarcadero Center, 10th Floor San Francisco, CA 94111	Counsel for Discover: James F. Herbison Jeanifer Parsigian Winston & Strawn LLP 35 W. Wacker Dr. Chicago, IL 60601-1695
Class Counsel: George C. Aguilar Michael J. Nicoud Robbins LLP 5060 Shoreham Place Suite 300 San Diego, CA 92122-5976	Matthew A. Eisenstein Rosemary Szanyi Michael A. Rubin Karen C. Otto Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP 601 Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	Counsel for Amex: Peter T. Barbur David H. Korn Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP Two Manhattan West 375 Ninth Avenue New York, NY 10001-1641

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-855-662-0073 OR VISIT www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com

	<p>Counsel for Mastercard</p> <p>Kenneth A. Gallo Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP 2001 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006</p> <p>Brette Tannenbaum Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP 1285 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10019</p>	
--	--	--

15. What should my Statement of Objection say?

Your Statement of Objections must:

- (1) contain the words *B & R Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc., et al.*;
- (2) state each and every objection of the Objector and the specific reasons for each objection;
- (3) provide all legal support and evidence on which the Objector relies in support of any objection;
- (4) state the full name, address, and telephone number of the Objector;
- (5) provide information sufficient to establish that the Objector is a member of the Class, including a statement by what position or authority they have the power to object on the member's behalf, and the business names, brand names, "doing business as" names, taxpayer identification number(s), and addresses of any stores or sales locations for which they seek to object on behalf of; and
- (6) state the full name, mailing address, email address, and telephone number of any counsel representing the Objector in connection with the objections.

You may include or attach any documents that you would like the Court to consider. Your Statement of Objections must be **postmarked** by **MONTH DD, 20YY**.

In addition, any Objector or counsel for an Objector that desires to appear at the Final Approval Hearing must file with the Court by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, and send to the designees of Class Counsel and Defendants identified above, by first class mail and postmarked by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, a separate Notice of Intention to Appear that identifies by name, position, address, and telephone number each person who intends to appear at the Final Approval Hearing on behalf of the Objector.

16. Can I call the Court or the Judge's office about my objection?

No. If you have questions, you may visit the settlement website (www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com) or call the Claims Administrator at 1-855-662-0073.

17. Is objecting the same as being excluded?

No. Objecting means you tell the Court which part(s) of the Settlements you disagree with (including the request for attorneys' fees and expenses, or service awards for the Class

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-855-662-0073 OR VISIT www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com

Representatives). Even if you object to the Settlement(s), you will remain in the Class and can file a Claim Form when the time comes.

Being excluded (also called opting-out) means you previously told the Court you do not want to be part of the Class. As explained in Question 4 above, the opportunity to request exclusion from the Class has passed.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

18. Who are the lawyers that represent the Class?

The Court has appointed the lawyers listed below to represent you. These lawyers are called Class Counsel. Many other lawyers have also worked with Class Counsel representing the Class in this lawsuit. Class members do not have to pay any of these lawyers. They will be paid from the settlement funds.

George C. Aguilar

Michael J. Nicoud

Robbins LLP

5060 Shoreham Place, Suite 300

San Diego, CA 92122-5976

19. Should I hire my own lawyer?

Class Counsel is working on your behalf. You do not have to hire your own lawyer, but you can if you want to, at your own cost.

If you hire your own lawyer to appear in this lawsuit, you must tell the Court and send a copy of your notice to Class Counsel at the address above.

20. How much will the lawyers and Class Representatives be paid?

To compensate all the lawyers and their law firms who have worked on the lawsuit and will continue their work through final approval of the Settlements, including additional work to be performed in connection with administering the claims process, Class Counsel will ask the Court for an amount that is a reasonable proportion of the Gross Settlement Fund for each Settlement.

Class Counsel will ask the Court for 33.3% of the \$32.2 million class recovery for the Discover and Amex Settlements and 27.5% of the \$199.5 million class recovery for the Visa and Mastercard Settlement, plus any applicable interest awarded by the Court and earned on such fees, if any. Class Counsel will also request reimbursement for their litigation expenses (separate from the administrative costs of settlement or notice), not to exceed \$5 million, and a service award for each of the three Class Representatives up to \$50,000 for their representation of merchants.

