

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL  
CIRCUIT IN AND FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**CASE NO:** 2025-014421-CA-01

**SECTION:** CA04

**JUDGE:** MAVEL RUIZ

**TARA BLIZZARD**

PLAINTIFF(S)

**VS.**

**NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

DEFENDANT(S)

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**PLAINTIFF'S UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF  
CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND SUPPORTING MEMORANDUM**

Plaintiff Tara Blizzard, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, respectfully requests that the Court grant final approval of the proposed class action settlement described in detail in the Class Action Settlement Agreement attached hereto as **Exhibit A** (the "Agreement"). Defendant does not oppose the relief sought herein.

**I. CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE PRECISE RELIEF REQUESTED**

Plaintiff files this motion requesting that the Court approve a class action settlement and certify a settlement class. Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court grant approval of the proposed settlement, and enter an order of Final Approval including, in substantially the same form, the content of the proposed Order attached to this Motion as **Exhibit B**.

The proposed Order approves the form of notice given to the Class and finds that it constituted the best notice practicable and comported with due process requirements, awards attorneys' fees and an incentive award, enters judgment, and dismisses the Action with prejudice

and without costs except as set forth in the Agreement, bars and enjoins the Class Representatives, the Settlement Class, and each Settlement Class Member (collectively, the “Releasing Parties”) from asserting Released Claims, releases the Released Parties from Released Claims, and reserves jurisdiction over the Parties to administer, supervise, construe, and enforce the Agreement in accordance with its terms.

## **II. STATEMENT OF THE BASIS FOR THE REQUEST**

As set forth in the Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement, the Parties reached a Settlement Agreement wherein Defendant has agreed make available up to **\$1,400,000.00** (the “Settlement Amount”)<sup>1</sup> for the benefit of the Settlement Class Members. Through the Settlement Agreement, each Class Member submitting a valid and timely Claim may receive up to \$17.50, after all Service Award, Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses and Notice and Administrative Costs are deducted from the Settlement Amount.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, the Parties have

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<sup>1</sup> Capitalized terms herein have meaning ascribed to them in the Settlement Agreement.

<sup>2</sup> This exceeds by multiples the raw, per- potential settlement class member value of many analogous TCPA class action settlements. See, e.g., Williams v. Bluestem Brands, Inc., No. 17-1971, 2019 WL 1450090, at \*2 (M.D. Fla. Apr. 2, 2019) (approximately \$7 per potential class member); Prather v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., No. 15- 4231, 2017 WL 770132 (N.D. Ga. Feb. 24, 2017) (\$4.65 per potential class member); Luster v. Wells Fargo Dealer Servs., Inc., No. 15-1058, ECF No. 60 (N.D. Ga. Feb. 23, 2017) (\$4.65 per potential class member); James v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., No. 15-2424, 2016 WL 6908118, at \*1 (M.D. Fla. Nov. 22, 2016) (\$5.55 per potential class member); Cross v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., No. 15-cv-1270, 2016 WL 5109533 (N.D. Ga. Sept. 13, 2016) (\$4.75 per potential class member); Markos v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., No. 15-1156, 2016 WL 4708028 (N.D. Ga. Sept. 7, 2016) (\$4.95 per potential class member); Wilkins v. HSBC Bank Nev., N.A., No. 14-190, 2015 WL 890566, at \*3 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 27, 2015) (\$2.95 per potential class member); Picchi v. World Fin. Network Bank, No. 11-61797 (S.D. Fla. Jan. 30, 2015) (\$2.63 per potential class member); Duke v. Bank of Am., N.A., No. 12-4009, ECF Nos. 51, 59 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 19, 2014) (\$4.15 per potential class member); Johnson v. Navient Sols., Inc., No. 21:15- cv-00716-LJM-MJD, ECF No. 175 (N.D. Ind. Jul. 26, 2017) (\$19,744,650 to compensate a class that included 429,893 unique telephone numbers with wrong number codes, or just under \$46 per potential class member). Additionally significant, the court in Markos v.

implemented the Notice plan and provided the Notice as approved and ordered by the Court, and *no Class Member has objected to the terms of the Settlement Agreement*. See Declaration of Class Administrator, attached hereto as **Exhibit C** (“Administrator Declaration”) at ¶ 32. “[A] low percentage of objections points to the reasonableness of a proposed settlement and supports its approval.” *Lipuma v. Am. Express Co.*, 406 F. Supp. 2d 1298, 1324 (S.D. Fla. 2005).

Thus, the terms of the Settlement are fair and reasonable, the form of Notice comported with due process requirements, and the Settlement Agreement is ripe for final approval so that the agreed-upon payments may be made to Settlement Class Claimants in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

### **III. MEMORANDUM OF LEGAL AUTHORITY**

For background information on the litigation history and the actions which led to the Parties agreeing to the Settlement Agreement, including the participation of a neutral mediator, the Parties hereby incorporate the facts as set forth in Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Approval.

#### **a. Terms of the Settlement**

The Settlement requires Defendant to make available the Settlement Amount, up to **\$1,400,000.00** pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement for the purpose of payment to all Settlement Class Claimants. Any Notice and Administrative Costs will be paid from the Settlement Amount, and any Attorney’s Fees and Expenses and Service Award that this Court approves will also be paid from the Settlement Amount. *See, generally*, Exhibit A.

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Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. characterized a \$24 per-claimant recovery in a TCPA class action as “an excellent result when compared to the issues Plaintiffs would face if they had to litigate the matter.” No. 15-1156, 2017 WL 416425, at \*4 (N.D. Ga. Jan. 30, 2017).

**b. Certification of the Settlement Class for Settlement Purposes Only Is Warranted**

Generally, where there is no objection to certification and no change in circumstances from the Order preliminarily certifying a class for settlement purposes, courts certify a class for purposes of final approval of the settlement as a matter of course. See, e.g., Burrow v. Forjas Taurus S.A., 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 151734, at \*20 (S.D. Fla. Sep. 6, 2019).<sup>3</sup> Here, there were no objections to certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes. See Administrator Declaration at ¶ 32. Moreover, there has been no change in factual circumstances since preliminary approval.

As to Rule 1.220(a), (1) there are more than seventy five thousand (75,000) (numerosity), (2) all class members can make the same claim – that the Defendant allegedly caused prerecorded voice messages to be transmitted to their telephones in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (commonality), (3) Plaintiff’s claim and interest in the settlement are the same as class members’ claims and Plaintiff is not subject to any unique affirmative defenses (typicality), and (4) Plaintiff and Class Counsel have zealously litigated the claim, secured full relief, and have no interests antagonistic to the class (adequacy). As to Rule 1.220(b)(3), pursuant to the terms of the Settlement, (1) there are no individual issues precluding class treatment (predominance), and (2) class treatment is the best method of adjudication, as seen in the fact that every class member received substantial relief without the need for numerous (and duplicative) individual cases (superiority). Thus, certification of the Settlement Class is warranted for settlement purposes only.

**c. The Notice Provided to Class Members Was the Best Practicable Notice and**

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<sup>3</sup> Florida Rule of Civil Procedure is patterned on Rule 23 of the Federal Rules so Florida courts consider case law interpreting Rule 23 as persuasive. Broin v. Philip Morris Co. 641 So.2d 888, n.1 (Fla. 3<sup>rd</sup> DCA 1994).

### **Comported with Due Process Requirements**

The notice requirements of Rule 1.220 are (a) designed to provide sufficient due process to class members by sufficiently informing them of the pendency of the Action and providing an opportunity to be heard or opt out, and (b) must be the “best notice practicable” under the circumstances. Nelson v. Wakulla County, 985 So. 2d 564, 576 (Fla. 1<sup>st</sup> DCA 2008). To satisfy such requirement, individual notice should be provided to Class Members who can be identified through reasonable effort. See Cordell v. World Ins. Co., 355 So. 2d 479, 481 (Fla. 1<sup>st</sup> DCA 1978) (citing Eisen v. Carlisle & Jacquelin, 417 U.S. 156, 173-75 (1974)).

Here, Class Notice was sent via direct email, or via U.S. Mail where an email was unavailable or no longer valid, by Epiq Systems, Inc. the Court appointed “Administrator”. See Administrator Declaration at ¶ 21. Individual, direct notice by email and mail clearly comports with due process requirements. See, e.g., Juris v. Inamed Corp., 685 F.3d 1294, 1320 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2012). Moreover, and as explained in Agreed Order Preliminarily Approving Class Action Settlement dated October 2, 2025 (the “Preliminary Approval Order”), the Claim Form, and Notice provided included a clear explanation of the terms of the Settlement, the amount sought in attorneys’ fees and service awards, informed class members of their right to object to or seek exclusion and the method by which to do so and provided an opportunity to be heard. The Class Notice program also notifies the Settlement Class that by making a valid and timely claim they will receive no more than the amount equal to the Settlement Amount divided by the number of individuals on the Class List, less each Settlement Class Member’s pro rata share of the Notice and Administration costs, Attorney’s Fees and Costs and Service Award, and that Notice and Administrative Costs, Attorneys’ Fees and Costs and any Service Award will be paid from the

Settlement Amount.

The Administrator sent 74,621 Email Notices to 74,522 identified Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address was available. Id. at ¶ 22. If the receiving email server could not deliver the message, a “bounce code” was returned along with the unique message identifier. For any Email Notice for which a bounce code was received indicating 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 were made to deliver the Notice by email. Id. at ¶ 23. On November 21, 2025, Epiq also commenced sending 300 Postcard Notices to identified Settlement Class Members with an associated physical address for whom a valid email address was not available. Id. at ¶ 24.

As of December 10, 2025, an Email Notice and/or Postcard Notice have been delivered to 65,516 of the 75,271 unique, identified Settlement Class Members. This means the individual notice efforts have reached approximately 99% of the identified Settlement Class. Id. at ¶ 28. The Administrator also established a Settlement Website, where Settlement Class Members could obtain copies of the Settlement Agreement and Release, the Long Form Notice, the Claim Form, the Court’s Preliminary Approval Order, and Class Action Complaint. Id. at ¶ 29. The Settlement Website has been active since on or about November 20, 2025 and also permits Settlement Class Members to a submit claim. Id. This Motion will also be posted to the Settlement Website upon filing with this Court.