The amounts to be awarded as attorneys' fees, expenses, and Class Representatives' service awards must be approved by the Court. Class Counsel must file their requests for fees, plus any applicable interest awarded by the Court and earned on such fees, if any, expenses, and service awards with the Court by MONTH, DAY, YEAR. You may object to the requests for attorneys' fees, plus any applicable interest awarded by the Court and earned on such fees, if any, expenses, and service awards in compliance with the instructions in Questions 14 and 15 above. Copies of Class Counsel's requests for fees, plus any applicable interest awarded by the Court and earned on such

fees, if any, expenses, and service awards will be posted on the settlement website (www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com) the same day they are filed.

THE COURT'S FAIRNESS HEARING

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

The Court will hold a Fairness Hearing on **MONTH DD, 20YY, at XX:XX a.m./p.m.** before the Honorable Margo K. Brodie at the U.S. District Court, 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, NY 11201. At this hearing, the Court will consider whether the Discover, Amex, and Visa/Mastercard Settlements are fair, reasonable, and adequate and decide whether to approve the Settlements, along with Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees, plus any applicable interest awarded by the Court and earned on such fees, if any, costs and expenses, and service awards.

If there are objections that were filed by the deadline, and comply with the requirements set forth above, the Court will consider them. If you file a timely objection, and you would like to speak at the hearing, the Court at its discretion may hear objections at the hearing, if you so request. You must file a Notice of Intention to Appear with the Court.

Note: The date and time of the Fairness Hearing are subject to change without further notice. The Court may also decide to hold the hearing via video conference or by telephone. You should check the website www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com to confirm the date and time of the Fairness Hearing have not changed.

22. Do I have to attend the Fairness Hearing?

No. Class Counsel will answer any questions the Court may have. However, you are welcome to attend. If you submit an objection, you do not have to attend the hearing to talk about it. As long as you mail your written objection on time, and it complies with the requirements set forth above, the Court will consider it. You may also pay your own lawyer to attend, but it is not necessary.

23. May I speak at the hearing?

If you file a timely objection, and you would like to speak at the hearing, the Court at its discretion may hear objections at the hearing, if you so request. You must file a Notice of Intention to Appear with the Court. Be sure to include all of the information required. You cannot speak at the hearing if you previously excluded yourself from the Class.

IF YOU DO NOTHING UNTIL THE CLAIMS PROCESS BEGINS

24. What happens if I do nothing until the claims process begins?

You will be legally bound by all the decisions the Court makes. You can participate in the Settlements. When the time comes, you will have to file a Claim Form in order to get a payment from the Settlements. Class members will be provided notice when that time comes. You may also visit www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com for updates on the timing of when you may file a Claim Form. If you did not previously exclude yourself from the Class, you cannot sue (or continue to sue) the Defendants about the legal claims in this lawsuit or the Released Claims in the Discover, Amex, and/or Visa/Mastercard Settlements.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-855-662-0073 OR VISIT www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com

GETTING MORE INFORMATION

25. How do I get more information?

This Notice summarizes the lawsuit, the Discover Settlement, the Amex Settlement, and the Visa/Mastercard Settlement, and your legal rights. More details are included in the Settlement Agreements. You can find a copy of the Settlement Agreements, other important documents, and information about the current status of the lawsuit by visiting www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com. You may contact the Claims Administrator at info@FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com or toll-free at 1-855-662-0073.

PLEASE DO NOT CONTACT THE COURT REGARDING THIS NOTICE.