The Administrator also established a toll-free phone number and a dedicated post office box where Settlement Class Members can request information or ask questions. Id. at ¶¶ 30-31.

The Class Notice Program as described herein was successful and satisfies the requirements of due process. The reach of the Class Notice Program was consistent with other court-approved notice plans, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Finally, no objections have been received by the Administrator. Id. at ¶ 32..

**d. The Terms of the Settlement Are Fair and Reasonable**

Finally, before granting final approval of a proposed settlement, the court must find that the terms of the settlement are fair, reasonable, and adequate. See Ramos v. Phillip Morris Cos., 743 So. 2d 24, 31 (Fla. 3d DCA 1999) (citations omitted). Courts consider several factors in making such determination, including: (1) the complexity and duration of the litigation; (2) the reaction of the class to the settlement; (3) the stage of the proceedings; (4) the risk of establishing liability; (5) the risk of establishing damages; (6) the risk of maintaining a class action; (7) the ability of the defendant to withstand a greater judgment; (8) the reasonableness of the settlement in light of the best recovery; and (9) the range of reasonableness of the settlement in light of all the attendant risks of litigation. Grosso v. Fid. Nat'l Title Ins. Co., 983 So. 2d 1165, 1173-74 (Fla. 3d DCA 2008); see also Griffith v. Quality Distrib., 43 Fla. L. Weekly 1599 (App.2018).

All such aforementioned factors favor a finding that the terms of the Agreement are clearly fair, adequate, and reasonable. See Ramos v. Philip Morris Cos., 743 So. 2d 24, 32 (Fla. 3d DCA 1999) (approving settlement because benefits obtained must be analyzed in light of significant risk of litigation); Wilson v. EverBank, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15751, at \*34 (S.D. Fla. Feb. 3, 2016) (finding significant that appellate court could rule unfavorably to settlement class members). Continuing litigation through class certification briefing, summary judgment briefing (and potentially trial), and through an extensive appellate process would have been extremely expensive

and complex, and likely would have extended for several years. See, e.g., Borcea v. Carnival Corp., 238 F.R.D. 664, 673 (S.D. Fla. 2006) (approving settlement and finding significant that class members risked recovering nothing on threshold issue of whether a litigated class would be certified); Hamilton v. SunTrust Mortg. Inc., 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 154762, at \* (S.D. Fla. Oct. 24, 2014) (avoiding expense and length of protracted litigation is significant factor in analyzing terms of settlement). Moreover, not a single class member objected to the terms of the Agreement, which is virtually dispositive on the question of whether the terms of a settlement are fair and reasonable to Class Members. See also Barnhill v. Fla. Microsoft Anti-Trust Litig., 905 So. 2d 195, 200 (Fla. 3d DCA 2005) (“The fairness of the settlement and the propriety of the release is confirmed by the fact that so few of the class members have objected to it[.]”).

As set forth in the Motion for Preliminary Approval, the Settlement Amount made available to the class here is more than reasonable, given the complexity of the litigation and the significant risks and barriers that loomed in the absence of settlement including, but not limited to, cell phone number requirements, residential telephone number requirements and consent. Defendant had a pending motion to dismiss and indicated it would assert additional legal challenges, and additional motion practice would follow, including a motion for class certification and motions for summary judgment, plus trial and potential appellate review following a final judgment. Success on these issues is not a foregone conclusion in light of these challenges and the highly capable and experienced counsel Defendant retained to defend it in this action.

Furthermore, the Settlement Agreement has been positively received by the Settlement Class Members as not a single one has objected to the agreement. See Administrator Decl. at ¶ 32. The fact that it has been positively received speaks to its fairness and reasonableness.

For all these reasons, Plaintiff respectfully submits that the terms of the Settlement are fair, adequate, and reasonable to class members.

**e. The Attorneys' Fees Requested Are Reasonable**

The fees sought here are reasonable under the guidance of the United States Supreme Court for analysis of fee petitions in class actions where a settlement is obtained. See Boeing Co. v. Van Gemert, 444 U.S. 472, 478 (1980) (The Supreme Court “has recognized consistently that a litigant or a lawyer who recovers a fund for the benefit of persons other than himself or his client is entitled to a reasonable attorney’s fee from the fund as a whole.”).

Here, Class Counsel is seeking \$490,000 in Attorneys’ Fees and Costs from the Settlement Amount. Class Counsel expended numerous hours related to this matter and to compensate them, courts typically award between 20-40% of the settlement amount and Plaintiff’s request is within that range at 35%. See Camden I Condo. Ass’n v. Dunkle, 946 F.2d 768, 774 (11th Cir. 1991) (“To avoid depleting the funds available for distribution to the class, an upper limit of 50% of the fund may be stated as a general rule, although even larger percentages have been awarded”); see also Dasher v. RBC Bank U.S. (In re Checking Account Overdraft Litig.), No. 09-MD-02036, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 142012, 2020 WL 4586398, at \*51 (S.D. Fla. Aug. 10, 2020) (Approving thirty-five percent of a \$ 7,500,000 settlement fund plus costs for Class Counsels efforts in achieving a resolution). The hours spent here by Class Counsel were on numerous issues, including investigating the potential claim and relevant legal and factual issues, drafting the Complaint, researching legal issues, discovery-related issues, data analysis, and a mediation session. The fee request is reasonable based on the results obtained. See Swift v. BancorpSouth Bank, No. 10-cv-00090-GRJ (N.D. Fla., July 15, 2016) (awarding \$8.4 million in fees—35%—of \$24 million class

settlement); see also Johns Manville v. Tennessee Valley Auth., No. 99-2294 (N.D. Ala. Aug. 20, 2007) (awarding \$6.3 million in fees—35%—of \$18 million class settlement); Neal v. Chase Manhattan Bank, U.S.A., N.A., No. 06-00049 (S.D. Ala. May 30, 2006) (awarding \$1 million in fees and expenses—37%—of \$2.7 million class settlement): see also Stuart J. Logan et al., Attorney Fee Awards in Common Fund Class Actions, 24 Class Action Rep. 169 (Mar.-Apr. 2003) (listing numerous fee awards above 35% between 1973 and 2003); Blanco v. Xtreme Drilling & Coil Services, Inc., 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 126155, 2020 WL 4041456, at \*5 (D. Colo. July 17, 2020) (awarding 38% fee of \$850,000 settlement because it was in "line with the customary fees and awards in similar cases"); Candelaria v. Health Care Serv. Corp., No. 2:17-cv-404-KG-SMV, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 202390, at \*17-18 (D.N.M. Oct. 30, 2020) (“I find that the requested attorneys' fee award of 35% of the gross settlement fund is reasonable and in line with similar awards.”); Blanco v. Xtreme Drilling & Coil Servs., Civil Action No. 16-cv-00249-PAB-SKC, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 126155, at \*15 (D. Colo. July 17, 2020) (“Plaintiff's counsel in this case seeks \$323,000 in attorney's fees and costs, or 38% of the total settlement amount. The Court finds this amount to be in line with the customary fees and awards in similar cases.”); In re Thornburg Mortg., Inc. Sec. Litig., 912 F. Supp. 2d 1178, 1257 (D.N.M. 2012) (“Fees in the range of 30-40% of any amount recovered are common in complex and other cases taken on a contingency fee basis.”); Cook v. Rockwell Int'l Corp., 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 181814, 2017 WL 5076498, at \*1-2 (D. Colo. Apr. 28, 2017) (explaining forty percent fee falls within acceptable range); Cimarron Pipeline Construction, Inc. v. National Council on Compensation Insurance, 1993 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19969, 1993 WL 355466 at \*2 (W.D. Okla. June 8, 1993) (“Fees in the range of 30-40% of any amount recovered are common in complex and other cases taken on a contingent fee

basis.”); Shaw v. Interthinx, Inc., No. 13-CV-01229-REB-NYW, 2015 WL 1867861, at \*6 (D. Colo. Apr. 22, 2015) (awarding one-third of a \$6 million common fund, and noting that “[t]his is well within the percentage range approved in similar cases,” and that “the ‘customary fee’ factor supports the requested fee award”); Robles v. Brake Masters Sys., Inc., No. CIV 10-0135 JB/WPL, 2011 WL 9717448, at \*19 (D.N.M. Jan. 31, 2011) (“Fees in the range of 30–40% of any amount recovered are common in complex and other cases taken on a contingent fee basis.”) (quoting Cimarron Pipeline Const., Inc. v. Nat’l Council on Comp. Ins., No. CIV 89-1186-T, 1993 WL 355466, at \*2 (W.D. Okla. June 8, 1993)).

**f. The Service Award Requested Are Reasonable**

As explained by the Third District Court of Appeals, being a putative class representative “is less an honor than a headache” because he or she is “identified as a class litigant in public records (potentially affecting credit reports and disclosures for financing), is subject to fiduciary duties...may be deposed and required to produce records [and] meet with counsel and appear in court.” Altamonte Springs Imaging, 12 So. 3d at 857. Thus, “incentive awards are appropriate to recognize the efforts of the representative plaintiffs to obtain recovery for the class.” In re Domestic Air Transp. Litig., 148 F.R.D. 297, 358 (N.D. Ga. 1993).

Here, Defendant has agreed to pay the service award of up to \$2,500.00 to the named Plaintiff, which is less than amounts regularly approved by courts. See, e.g., Altamonte Springs Imaging, 12 So. 3d at 857 (approving incentive award of \$10,000); Bastian v. USAA, No. 13-cv-1454, USDC Middle District of Florida (\$10,000 service awards in total-loss class action settlement); Jones v. I.Q. Data Int’l, Inc., No. 1:14-CV-00130-PJK, 2015 WL 5704016, at \*2 (D.N.M. Sept. 23, 2015) (\$20,000 incentive award from a \$1 million fund); Markos, 2017 WL

416425, at \*3 (approving incentive awards of \$20,000 each in TCPA class action); *Prater*, 2015 WL 8331602, at \*3 (\$20,000 incentive award from a \$6.75 million fund); *Craftwood Lumber Co. v. Interline Brands, Inc.*, No. 11-CV-4462, 2015 WL 1399367, at \*6 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 23, 2015) (collecting cases and approving a \$25,000 service award to TCPA class representative); *Ritchie v. Van Ru Credit Corp.*, No. CV-12-1714-PHX-SMM, 2014 WL 956131, at \*5 (D. Ariz. Mar. 12, 2014) (\$12,000 incentive award from a \$2.3 million fund); *Martin v. Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.*, No. 1:12-cv-215, 2014 WL 9913504, at \*3 (N.D. Ill. Jan. 16, 2014) (approving a \$20,000 service award to a TCPA class representative).