EXHIBIT 5

17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM
FLS Litigation Administrator
PO Box 6430
Portland, OR 97228-6430

Document 980-7
#: 158497

FILED
10/10/25
BARCODE
NO-PRINT
ZONE

Filed 10/10/25
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Portland, OR
PERMIT NO.xxxx

Court-Approved Legal Notice

*B & R Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc. et al., Case
No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM
United States District Court for the
Eastern District of New York*

**If you are a merchant who incurred an unreimbursed
EMV/chip Fraud Liability Shift chargeback on a Visa,
Mastercard, American Express, or Discover credit or
debit card transaction from October 1, 2015 to
September 30, 2017, your rights may be affected by
Settlements with the Defendants.**

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

**This notice is a summary. More information is
available at:**

**www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com
1-855-662-0073**

<<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>>

17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM Document 990-7 Filed 10/10/25 Page 3 of 3
Settlements have been reached with Mastercard International Incorporated ("Mastercard"), Visa Inc. and Visa U.S.A. Inc. ("Visa"), Discover Financial Services ("Discover") and American Express Company ("Amex") (collectively, "Defendants") in a class action lawsuit called *B & B Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM (E.D.N.Y.). The lawsuit alleges Defendants violated antitrust laws by entering into a conspiracy to adopt the same policy via nearly identical rules for shifting billions of dollars in liability for fraudulent charges, or "chargebacks," from banks to merchants ("Fraud Liability Shift") when a credit or debit card was enabled with EMV/chip technology and the merchant's terminal was not enabled for EMV/chip technology and made the liability shift effective on the same day and in the same manner for all four networks. Defendants deny the legal claims and deny any wrongdoing or liability.

Who is Included? Records show you are likely a member of the Class, defined as: All merchants who incurred one or more unreimbursed chargeback(s) between October 1, 2015 through and including September 30, 2017, pursuant to the Fraud Liability Shift for the assessment of Mastercard, Visa, Discover and/or Amex payment card chargebacks. Excluded from the Class are members of the judiciary and government entities or agencies. Any class members who previously excluded themselves from this lawsuit by filing a request for exclusion consistent with the requirements set forth in the Order Granting Unopposed Motion for Approval of Proposed Class Notice and Notice Plan dated June 3, 2022, are no longer included in the Class and will not be able to file a Claim Form in the future for the Settlements.

What Do the Settlements Provide? Defendants have each reached Settlements totaling a combined \$231.7 million (the "Gross Settlement Fund").

Can I get a Payment now? No. There will be no payments to Class members at this time. You will be notified later of an opportunity to file a Claim Form, which you will need to do to receive a payment from the Settlements.

Other Options. You may object to the Settlements and/or Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and expenses or service awards for the Class Representatives by **Month XX, 20YY**. The Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website explains how to object.

The Court will hold a Fairness Hearing on **Month XX, 20YY**, to consider any objections and whether to approve the Settlements and Class Counsel's requests for attorneys' fees of 33.3% of the \$32.2 million class recovery for the Discover and Amex Settlements and 27.5% of the \$199.5 million class recovery for the Visa and Mastercard Settlement, plus any applicable interest awarded by the Court and earned on such fees, if any. Class Counsel will also request reimbursement for their litigation expenses (separate from the administrative costs of settlement or notice), not to exceed \$5 million, and a service award for each of the three Class Representatives up to \$50,000 for their representation of merchants. You or your lawyer may attend and ask to speak at the hearing if you object and file a Notice of Intention to Appear with the Court, but you are not required to do so. All the Court's orders and any judgments will apply to you and legally bind you.

This notice is a summary. The Settlement Agreements and more information about the lawsuit and Settlements are available at www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com or by calling toll-free 1-855-662-0073.

EXHIBIT 6

FROM: EMAIL ADDRESS

TO: EMAIL ADDRESS

RE: B & R SUPERMARKET COURT ORDERED NOTICE OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

Authorized by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York
B & R Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc. et al.

If you are a merchant who incurred an unreimbursed EMV/chip Fraud Liability Shift chargeback on a Visa, Mastercard, American Express, or Discover credit or debit card transaction from October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2017, your rights may be affected by Settlements with the Defendants.