### **CONCLUSION**

Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court grant final approval of the proposed Settlement, and enter an order of final approval including, in substantially the same form, the content of the proposed Order attached as **Exhibit B**, including:

1. Directing payment be issued to Settlement Class Members in accordance with the terms of the Agreement;
2. Certifying the Settlement Class for purposes of settlement only;
3. Finding that the Notice provided was the best notice practicable and comported with due process requirements;
4. Appointing the named Plaintiff Tara Blizzard as class representative;
5. Appointing Michael Eisenband, and Manuel Hiraldo as Class Counsel;
6. Finding that the terms of the Settlement were fair, adequate, and reasonable;
7. Releasing the Released Parties from Released Claims;

8. Barring and enjoining Releasing Parties from asserting Released Claims;
9. Entering judgment with prejudice and without costs except as provided in the Agreement;
10. Approving Class Counsel's application for attorneys' fees and costs and Plaintiffs' Service Awards in accordance with the Agreement; and
11. Reserving jurisdiction to administer, supervise, and enforce the Agreement according to its terms.

Dated: January 7, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

**EISENBAND LAW, P.A.**

*/s/Michael Eisenband*

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff and the  
Settlement Class*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on January 7, 2026, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court by using the Florida Courts E-filing Portal, and served via the Portal to all parties on the attached Service List.

**EISENBAND LAW, P.A.**

/s/Michael Eisenband

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**EXHIBIT A**

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

TARA BLIZZARD, individually and on behalf  
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

Defendant.

Case No. 2025-014421-CA-01

**SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND RELEASE**

This Settlement Agreement and Release is entered into between and among the following parties, by and through their respective counsel: Plaintiff Tara Blizzard (“Plaintiff” or “Class Representative”), on behalf of herself and the Settlement Class, and Defendant Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company (“Defendant”). Plaintiff and Defendant will sometimes be referred to together as the “Parties,” or, individually, as a “Party.”

WHEREAS, Plaintiff filed a Class Action Complaint (the “Action”) on behalf of herself and a putative class in the lawsuit styled *Blizzard v. Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company*, in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida, which asserts claims under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”) and Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”);

WHEREAS, Plaintiff alleges that she and members of the class received prerecorded voice messages from Defendant, which allegedly harmed her and the class (the “Allegations”);

WHEREAS, Plaintiff alleges that, as a result of the Allegations, she and other similarly situated individuals are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief, statutory damages and costs;

WHEREAS, the Parties engaged in discovery and a full-day mediation with a respected neutral to determine whether their dispute could be resolved;

WHEREAS, the Parties, Plaintiff’s counsel and Defendant’s counsel, ultimately reached an agreement in principle to resolve the claims raised in the Action;

WHEREAS, for settlement purposes only, Plaintiff will request that the Court certify the Settlement Class and appoint her as Class Representative and her lawyers—Michael Eisenband of Eisenband Law, P.A. and Manuel S. Hiraldo of Hiraldo, P.A. — as Class Counsel in this case;

WHEREAS, based on their investigation and discovery in the Action and the experience of Class Counsel, Plaintiff and Class Counsel have concluded that the terms and conditions of this Agreement are fair, reasonable, and adequate to, and in the best interest of, the Settlement Class;

WHEREAS, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and as the representative of the Settlement Class, and Defendant desire to resolve the dispute between them;

WHEREAS, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and as the representative of the Settlement Class, and Defendant will execute this Agreement solely to compromise and settle protracted, complicated, and expensive litigation;

WHEREAS, Defendant will execute this Agreement solely to compromise and settle this dispute in order to avoid the costs, uncertainty, and risks of litigation; and

WHEREAS, Defendant denies any and all liability or wrongdoing to the Class Representative and to the Settlement Class. Nonetheless, Defendant has determined that it is desirable that the Action and the Allegations be fully, completely, and finally settled in the manner and on the terms set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, in exchange for the mutual covenants and promises contained herein, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties and their counsel agree that the Action shall be settled, compromised, and/or dismissed on the merits and with prejudice on the terms and conditions in this Agreement, and without costs (except as provided herein), subject to Court approval of this Agreement after a hearing and on finding that it is a fair, reasonable, and adequate settlement.

## **I. DEFINITIONS**

In addition to the terms defined above and at other places in this Agreement, the following defined terms have the meaning set forth below:

A. “Administrator” means Epiq Systems, Inc., which, subject to Court approval, shall be responsible for administrative tasks, which may include, without limitation: (a) arranging for distribution of the Class Notice and Claim Form to Settlement Class Members; (b) making any electronic mailings to Settlement Class Members required under this Agreement; (c) forwarding written inquiries from Settlement Class Members to Class Counsel or their designee and Defendant’s counsel; (d) establishing the Settlement Website; (e) receiving and processing Settlement Claims Forms and distributing payments to Settlement Class Members; and (f) otherwise assisting with implementing and administering this Agreement, subject in all cases to approval by Class Counsel and Counsel for Defendant. Class Counsel and Counsel for Defendant may, by agreement, substitute a different entity as Administrator, subject to approval by the Court if the Court has previously approved the Settlement preliminarily or finally. In the absence of agreement, either Class Counsel or Defendant may move the Court to substitute a different entity as Administrator on a showing of good cause.

B. “Agreement” means this Settlement Agreement and Release and all attachments and exhibits hereto.

C. “Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses” means the total recovery that may be awarded to Class Counsel to compensate them for all attorneys’ fees and expenses incurred by Plaintiffs or Class Counsel in connection with the Action.

D. “Claim” means a written request for a Claim Settlement Payment submitted by a Settlement Class Member to the Administrator.

E. “Claim Deadline” means the last date by which a Claim submitted to the Administrator by a Settlement Class Member for a Claim Settlement Payment must be postmarked, or submitted to the Administrator’s online portal no later than fifteen (15) days following the Final

Approval Hearing date. All Claims postmarked on or before the Claim Deadline shall be timely, and all Claims postmarked after the Claim Deadline shall be invalid and not entitled to any Claim Settlement Payment.

F. “Claim Form” means the form attached as **Exhibit 1** to this Agreement and/or as ultimately approved by the Court.

G. “Claim Settlement Check” means the check containing the Claim Settlement Payment for each Settlement Class Member who submits a valid and timely Claim.

H. “Claim Settlement Payment” means the payment to be made to Settlement Class Members who submit a valid and timely Claim Form to the Administrator, and who qualify for such relief under this Agreement.

I. “Class Counsel” means: Michael Eisenband, Eisenband Law, P.A., 515 E Las Olas Blvd., Ste 3100, Fort Lauderdale FL 33301 and Manuel S. Hiraldo, Hiraldo, P.A., 401 East Las Olas Boulevard Suite 1400, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301.

J. “Class Data” means all phone numbers, names, email addresses, physical addresses, and other contact data relating to Settlement Class Members in Defendant’s possession. Class Data shall be disclosed to the Administrator *only* and shall not be disclosed to Plaintiff or Class Counsel.

K. “Class Notice” means the program of notice described in this Agreement to be provided to Settlement Class Members, which will notify Settlement Class Members about the details of the Settlement.

L. “Class Notice Date” means the last date on which Class Notice can be disseminated, which shall be set by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order as no later than thirty (30) days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order.

M. “Class Period” means the time period from January 6, 2021 through the date of preliminary approval of this settlement.

N. “Confidential Information” means the Class Data, proprietary or commercially sensitive information, or personal information subject to state and federal privacy laws that the Parties agree to protect in this Agreement from disclosure and dissemination to the public or any third-party or entity other than the Administrator.

O. “Counsel for Defendant” means: Julie Singer Brady, Rand McClellan, Chris Riedel, and Cheslea Getz of Baker & Hostetler LLP.

P. “Court” means the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida.

Q. “Days” means calendar days, except that, when computing any period of time under this Agreement, the day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. Further, when computing any period of time under this Agreement, the last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

R. “Effective Date” means the fifth business day after which all of the following events have occurred:

1. The Court has entered without material change the Final Approval Order; and
2. The time for seeking rehearing or appellate or other review has expired, and no appeal or petition for rehearing or review has been filed; or

3. The Settlement is affirmed on appeal or review without material change, no other appeal or petition for rehearing or review is pending, and the time period during which further petition for hearing, review, appeal, or certiorari could be taken.

S. “Final Approval Hearing” means a hearing set by the Court for the purpose of: (i) determining the fairness, adequacy, and reasonableness of this Agreement and associated settlement in accordance with class action procedures and requirements; and (ii) entering the Final Approval Order. The Final Approval Hearing shall be at least one hundred and twenty (120) days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order.

T. “Final Approval Order” means the order and judgment to be entered by the Court, substantially in the form of the order attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**, approving this Agreement as fair, adequate, and reasonable and in the best interests of the Settlement Class as a whole in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and making such other findings and determinations as the Court deems necessary and appropriate to effectuate the terms of this Agreement, including granting Final Approval to the Settlement and ruling on Class Counsel’s application for attorneys’ fees and expenses and the Service Award for the Class Representative. If the Court enters separate orders addressing the matters constituting the matters set forth in this subsection, then the Final Approval Order includes all such orders.

U. “Long-Form Notice” means the notice that is made available on the Settlement Website and upon request from the Administrator, in substantially the form attached as **Exhibit 3** to this Agreement.

V. “Notice” means the e-mail individual notice and postcard that will be sent by the Administrator to those who may be Settlement Class Members, in substantially the form attached as **Exhibit 4** (e-mail) and **Exhibit 5** (postcard) to this Agreement.

W. “Notice and Administrative Costs” means the reasonable costs and expenses authorized by the Court and approved by Class Counsel and Counsel for Defendant of disseminating the Class Notice in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order, and all reasonable and authorized costs and expenses incurred by the Administrator in administering the Settlement, including, but not limited to, costs and expenses associated with determining mail and/or e-mail addresses for Settlement Class Members, assisting Settlement Class Members, processing claims, escrowing funds, and issuing and mailing Settlement Payments.

X. “Objection Deadline” means the date identified in the Preliminary Approval Order and Class Notice by which a Settlement Class Member must serve written objections, if any, to the Settlement to be able to object to the Settlement. The Objection Deadline shall be sixty (60) days after the Class Notice Date.

Y. “Opt-Out Deadline” means the date identified in the Preliminary Approval Order and Class Notice by which a Request for Exclusion must be submitted in writing to the Administrator for a Settlement Class Member to be excluded from the Settlement Class. The Opt-Out Deadline shall be sixty (60) days after the Class Notice Date..

Z. “Preliminary Approval Order” means an order to be entered by the Court certifying the Settlement Class and granting preliminary approval to the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit 6**, without material change.

AA. “Released Claims” means any and all claims, actions, causes of action, rights, suits, defenses, debts, sums of money, payments, obligations, promises, damages, penalties, attorneys’ fees, costs, liens, judgments, and demands of any kind whatsoever that Plaintiff and each member of the Settlement Class may have or may have had in the past against the Released Parties, whether in arbitration, administrative, or judicial proceedings, whether as individual claims or as claims

asserted on a class basis, whether past or present, mature or not yet mature, known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, whether based on federal, state, or local law, statute, ordinance, regulations, contract, common law, or any other source, that were or could have been asserted in the Complaint, the Action, or that relate to or arise from the Allegations, including, but not limited to, any and all claims under the TCPA, its regulations, or any state law analogue, including the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act.

BB. “Released Parties” means Defendant and its subsidiaries, affiliates, parent companies, directors, officers, partners, attorneys, principals and successors.

CC. “Request for Exclusion” means a written request from a Settlement Class Member that seeks to exclude the Settlement Class Member from the Settlement Class (*i.e.*, opt-out of the class).

DD. “Service Award” means any approved payments to the Class Representative.

EE. “Settlement” means the settlement set forth in this Agreement.

FF. “Settlement Amount” means the total maximum amount that Defendant has agreed to pay, up to \$1,400,000 to cover all of the following: a) the Claim Settlement Payments, b) all Notice and Administration Costs, c) all Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses, and d) any Service Award in settlement in full of this Action. Defendant shall not be responsible for any other amounts or sums as part of this Settlement

GG. “Settlement Class” means all members of the class of persons in this Action that will be certified by the Court for settlement purposes as follows:

**All persons within the United States who, from January 6, 2021 through the date of preliminary approval of the class settlement, received one or more prerecorded voice calls on their cellular telephone line regarding the renewal and/or expiration of their pet insurance policy with Defendant.**

The Settlement Class excludes the following: (1) the trial judge presiding over this case; (2) Defendant, as well as any parent, subsidiary, affiliate, or control person of Defendant, and the officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees of Defendant; (3) any of the Released Parties; (4) the immediate family of any such person(s); (5) any member of the Settlement Class who has timely opted out of this proceeding; (6) Plaintiff's Counsel, their employees, and their immediate family; and (7) the mediator used in this action.

HH. "Settlement Class Claimant" means any Settlement Class Member who submits a valid and timely Claim in accordance with this Agreement.

II. "Settlement Class Member(s)" means any member of the Settlement Class.

JJ. "Settlement Website" means the website prepared by the Administrator in connection with the process of providing Class Notice to Settlement Class Members.

## **II. SETTLEMENT TERMS**

### **A. Certification of Settlement Class and Conditional Nature of Agreement**

For settlement purposes only, Defendant conditionally agrees and consents to certification of the Settlement Class. Defendant's conditional agreement is contingent on (i) the Parties' execution of this Agreement, (ii) the Court's entry of the Final Approval Order, and (iii) the Final Approval Order becoming final on the Effective Date. Except as provided below, if this Agreement, for any reason, does not receive Final Approval, if the Final Approval Order does not become Final, if the Agreement is otherwise terminated, or the Effective Date never occurs, it shall be null and void, it shall be of no force or effect whatsoever, it shall not be referred to or used for any purpose whatsoever, and the negotiation, terms, and entry of the Agreement shall remain inadmissible under the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, Florida Rules of Evidence, and any applicable state law or rule of civil procedure or evidence.

Defendant denies all allegations, claims, liability, damages, losses, penalties, interest, fees, restitution, and all other forms of relief that were or could have been sought in the Action, as well as all class action allegations asserted in the Action. Defendant has agreed to resolve this Action through this Agreement, but if this Agreement or the Final Approval Order is deemed void or the Effective Date does not occur, Defendant does not waive, but rather expressly reserves, all rights to challenge all such claims and allegations in the Action on all procedural, evidentiary, and factual grounds, including, without limitation, the ability to challenge on any grounds whether any class can be certified and to assert any and all defenses or privileges. The Class Representative and Class Counsel agree that Defendant retains and reserves all of these rights and agree not to take a position to the contrary.

**B. Settlement Class Relief**

**1. Claim Settlement Payments to Settlement Class**

In consideration for the Releases set forth in this Agreement, Defendant shall provide the following relief:

Defendant shall make available up to \$1,400,000 (the “Settlement Amount”) available for payment of timely and valid claims submitted by Settlement Class Claimants, Attorneys’ Fees, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award. Under no circumstances shall Defendant be obligated to pay more than the Settlement Amount.

Settlement Class Members must submit a timely, valid, and verified Claim Form, by the Claim Deadline in the manner required by this Agreement, to receive a Claim Settlement Payment from the Settlement Amount. Each Settlement Class Member who individually submits a timely, valid, correct and verified Claim Form by the Claim Deadline in the manner required by this Agreement, making all the required affirmations and representations, shall be sent a Claim

Settlement Check for of up to \$17.50 from the remaining Settlement Amount after deductions for Attorneys' Fees, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award. One (1) claim is allowed per Settlement Class Member.

Within sixty (60) days after the Effective Date, the Administrator shall send, by first-class mail, a Claim Settlement Check to each Settlement Class Claimant who submits a timely, valid, correct, and verified Claim Form. Checks will be valid for ninety (90) days from the date on the check. Timely negotiation of a Claim Settlement Check is a condition of any Settlement Class Member's right to a Claim Settlement Payment. Funds from uncashed checks shall first be applied to outstanding administrative fees, and be paid to Defendant within six (6) months after Claim Settlement Checks are issued.

For any returned checks, the Settlement Administrator shall make a reasonable effort to locate a current mailing address for the Settlement Class Members whose checks were returned (such as by running addresses of returned checks through the NCOA database to effectuate delivery of such checks). For any such recipients for whom updated addresses are found, the Settlement Administrator shall make only one additional attempt to re-mail or re-issue a Settlement Class Member Payment to the updated address.

All Attorneys' Fees, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award will be paid by Defendant from the Settlement Amount. Any amounts from the Settlement Fund that are not paid, such as uncashed checks and any amounts reduced by the Court, shall be paid to Defendant within six (6) months after Claim Settlement Checks are issued.

Except as provided in this Section, Defendant shall have no obligation to make any other or further payments to Plaintiff or to any Settlement Class Member.

**C. Settlement Approval**

Concurrent with submission of this Agreement for the Court's consideration, Class Counsel shall submit to the Court a Motion for Preliminary Approval of this Agreement. The motion shall seek entry of a Preliminary Approval Order, which shall be in a form agreed upon by Class Counsel and Defendant.

**D. Service Award and Attorneys' Fees and Expenses**

**1. Service Award**

Plaintiff may petition the court for a Service Award which will be paid from the Settlement Amount of no more than \$2,500.00. The Defendant agrees not to object to such a request. Any Service Award shall be paid to Class Counsel as outlined in Section III.G below. Failure of the Court to approve the Service Award sought by Plaintiff, in whole or in part, shall not be grounds to terminate the Settlement.

**2. Attorneys' Fees and Expenses**

Class Counsel Fees and Costs shall be paid from the Settlement Amount subject to court approval and Class Counsel shall not seek more than 35% of the Settlement Amount or \$490,000 for fees and costs. The Defendant agrees not to object to such a request. Class Counsel shall be responsible for allocating and shall allocate among Class Counsel any Attorneys' Fees and Expenses, and Defendant shall have no responsibility, role, or liability in connection with such allocation. Any Attorneys' Fees and Expenses shall be paid to Class Counsel as outlined in Section III.G below. Failure of the Court to approve the Attorneys' Fees and Expenses sought by Class Counsel, in whole or in part, shall not be grounds to terminate the Settlement

### **III. CLAIMS ADMINISTRATION**

#### **A. Administrator**

The Parties have agreed on Epiq Systems, Inc. as the Administrator. The Administrator shall administer the Settlement in a cost-effective and timely manner. Without limiting any of its other obligations as stated herein, the Administrator shall be responsible for, among other things and if and as necessary, for the implementation and effectuation of Class Notice, processing Claim Forms, receiving and maintaining on behalf of the Court any correspondence regarding Opt-Out Requests and/or objections to the Settlement, administering Claim Settlement Payments, responding to inquiries from Class Members, and providing all other related support, reporting, and administration as further stated in this Agreement. The Parties may direct the Administrator to assist with various additional administrative tasks in implementing the Settlement as the Parties agree is appropriate.

The Parties will coordinate with the Administrator to provide and mail/email Notice to the Settlement Class, as provided in this Agreement. The Administrator shall administer the Settlement in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and shall treat any and all documents, communications, and other information and materials received in connection with the administration of the Settlement as Confidential Information except as provided for in this Agreement or by court order.

All Notice and Administrative Costs shall be paid by Defendant from the Settlement Amount. Defendant shall not be obligated to compute, estimate, or pay any taxes on behalf of Plaintiffs, any Settlement Class Member, Class Counsel, or the Administrator. The Administrator will invoice Defendant directly for start-up and initial Class Notice costs at any time after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order and will bill Defendant monthly for incurred fees and expenses thereafter. The Administrator will complete and provide to Defendant any W9 forms necessary for

Defendant to pay for the Notice and Administrative Costs. The Parties agree that Administrator costs shall be paid from the Settlement Amount.

**B. Notice**

**1. Notice to the Settlement Class**

The Administrator shall insert the correct dates and deadlines in the Notice before the Notice Program commences, based upon those dates and deadlines set by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. Any Notices provided under or as part of the Notice Program shall not bear or include the Defendant's logo or trademarks or the return address of Defendant, or otherwise be styled to appear to originate from Defendant.