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

Settlements have been reached with Defendants Mastercard International, Incorporated ("Mastercard"), Visa Inc. and Visa U.S.A. Inc. ("Visa"), Discover Financial Services ("Discover") and American Express Company ("Amex") (collectively, "Defendants") in a class action lawsuit called *B & R Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM (E.D.N.Y.). The lawsuit alleges Defendants violated antitrust laws by entering into a conspiracy to adopt the same policy via nearly identical rules for shifting billions of dollars in liability for fraudulent charges, or "chargebacks," from banks to merchants ("Fraud Liability Shift") when a credit or debit card was enabled with EMV/chip technology and the merchant's terminal was not enabled for EMV/chip technology and made the liability shift effective on the same day and in the same manner for all four networks. Defendants deny the legal claims and deny any wrongdoing or liability. The Court has not decided who is right.

Who's Included? Records show you are likely a member of the Class, defined as: All merchants who incurred one or more unreimbursed chargeback(s) between October 1, 2015 through and including September 30, 2017, pursuant to the Fraud Liability Shift for the assessment of Mastercard, Visa, Discover and/or Amex payment card chargebacks. Excluded from the Class are members of the judiciary and government entities or agencies. Any class members who previously excluded themselves from this lawsuit by filing a request for exclusion consistent with the requirements set forth in the Order Granting Unopposed Motion for Approval of Proposed Class Notice and Notice Plan dated June 3, 2022, are no longer included in the Class and will not be able to file a Claim Form in the future for the Settlements.

What Do the Settlements Provide? Defendants have each reached Settlements with Plaintiffs totaling a combined \$231.7 million (the "Gross Settlement Fund").

Can I Get a Payment Now? No. There will be no payments to Class members at this time. You will be notified later of an opportunity to file a Claim Form, which you will need to do to receive a payment from the Settlements.

Other Options.

You may object to the Settlements and/or Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees, expenses, or service awards to the named Plaintiffs by **Month XX, 20YY**. The [Long Form Notice](#) on the

Settlement Website explains how to object. When the time comes, you will have to file a Claim Form to get a payment from the Settlements. You and other Class members will be provided notice when that time comes.

The Court will hold a Fairness Hearing on **Month XX, 20YY**, to consider any objections and whether to approve the Settlements and Class Counsel's requests for 33.3% of the \$32.2 million class recovery for the Discover and Amex Settlements and 27.5% of the \$199.5 million class recovery for the Visa and Mastercard Settlement, plus any applicable interest awarded by the Court and earned on such fees, if any. Class Counsel will also request reimbursement for their litigation expenses (separate from the administrative costs of settlement or notice), not to exceed \$5 million, and a service award for each of the three Class Representatives up to \$50,000 for their representation of merchants.

You or your lawyer may attend and ask to speak at the hearing if you object and file a Notice of Intention to Appear with the Court, but you are not required to do so. All the Court's orders and any judgments will apply to you and legally bind you.

This notice is a summary. The Settlement Agreements and more information about the lawsuit and the Settlements are available [here](#), or by calling toll free 1-855-662-0073.

EXHIBIT 7

Court-Approved Legal Notice

B & R Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc. et al., Case No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM
United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York

If you are a merchant who incurred an unreimbursed EMV/chip Fraud Liability Shift chargeback on a Visa, Mastercard, American Express, or Discover credit or debit card transaction from October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2017, your rights may be affected by Settlements with the Defendants.

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

Settlements have been reached with Defendants Mastercard International, Incorporated ("Mastercard"), Visa Inc. and Visa U.S.A. Inc. ("Visa"), Discover Financial Services ("Discover") and American Express Company ("Amex") (collectively, "Defendants") in a class action lawsuit called *B & R Supermarket, Inc., et al. v. Visa, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 1:17-cv-02738-MKB-JAM (E.D.N.Y.). The lawsuit alleges Defendants violated antitrust laws by entering into a conspiracy to adopt the same policy via nearly identical rules for shifting billions of dollars in liability for fraudulent charges, or "chargebacks," from banks to merchants ("Fraud Liability Shift") when a credit or debit card was enabled with EMV/chip technology and the merchant's terminal was not enabled for EMV/chip technology and made the liability shift effective on the same day and in the same manner for all four networks. Defendants deny the legal claims and deny any wrongdoing or liability.