**2. Settlement Class Data**

Within fifteen (15) days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, Defendant will provide to the Administrator the Settlement Class Data in electronic format, including any addresses and email addresses the Defendant has for each Settlement Class member.

**3. Notice**

The Administrator shall provide Notice to Settlement Class Members for which Defendant maintains mail and/or email addresses. For those Settlement Class Members whose email address is available, one copy of E-Mail Notice shall be provided. The Administrator shall review the Settlement Class Data, utilize methods to verify and/or update e-mail addresses (e.g., LexisNexis and TransUnion), and shall, to the extent reasonably possible, send the E-Mail Notice to all Settlement Class Members. The E-Mail Notice program shall be completed by the Class Notice Date. The Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and Defendant a sworn declaration that confirms that the E-Mail Notice program was completed in a timely manner and in accordance with this Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order.

In the event that an email address is unable to be located or no longer valid, the Administrator shall take reasonable steps to verify a valid email address for Settlement Class Members. If the Administrator is unable to obtain a valid email address for a Settlement Class Member, the Administrator shall send a postcard to the Settlement Class Member at the last known and valid mailing address. The Administrator shall review the Settlement Class Data, utilize methods commonly used in the class administration industry to verify and/or update mailing addresses for those whose mailing address is incorrect or unknown.

Notice will contain the Settlement Website address, [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com). On the Settlement Website, Settlement Class Members will find important documents and court filings, including the Long-Form Notice, which will contain more detail than the E-Mail Notice. The Long Form Notice will be sent to all Settlement Class Members who contact the Administrator by telephone or email and request a copy.

#### **4. Settlement Website**

The Administrator shall establish and maintain the Settlement Website, which, among other things: (i) enables Settlement Class Members to access and download the Claim Form, (ii) provides contact information for the Administrator and Class Counsel, and (iii) provides access to relevant documents concerning the Action. Such documents shall include this Agreement; the Long-Form Notice, the Preliminary Approval Order; the Complaint; and, when filed, the Final Approval Order. The Class Notice shall include the address (URL) of [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com) for the Settlement Website. The Administrator shall cause the Settlement Website to go live no later than the Class Notice Date. The Administrator shall maintain the Settlement Website until at least sixty (60) days following the Claim Deadline. The Settlement Website shall have a portal where Claim Forms can be submitted. The Administrator

may enact reasonable precautions with respect to the portal, as approved by Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel, to prevent false claims.

## **5. IVR**

The Administrator shall establish and maintain a toll-free number that maintains an Interactive Voice Response ("IVR") (or similar) system to answer questions about the Settlement. The Administrator shall cause the IVR (or similar) to go live no later the Class Notice Date. The Administrator shall maintain the IVR (or similar) system until at least sixty (60) days following the Claim Deadline.

### **C. Claim Filing, Review, and Approval Process**

#### **1. Claim Form**

To submit a Claim, Settlement Class Members must provide the information and documentation required by the Claim Form. The Claim Form shall require any Settlement Class Member who submits a Claim to provide the following documentation and information: (a) Settlement Class Member's name, current address, telephone number, and e-mail address (if any); (b) Settlement Class Member's telephone number that allegedly received a prerecorded voice message from Defendant; and (c) an affirmation that the Settlement Class Claimant received at least one prerecorded voice message from Defendant within the Class Period.

#### **2. Claim Filing Process**

Settlement Class Members shall be permitted to make a Claim for a Claim Settlement Payment by (1) submitting a claim on the Settlement Website on a date no later than the Claim Deadline or (2) downloading the Claim Form from the Settlement Website and mailing the completed Claim Form to the Settlement Administrator at the address noted on the Claim Form. Claim Forms must be submitted to the Settlement Website or postmarked on or before the Claim Deadline to be timely; Claim Forms after the Claim Deadline shall be untimely and barred from

entitlement to any Claim Settlement Payment. Any Settlement Class Member who does not submit a fully completed Claim Form by the Claim Deadline shall be deemed to have waived any Claim and any such Claim will be rejected. Only one Claim Form may be approved per Settlement Class Member

### **3. Invalid Claims**

Any Settlement Class Member who fails to submit a timely, accurate, and fully completed and correct, valid Claim Form shall not be entitled to receive a Settlement Claim Payment, but shall otherwise be bound by all of the terms in this Agreement, including the terms of the Final Approval Order and the Releases in this Agreement, and shall be permanently barred and enjoined from bringing any action, claim, or other proceeding of any kind against any Released Parties concerning any Released Claims.

### **4. Claim Review Process**

The Administrator shall confirm that each Claim Form submitted is in the form required; that each Claim Form includes the required affirmations and information; that each Claim Form was submitted in a timely fashion; and that the Settlement Class Member is a member of the Settlement Class. Any Settlement Class Member's failure to provide any of the required affirmations or information shall result in the Claim being deemed invalid, and Defendant shall not have any obligation to process or make any Claim Settlement Payment on such invalid Claim. The Administrator shall not receive any incentive for denying claims. Valid claims will result in the Settlement Class Member being approved as a Settlement Class Claimant and entitled to a Claim Settlement Payment.

## **D. Opt-Out Rights**

### **1. Opt-Out Requirements**

A Settlement Class Member who wishes to opt-out of the Settlement Class must do so in writing. To opt-out, a Settlement Class Member must complete and send to the Administrator and to Class Counsel, at the address listed in the Class Notice, a Request for Exclusion that is postmarked no later than the Opt-Out Deadline, as specified in the Class Notice. The Request for Exclusion must: (a) identify the case name; (b) identify the name, address, and telephone number of the Settlement Class Member; (c) identify the telephone number at which the person received a prerecorded voice message from Defendant; (d) be personally signed by the Settlement Class Member requesting exclusion; and (e) contain a statement that indicates a desire to be excluded from the Settlement Class in the Action, such as: “I hereby request that I be excluded from the proposed Settlement Class.”

Any Settlement Class Member who does not opt-out of the Settlement in the manner described herein shall be part of the Settlement Class, and shall be bound by all subsequent proceedings, orders, and judgments, including the Final Approval Order.

A Settlement Class Member who desires to opt-out must take timely affirmative written action in accordance with this Section, even if the Settlement Class Member desiring to opt-out (a) files or has filed a separate action against any of the Released Parties, or (b) is, or becomes, a putative class member in any other class action filed against any of the Released Parties.

### **2. Opt-Outs Not Bound**

Any Settlement Class Member who properly opts out of the Settlement Class shall not: (a) be bound by any orders or judgments relating to the Settlement; (b) be entitled to relief under, or be affected by, this Agreement; (c) gain any rights by virtue of this Agreement; or (d) be entitled to object to any aspect of the Settlement.

### **3. Administrator Affidavit**

No later than ten (10) days before the Final Approval Hearing, Plaintiff's counsel working with Administrator shall prepare an affidavit to submit to the Court confirming that the Notice Program was completed, providing the names of each member of the Settlement Class who timely and properly requested exclusion from the Settlement Class or served objections, , and other information as may be necessary to allow the Parties to seek and obtain Final Approval.

### **4. All Settlement Class Members Bound by Settlement**

Except for those Settlement Class Members who timely and properly file a Request for Exclusion, all other Settlement Class Members will be deemed to be Settlement Class Members for all purposes under the Agreement and upon the Effective Date will be bound by its terms.

#### **E. Objections**

Any Settlement Class Member who does not opt-out of the Settlement may object to the Settlement. To object, the Settlement Class Member must comply with the procedures and deadlines in this Agreement.

#### **1. Process**

Any Settlement Class Member who wishes to object to the Settlement must do so in writing on or before the Objection Deadline, as specified in the Class Notice and Preliminary Approval Order. The written objection must be filed with the Court and mailed (with the requisite postmark) to Class Counsel and Counsel for Defendant, no later than the Objection Deadline.

#### **2. Requirements**

The requirements to assert a valid written objection shall be set forth in the Class Notice. To be valid, the written objection must include:

- a. the name of the Action;
- b. the objector's full name, address, and telephone number;

- c. an explanation of the basis on which the objector claims to be a Settlement Class Member;
- d. all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to the objector or his counsel;
- e. the number of times the objector has objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that the objector files the objection, the caption of each case in which the objector has made such an objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling on the objector's prior such objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
- f. the identity of all counsel who represent the objector, including any former or current counsel who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement or fee application;
- g. the number of times the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have represented individuals or entities in objecting to a class action settlement within the preceding five (5) years, the caption of each case in which the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have represented individuals or entities objecting to a class action settlement, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling on those objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
- h. a copy of any orders related to or ruling on counsel's or the counsel's law firm's prior objections made by individuals or organizations represented by that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case in which the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the preceding 5 years the objector's counsel;

- i. any and all agreements that relate to the objection or the process of objecting—whether written or oral—between objector or objector’s counsel and any other person or entity;
- j. the identity of all counsel (if any) representing the objector who will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;
- k. a statement confirming whether the objector intends to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing, in which case the objector must follow the Appearance requirements below;
- l. a list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection; and
- m. the objector’s signature (an attorney’s signature is not sufficient).

Any Settlement Class Member who fails to object to the Settlement in the manner described in the Class Notice and consistent with this Section shall be deemed to have waived any such objection, shall not be permitted to object to any terms or approval of the Settlement at the Final Approval Hearing, and shall be foreclosed from seeking any review of the Settlement or the terms of this Agreement by appeal or other means.

### **3. Appearance**

Subject to approval by the Court, any Settlement Class Member who files and serves a written objection in accordance with this Section may appear, in person or by counsel, at the Final Approval Hearing held by the Court, to show cause why the Settlement should not be approved as fair, adequate, and reasonable, but only if the objecting Settlement Class Member: (a) files with the Court a notice of intention to appear at the Final Approval Hearing by the Objection Deadline (“Notice of Intention to Appear”); and (b) serves the Notice of Intention to Appear on Class Counsel and Counsel for Defendant by the Objection Deadline.

The Notice of Intention to Appear must include: (a) the case name and number; (b) the Settlement Class Member's name, address, telephone number, and signature, and, if represented by counsel, their contact information; (c) the telephone number where he or she received a prerecorded voice message from Defendant; and (d) copies of any papers, exhibits, or other evidence that the objecting Settlement Class Member will present to the Court in connection with the Final Approval Hearing.

Any Settlement Class Member who does not file a Notice of Intention to Appear in accordance with the deadlines and other specifications set forth in the Class Notice and this Agreement shall not be entitled to appear at the Final Approval Hearing and raise any objections.

**4. Discovery From Settlement Class Members Who Object to The Settlement**

The Parties shall have the right to take discovery from any person who claims to be a Settlement Class Member who objects to the Settlement without further leave of the Court. If the person who objects to the Settlement is represented by counsel, the Parties shall also have the right to take discovery from the Settlement Class Member's counsel without further leave of court.

**F. Final Approval Order and Judgment**

**1. Final Approval**

Plaintiff shall file her Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, inclusive of Class Counsel's application for Class Counsel Fees and costs, and for a Service Award for the Class Representative, no later than forty-five (45) days before the Final Approval Hearing. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will hear argument on Plaintiffs' Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, and on Class Counsel's application for Class Counsel Fees and costs, and for the Service Award for the Class Representative. In the Court's discretion, the Court also will hear argument at the Final Approval Hearing from any member of the Settlement Class (or their

counsel) who object to the Settlement or to Class Counsel's application for Class Counsel Fees, or the Service Award application, provided the objectors submitted timely objections that meet all of the requirements listed in the Agreement.

## **2. Judgment**

At or following the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will determine whether to enter the Final Approval Order Granting Final Approval of the Settlement and final judgment thereon, and whether to approve Class Counsel's request for Fees and Service Award. Such proposed Final Approval shall, among other things:

- a. Determine that the Settlement is fair, adequate and reasonable;
- b. Finally certify the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only;
- c. Determine that the Notice Program satisfied Due Process requirements;
- d. Bar and enjoin all Releasing Parties from asserting any of the Released Claims; bar and enjoin all Releasing Parties from pursuing any Released Claims against the Released Parties at any time, including during any appeal from the Final Approval Order; and retain jurisdiction over the enforcement of the Court's injunctions;
- e. Release Defendant and Released Parties from the Released Claims; and
- f. Reserve the Court's continuing and exclusive jurisdiction over the Parties to this Agreement, including Plaintiff, Defendant, Settlement Class Members, and all objectors, to administer, supervise, interpret, and enforce this Agreement in accordance with its terms

### **G. Funding & Distribution of The Settlement Amount and Claim Settlement Payment**

#### **1. Settlement Payment**

As described herein, the Settlement Amount (\$1,400,000) shall be used to provide the exclusive recovery and relief for the Class, Notice and Administrative Costs, any Attorneys' Fees

and Expenses, and Service Award. Defendant need not segregate funds or otherwise create special accounts to hold the Settlement Amount and will not relinquish control of any money, except as stated immediately below, until after Final Approval. Any Attorneys' Fees and Expenses, any Service Award, and all Notice and Administrative Costs will be paid by Defendant through the Settlement Amount.

## **2. Funding**

From the Settlement Amount, Defendant, within fourteen (14) days of the Preliminary Approval Order, shall deposit with the Administrator \$100,000 to pay for the costs of Administration. The Administrator shall issue invoices monthly and may, upon approval of Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel, pay administrative costs from the deposit.

From the Settlement Amount, Defendant, within fourteen business (14) days after the Effective Date, shall pay to the Administrator (i) all amounts required by the Administrator for distribution of any Claim Settlement Payments to Settlement Class Members who submit timely and valid Claim Forms, (ii) Attorneys' Fees and Expenses, and (iii) any Service Award.

## **3. Distribution of Settlement and Residual Funds.**

The Settlement Administrator shall distribute the Settlement Fund in the following order and within the time period set forth with respect to each such payment: First, to the Settlement Class Representative any Service Award, and to Settlement Class Counsel any attorneys' fees and costs ordered by the Court. Class Representative and Settlement Class Counsel will provide completed IRS Form W-9s to the Settlement Administrator, then, within ten (10) days after the Defendant's funding the Settlement, the Settlement Administrator shall pay the Court-awarded fees and costs of Settlement Class Counsel and any Service Awards by a single check that shall be paid to Hiraldo P.A., which shall be solely responsible for distributing each Settlement Class Counsel firm's allocated share of such fees and payment to the Class Representative. Defendant

and Defendant's Counsel shall have no responsibility for any allocation, and no liability whatsoever to any person or entity claiming any share of the funds to be distributed for payment of Court-awarded fees, costs, or any other payments not specifically described herein.

Second, no later than 60 (sixty) days following the Effective Date, the Settlement Class Members who submitted timely and valid Claim Forms shall be sent their Settlement Class Member Payments with any checks issued expiring ninety (90) days after the date of issuance. Timely negotiation of the check is a condition of any Settlement Class Member's right to the Settlement Class Member Payment.

Third, any residual funds in the Settlement shall be distributed as outlined in Section II.B.1 as follows:

- a. To the extent that any checks to Settlement Class Members expire and become null and void, or are undeliverable, the Settlement Administrator shall apply the proceeds from these checks against Settlement Costs.
- b. Any remaining funds shall be remitted to Defendant.

All costs associated with the disposition of residual funds shall be borne solely by the Settlement Amount.

#### **4. Taxation of Amounts Held by Administrator**

Any settlement funds held by the Administrator shall be deemed a "qualified settlement fund" within the meaning of United States Treasury Reg. § 1.468B-1. All taxes (including any estimated taxes and any interest or penalties relating to them) arising with respect to the income earned by any settlement funds held by the Administrator, including any taxes or tax detriments that may be imposed upon Defendant or Defendant's Counsel, or Plaintiff or Settlement Class Counsel, with respect to income earned by the any part of the settlement funds for any period during which the settlement funds do not qualify as a "qualified settlement fund" for the purpose

of federal or state income taxes or otherwise (collectively “Taxes”), shall be paid out of the Settlement Amount. Plaintiff and Settlement Class Counsel, and Defendant and Defendant’s Counsel, shall have no liability or responsibility for any of the Taxes. The Settlement Amount shall indemnify and hold Plaintiff and Settlement Class Counsel, and Defendant and Defendant’s Counsel, harmless for all Taxes (including, without limitation, Taxes payable by reason of any such indemnification).

**H. Non-Approval of Agreement**

This Agreement is conditioned on Final Approval without material modification by the Court. If the Agreement is not so approved, the Parties shall have the right to withdraw from the Agreement and return to the status quo ante as if no settlement or this Agreement had been negotiated or entered into. Moreover, the Parties shall be deemed to have preserved all of their rights or defenses, and shall not be deemed to have waived any substantive, evidentiary, procedural, or other rights of any kind that they may have as to each other or any member of the Settlement Class. If the Agreement is approved without material modification by the Court, but is later reversed or vacated on appeal, or the Final Order is terminated or declared void by a court of law, each of the Parties shall have a right to withdraw from the Agreement and return to the status quo ante, for all litigation purposes, as if no Agreement had been negotiated or entered into, and shall not be deemed to have waived any substantive, evidentiary, procedural, or rights of any kind that they may have as to each other or any member of the Settlement Class.

**I. Termination of Agreement**

Either Party shall have the right in his or its sole discretion to terminate this Agreement, declare it null and void, and have no further obligations under this Agreement if any of the following conditions occurs: (1) the Court, after the motion for preliminary approval is filed, fails or declines to grant Preliminary Approval in accordance with the terms of the Preliminary

Approval Order; (2) the Court, after granting Preliminary Approval in accordance with the terms of the Preliminary Approval Order, fails or declines to grant Final Approval in accordance with the terms of the Final Approval Order; (3) an appellate court vacates or reverses the Final Approval Order; or a court determines the Final Approval Order is inapplicable to some or all Class Members (4) the Effective Date does not occur for any reason; or (5) any condition described in this Agreement, including any Exhibits, as a basis for termination or cancellation occurs.

**DEFENDANT ALSO SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO TERMINATE THE AGREEMENT BY SERVING ON CLASS COUNSEL AND FILING WITH THE COURT A NOTICE OF TERMINATION WITHIN FOURTEEN (14) DAYS AFTER ITS RECEIPT FROM THE SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR OF ANY REPORT INDICATING THAT THE NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE SETTLEMENT CLASS WHO TIMELY REQUEST EXCLUSION FROM THE SETTLEMENT CLASS EQUALS OR EXCEEDS 300.**

**IN THE EVENT OF A TERMINATION, THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE CONSIDERED NULL AND VOID; ALL OF PLAINTIFF, CLASS COUNSEL'S, AND DEFENDANT'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE SETTLEMENT SHALL CEASE TO BE OF ANY FORCE AND EFFECT; AND THE PARTIES SHALL RETURN TO THE STATUS QUO ANTE IN THE ACTION AS IF THE PARTIES HAD NOT ENTERED INTO THIS AGREEMENT. IN ADDITION, IN THE EVENT OF SUCH A TERMINATION, ALL OF THE PARTIES' RESPECTIVE PRE-SETTLEMENT RIGHTS, CLAIMS AND DEFENSES WILL BE RETAINED AND PRESERVED**

**J. Retention of Records**

The Administrator shall retain all records relating to payment of claims under this Agreement for a period of four (4) years from the Effective Date. Those records shall be maintained in accordance with this Agreement as Confidential Information.

**IV. EXCLUSIVE REMEDY /JURISDICTION**

**C. Exclusive Remedy; Permanent Injunction**

Upon issuance of the Final Approval Order: (i) the Agreement shall be the exclusive remedy for any and all Settlement Class Members, except those who properly requested exclusion (opted out) in accordance with the terms and provisions hereof; (ii) the Released Parties shall not be subject to liability or expense for any of the Released Claims to any Settlement Class Members; (iii) Settlement Class Members who have not opted out shall be permanently barred and enjoined from asserting any Released Claims in any action or from filing, commencing, prosecuting, intervening in, or participating in (as class members or otherwise) any action based on or relating to any of the Released Claims or the facts and circumstances relating thereto.

**D. Continuing Jurisdiction of Court**

The Court shall retain exclusive and continuing jurisdiction over this Action, the Parties, and this Agreement with respect to the performance of its terms and conditions (and disputes arising out of or relating to this Agreement), the proper provision of all benefits, and the implementation and enforcement of its terms, conditions, and obligations.