Who Is Included? The Class includes: All merchants who incurred one or more unreimbursed chargeback(s) between October 1, 2015 through and including September 30, 2017, pursuant to the Fraud Liability Shift for the assessment of Mastercard, Visa, Discover and/or Amex payment card chargebacks. Excluded from the Class are members of the judiciary and government entities or agencies. Any class members who previously excluded themselves from this lawsuit by filing a request for exclusion consistent with the requirements set forth in the Order Granting Unopposed Motion for Approval of Proposed Class Notice and Notice Plan dated June 3, 2022, are no longer included in the Class and will not be able to file a Claim Form in the future for the Settlements.

What Do the Settlements Provide? Defendants have each reached settlements totaling a combined \$231.7 million.

Can I Get a Payment Now? No. There will be no payments to Class members at this time. Class members will be notified later of an opportunity to file a Claim Form from the Settlements.

Other Options. You may object to the Settlements and/or Class Counsel's request for attorneys' fees and expenses by **Month XX, 20YY**. The Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website explains how to object.

The Court will hold a Final Fairness Hearing on **Month XX, 20YY**, to consider any objections and whether to approve the Settlements and Class Counsel's requests for attorneys' fees of 33.3% of the \$32.2 million class recovery for the Discover and Amex Settlements and 27.5% of the \$199.5 million class recovery for the Visa and Mastercard Settlement, plus any applicable interest

awarded by the Court and earned on such fees, if any. Class Counsel will also request reimbursement for their litigation expenses (separate from the administrative costs of settlement or notice), not to exceed \$5 million, and a service award for each of the three Class Representatives up to \$50,000 for their representation of merchants.

You or your lawyer may attend and ask to speak at the hearing if you object and file a Notice of Intention to Appear with the Court, but you are not required to do so. All the Court's orders and any judgments will apply to you and legally bind you.

This notice is a summary. The Settlement Agreements and more information about the lawsuit and Settlements are available at www.FraudLiabilityShiftLitigation.com or by calling toll-free 1-855-662-0073.

EXHIBIT 8

B&R Supermarket, Inc., et al., v. Visa Inc., et al.

Banner & Social Media Advertisements

300x250 Online Display Banner

Frame 1 (Visible 9 seconds):

If you are a merchant who incurred an unreimbursed EMV/chip Fraud Liability Shift chargeback on a Visa, Mastercard, American Express, or Discover credit or debit card transaction from



Frame 2 (Visible 6 seconds):

October 1, 2015, to September 30, 2017, your rights may be affected by Settlements with the Defendants.



B&R Supermarket, Inc., et al., v. Visa Inc., et al.

Frame 3 (Visible 4 seconds):



Facebook Newsfeed



epiq Epiq Sponsored · ... X

Settlements reached in the EMV/chip Fraud Liability Shift chargeback litigation may affect your rights.

www.fraudliabilityshiftlitigatio...

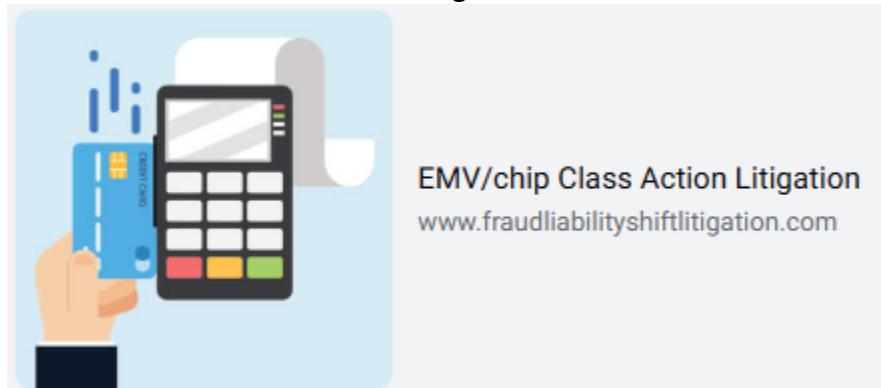
Legal Notice

A class action lawsuit is p...

Like Comment Share

B&R Supermarket, Inc., et al., v. Visa Inc., et al.

Facebook Right Column



Instagram Newsfeed