**V. RELEASES**

Upon the Effective Date of this Agreement, the Released Parties shall be released and forever discharged by the Class Representative, the Settlement Class, and each Settlement Class Member from all Released Claims. The Settlement Class and each Settlement Class Member covenant and agree that they shall not hereafter seek to establish liability against any of the

Released Parties based, in whole or in part, on any of the Released Claims. The Class Representatives, the Settlement Class, and each Settlement Class Member expressly waive and relinquish any and all rights which they may have under Section 1542 of the California Civil Code or any similar statute of the United States. Section 1542 reads 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

The Parties may hereafter discover facts in addition to or different from those which they now know or believe to be true with respect to the subject matter of the Released Claims, but the Class Representatives, the Settlement Class, and each Settlement Class Member, upon the Effective Date, shall be deemed to have, and by operation of the Final Approval Order, shall have, nevertheless, fully, finally, and forever waived, settled, and released any and all Released Claims, regardless of such subsequent discovery of additional or different facts. Upon issuance of the Final Approval Order, the Plaintiff, and all Settlement Class Members shall be permanently barred and enjoined from asserting any Released Claims in any action or proceeding or from filing, commencing, prosecuting, intervening in, or participating in (as class members or otherwise) any action or proceeding based on any of the Released Claims. Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude any action to enforce the terms of the Agreement.

This Agreement and the Releases herein do not affect the rights of Settlement Class Members who timely and properly submit a Request for Exclusion from the Settlement.

## **VI. COVENANTS, REPRESENTATIONS, AND WARRANTIES**

Plaintiff and the Settlement Class Members covenant and agree: (a) not to assert any of the Released Claims in any action or proceeding and not to file, commence, prosecute, intervene in, or participate in (as class members or otherwise) any action or proceeding based on any of the

Released Claims against any of the Released Parties; and (b) that the foregoing covenants and this Agreement shall be a complete defense to any of the Released Claims against any of the Released Parties.

Plaintiff represents and warrants that: (a) they are the sole and exclusive owner of their own Released Claims; (b) that they have not assigned or otherwise transferred any interest in any of the Released Claims against any of the Released Parties; (c) that they will not assign or otherwise transfer any interest in any of the Released Claims; and (d) that they have no surviving claim or cause of action against any of the Released Parties that is not being released by this Agreement.

Class Counsel represent and warrant that they know of no other persons with claims against Defendant who are not included in the Settlement Class and whose claims will not be released upon the Effective Date of this Agreement

## **VII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

### **A. Receipt of Advice of Counsel**

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

### **B. Individual Claimants Only.**

Each claim must be submitted by an individual Settlement Class Member and may not be made, or accepted by the Settlement Administrator, by factors, aggregators, consolidators, or otherwise any third-party.

**C. Cooperation to Facilitate this Settlement**

The Parties agree that they shall work together in good faith to facilitate this Agreement, as well as undertake any required steps to effectuate the purposes and intent of this Agreement.

**D. Representation by Counsel**

The Parties represent and warrant that they have been represented by, and have consulted with, the counsel of their choice regarding the provisions, obligations, rights, risks, and legal effects of this Agreement and have been given the opportunity to review independently this Agreement with such legal counsel and agree to the particular language of the provisions herein.

**E. No Admission of Liability**

Nothing in this Agreement, or the Parties' willingness to enter into this Agreement, shall be construed as an admission by any person or entity, of any liability or wrongdoing of any Party, or of the truth of any allegations made by the Class Representative, on behalf of themselves or the Settlement Class, against Defendant. Defendant expressly denies and disclaims any liability or wrongdoing. The existence, contents, and terms of Agreement, and any negotiations, statements, or proceedings in connection therewith, shall not be admissible as evidence for any purpose in any proceeding, except solely for purposes of enforcement of the Agreement's terms; however, this Agreement may be used by either Party and pleaded as a full and complete defense to any action, suit, or other proceeding that has been or may be instituted, prosecuted, or attempted with respect to any of the Released Claims, and may be filed, offered, and received into evidence, and otherwise used for such defense.

**F. Contractual Agreement**

The Parties understand and agree that all terms of this Agreement are contractual and are not a mere recital, and each signatory warrants that he or she is competent and possesses the full

and complete authority to execute and covenant to this Agreement on behalf of the Party that he or she represents.

**G. Change of Time Periods**

The time periods and/or dates described in this Agreement with respect to the giving of notices and hearings are subject to approval and change by the Court or by written agreement of Class Counsel and Counsel for Defendant, without notice to Settlement Class Members. The Parties reserve the right, by agreement and subject to Court approval, to grant any reasonable extension of time that might be needed to carry out any of the provisions of this Agreement.

**H. Integration**

This Agreement constitutes a single, integrated written contract expressing the entire agreement of the Parties relative to the subject matter hereof. This Agreement supersedes all prior representations, agreements, understandings, both written and oral, among the Parties, or any of them, with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement. No covenants, agreements, representations, or warranties of any kind whatsoever have been made by any Party hereto, except as provided for herein, and no Party is relying on any prior oral or written representations, agreements, understandings, or undertakings with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement.

**I. Drafting**

The Parties agree that no single Party shall be deemed to have drafted this Agreement, or any portion thereof, for the purpose that would or might cause any provision to be construed against the drafter. This Agreement is a collaborative effort of the Parties and their respective attorneys.

**J. Costs**

Except as otherwise provided herein, each Party shall bear its own legal and other costs incurred in connection with the Released Claims, including the preparation and performance of this Agreement.

**K. Modification or Amendment**

This Agreement may not be modified or amended, nor may any of its provisions be waived, except by a writing signed by the Parties who executed this Agreement or their successors-in-interest.

**L. No Waiver**

The failure of a Party hereto to insist upon strict performance of any provision of this Agreement shall not be deemed a waiver of such Party's rights or remedies or a waiver by such Party of any default by another Party in the performance or compliance of any of the terms of this Agreement. In addition, the waiver by one Party of any breach of this Agreement by another Party shall not be deemed a waiver of any other prior or subsequent breach of this Agreement.

**M. Severability**

Should any part, term, or provision of this Agreement be declared or determined by any court or tribunal to be illegal or invalid, the Parties agree that the Court may modify such provision to the extent necessary to make it valid, legal, and enforceable. In any event, such provision shall be separable and shall not limit or affect the validity, legality, or enforceability of any other provision hereunder; provided, however, that the terms of this Section shall not apply should any court or tribunal find any part, term, or provision of the release to be illegal or invalid in any manner.

**N. No Violation of Law or Agreement**

The execution, delivery, and performance of this Agreement by the Parties hereto does not and will not, conflict with, violate, result in a breach of, or cause a default under, (a) any applicable provision of any federal, state, or local law or regulation, (b) any provision of any order, arbitration award, judgment, or decree, or (c) any provision of any agreement or instrument applicable to the Parties.

**O. Successors**

This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the heirs, successors, and assigns of the Parties hereto.

**P. Choice of Law**

All terms and conditions of this Agreement shall be governed by and interpreted according to the laws of the State of Florida, without reference to its conflict of law provisions. The adequacy of the settlement, any determination regarding Class Counsel's fees and expenses, and any Service Award shall be governed by Florida law.

**Q. Fair and Reasonable**

Plaintiff and Class Counsel believe that this Agreement is a fair and reasonable compromise of the disputed claims, it is in the best interests of the Class after extensive negotiations.

**R. Headings**

All headings contained herein are for informational purposes only and do not constitute a substantive part of this Agreement. In the event of a dispute concerning the terms and conditions of this Agreement, the headings shall be disregarded.

**S. Exhibits**

The Exhibits to this Agreement are expressly incorporated and made part of the terms and conditions set forth herein.

**T. Counterparts**

This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts. All executed counterparts, and each of them, shall be deemed to be one and the same instrument provided that counsel for the Parties to this Agreement shall exchange among themselves original signed counterparts.

**U. Facsimile and Electronic Mail**

Transmission of a signed Agreement by facsimile or electronic mail shall constitute receipt of an original signed Agreement by mail.

**V. Warranty of Signature**

Each signer of this Agreement represents and warrants that he or she is authorized to execute this Agreement in his or her official capacity on behalf of the Party to this Agreement for which he or she is signing and that this Agreement is binding on the principal represented by that signatory.

**W. No Assignment**

Each Party represents and warrants that such Party has not assigned or otherwise transferred (via subrogation or otherwise) any right, title, or interest in or to any claims, causes of action, or demands which were or could have been, or ever could be asserted against any Party and that are released in this Agreement, or which were, could have been, or ever could be asserted against any Party. Any Party that breaches the representations and warranties set forth in this Section shall indemnify and hold harmless each other Party, its parents, subsidiaries, and affiliates, and their respective owners, agents, attorneys, successors, heirs, assigns, administrators, officers, directors, employees, and all other persons acting in concert with them from any and every claim

or demand of every kind or character arising out of a breach by any such breaching Party of its representations and warranties in this Section.

**X. Confidentiality; Communications to Media and Public**

The Parties agree that the terms of this Settlement shall remain confidential and not be disclosed by any Party until the Agreement is filed with the Preliminary Approval Application. The Parties further agree that they will not issue any press releases, initiate contact with the press, respond to any press inquiry or have any communication with the press about the facts, settlement amount, or terms of the settlement. Class Counsel also agrees that they will not make any statement or post on its website or in social media regarding anything inconsistent with the class notice. The Parties will not be prevented from making required disclosures.


For the avoidance of any doubt, nothing in this Agreement prevents the Parties from making any disclosures required to effectuate this Agreement or from making any disclosures required by law.

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

Dated: 10/15/25

By:   
TARA BLIZZARD

Dated: 10/15/25

  
Counsel for Plaintiff and the Settlement Class

**Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company**

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Counsel for Defendant


Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
TARA BLIZZARD

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Counsel for Plaintiff and the Settlement Class


Dated: October 17, 2025

**Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company**  
Signed by:  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
A1BB8C8A9F2142B...

Name: Joel Carnes

Title: SVP, Nationwide Pet

Dated: October 21, 2025

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Counsel for Defendant

**EXHIBIT 1**

**Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company – Prerecorded Voice Message Settlement**

**CLAIM FORM**

**Case No. XXX-XXXX-XXX**

Return this Claim Form to: Claim Administrator, PO Box xxxx, City/State, xxxxx- xxxx. Questions, visit [www.XXXXXXXXXX](http://www.XXXXXXXXXX) or call 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx.

**DEADLINE: THIS CLAIM FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED BY [MONTH DAY, YEAR] BE FULLY COMPLETED, BE SIGNED, AND MEET ALL CONDITIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.**

**YOU MUST SUBMIT THIS CLAIM FORM TO RECEIVE A SETTLEMENT PAYMENT.**

Please note that this Claim Form may be researched and verified by the Claim Administrator.

**YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(First) (Middle) (Last)

**Current Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
(City) (State) (ZIP Code)

**Telephone Number that you received a Prerecorded Voice Message from Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company**  
( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

**Email address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Phone Number:** ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ **or**  check if same as above  
(Please provide a phone number where you can be reached if further information is required.)

**Claim ID:**

**Settlement Class Member Verification**

By submitting this claim form, I attest under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this claim form is accurate and true and that, to the best of my knowledge based on my recollection that I received at least one prerecorded voice message from Defendant.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Additional information regarding the Settlement can be found at visit [www.XXXXXXXXXX.com](http://www.XXXXXXXXXX.com)

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Print Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

If you have questions, you may call the Claim Administrator at 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx or visit [insert website].

**EXHIBIT 2**

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND  
FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

TARA BLIZZARD, individually and on behalf  
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

Defendant.

Case No. 2025-014421-CA-01

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING FINAL APPROVAL TO  
CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND FINAL JUDGMENT**

On \_\_\_\_\_, 2025, the Court granted preliminary approval to the proposed class action settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement between Plaintiff Tara Blizzard on behalf of herself and all members of the Settlement Class (“Plaintiff” or “Class Representative”), and Defendant Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company (“Nationwide” or “Defendant”) (collectively, the “Parties”).<sup>1</sup> The Court also provisionally certified the Settlement Class for settlement purposes, approved the procedure for giving Class Notice to Settlement Class Members, and set a Final Approval Hearing to take place on \_\_\_\_\_.

On \_\_\_\_\_, the Court held a duly noticed Final Approval Hearing to consider: (1) whether the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement are fair, reasonable, and adequate; (2) whether a judgment should be entered dismissing the Plaintiff’s Complaint on the merits and with prejudice in favor of Defendant and against all persons or entities who are Settlement Class Members herein who have not requested exclusion from the Settlement Class;

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<sup>1</sup> All capitalized terms herein shall have the same meaning as those defined in the Settlement Agreement.

and (3) whether and in what amount to award Class Counsel as Attorneys' Fees and Expenses and whether and in what amount to award a Service Award to Plaintiff.

**NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

**I. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT**

1. The Court has personal jurisdiction over the Parties and the Settlement Class Members, venue is proper, and the Court has subject matter jurisdiction to approve the Agreement, including all exhibits thereto, and to enter this Final Approval Order. Without in any way affecting the finality of this Final Approval Order, this Court hereby retains jurisdiction as to all matters relating to administration, consummation, enforcement, and interpretation of the Settlement Agreement and of this Final Approval Order, and for any other purpose to effectuate the Settlement Agreement and the Court's orders relating thereto.

2. The Settlement Agreement was negotiated at arm's length by experienced counsel who were fully informed of the facts and circumstances of this litigation (the "Action") and of the strengths and weaknesses of their respective positions. The Settlement Agreement was reached after the Parties had engaged in extensive settlement discussions and after the exchange of information, including information about the size and scope of the Settlement Class. Counsel for the Parties were therefore well positioned to evaluate the benefits of the Settlement Agreement, taking into account the expense, risk, and uncertainty of protracted litigation.

3. The Court finds that the prerequisites for a class action under Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220 have been satisfied for settlement purposes for each Settlement Class Member in that: (a) the number of Settlement Class Members is so numerous that joinder of all members thereof is impracticable; (b) there are questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class; (c) the claims of Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Settlement Class they seek to represent; (d)

Plaintiff has and will continue to fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Settlement Class for purposes of entering into the Settlement Agreement; (e) the questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class Members predominate over any questions affecting any individual Settlement Class Member; (f) the Settlement Class is ascertainable; and (g) a class action is superior to the other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

## II. CERTIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT CLASS

4. Pursuant to Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220, this Court hereby finally certifies the Settlement Class, defined in Settlement Agreement as:

**All persons within the United States who, from January 6, 2021 through the date of preliminary approval of the class settlement, received one or more prerecorded voice calls on their cellular telephone line regarding the renewal and/or expiration of their pet insurance policy with Defendant.**

The Settlement Class excludes the following: (1) the trial judge presiding over this case; (2) Defendant, as well as any parent, subsidiary, affiliate, or control person of Defendant, and the officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees of Defendant; (3) any of the Released Parties; (4) the immediate family of any such person(s); (5) any member of the Settlement Class who has timely opted out of this proceeding; (6) Plaintiff's Counsel, their employees, and their immediate family; and (7) the mediator used in this action.

## III. APPOINTMENT OF CLASS REPRESENTATIVE AND CLASS COUNSEL

5. The Court finally appoints Michael Eisenband of Eisenband Law, P.A. and Manuel S. Hiraldo of Hiraldo, P.A. as Class Counsel for the Settlement Class.

6. The Court finally designates Plaintiff Tara Blizzard as the Class Representative.

## IV. NOTICE AND CLAIMS PROCESS

7. The Court makes the following findings on Notice to the Settlement Class:

(a) 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.

## **V. FINAL APPROVAL OF THE CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**

8. The Settlement Agreement is finally approved in all respects as fair, reasonable and adequate. The terms and provisions of the Settlement Agreement, including all Exhibits thereto, have been entered into in good faith and are hereby fully and finally approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate as to, and in the best interests of, each of the Parties and the Settlement Class Members.

## **VI. ADMINISTRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT**

9. The Parties are hereby directed to implement the Settlement Agreement according to its terms and provisions. The Administrator is directed to provide Claim Settlement Payments to those Settlement Class Members who submit valid, timely, and complete Claims.

10. The Court hereby approves Class Counsel's request for attorney fees, costs, and expenses, and awards Class Counsel \$490,000 as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this Action. Payment of Class Counsel's attorneys' fees and costs shall be made out of the Settlement Amount.

11. The Court hereby awards Class Counsel for their time incurred and expenses advanced. The Court has concluded that: (a) Class Counsel achieved a favorable result for the Class by obtaining Defendant's agreement to make significant funds available to Settlement Class Members, subject to submission of valid and timely claims by eligible Settlement Class Members; (b) Class Counsel devoted substantial effort to pre- and post-filing investigation, legal analysis, and litigation; (c) Class Counsel prosecuted the Settlement Class's claims on a contingent fee basis, investing significant time and accumulating costs with no guarantee that they would receive compensation for their services or recover their expenses; (d) Class Counsel employed their knowledge of and experience with class action litigation in achieving a valuable settlement for the Settlement Class, in spite of Defendant's legal defenses and its experienced and capable counsel; (e) Class Counsel have standard contingent fee agreement with Plaintiff, who has reviewed the Settlement Agreement and been informed of Class Counsel's fee request and have approved; and (f) the Notice informed Settlement Class Members of the amount and nature of Class Counsel's fee and cost request under the Settlement Agreement, Class Counsel filed and posted their Petition in time for Settlement Class Members to make a meaningful decision whether to object to the Class Counsel's fee request, and \_\_\_\_ Settlement Class Member(s) objected.

12. The Court awards a Service Award in the amount of \$2,500 to Plaintiff, payable from the Settlement Amount and pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

## **VII. RELEASE OF CLAIMS**

13. Upon entry of this Final Approval Order, all members of the Class who did not validly and timely submit Requests for Exclusion in the manner provided in the Agreement shall, by operation of this Final Approval Order, have fully, finally and forever released, relinquished and discharged Nationwide and the Released Parties from any and all Released Claims as set forth in the Settlement Agreement.

14. Furthermore, all members of the Class who did not validly and timely submit Requests for Exclusion in the manner provided in the Agreement are hereby permanently barred and enjoined from filing, commencing, prosecuting, maintaining, intervening in, participating in, conducting or continuing, either directly or in any other capacity, either individually or as a class, any action or proceeding in any court, agency, arbitration, tribunal or jurisdiction, asserting any Released Claims against the Released Parties, or seeking an award of fees and costs of any kind or nature whatsoever and pursuant to any authority or theory whatsoever, relating to or arising from the Action or that could have been brought in the Action and/or as a result of or in addition to those provided by the Settlement Agreement.

15. The terms of the Settlement Agreement and of this Final Approval Order, including all Exhibits thereto, shall be forever binding on, and shall have *res judicata* and preclusive effect in, all pending and future lawsuits maintained by Plaintiff and all other Settlement Class Members, as well as their heirs, executors and administrators, successors, and assigns.

16. The Releases, which are set forth in the Settlement Agreement and which are also set forth below, are expressly incorporated herein in all respects and are effective as of the date

of this Final Approval Order; and Plaintiff and each member of the Settlement Class have forever released, relinquished, and discharged the Released Parties from the Released Claims.

(a) The Settlement Agreement and Releases do not affect the rights of Settlement Class Members who timely and properly submit a Request for Exclusion from the Settlement in accordance with the requirements of the Settlement Agreement.

(b) The administration and consummation of the Settlement as embodied in the Settlement Agreement shall be under the authority of the Court. The Court shall retain jurisdiction to protect, preserve, and implement the Settlement Agreement, including, but not limited to, enforcement of the Releases. The Court expressly retains jurisdiction in order to enter such further orders as may be necessary or appropriate in administering and implementing the terms and provisions of the Settlement Agreement.

(c) The Settlement Agreement shall be the exclusive remedy for any and all Settlement Class Members, and the Released Parties shall not be subject to liability or expense for any of the Released Claims.

(d) The Releases shall not preclude any action to enforce the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

17. Plaintiff and all Settlement Class Members who did not timely exclude themselves from the Settlement Class are, from this day forward, hereby permanently barred and enjoined from directly or indirectly: (i) asserting any Released Claims in any action or proceeding; (ii) filing, commencing, prosecuting, intervening in, or participating in (as class members or otherwise), any lawsuit based on or relating to any the Released Claims or the facts and circumstances relating thereto; or (iii) organizing any Settlement Class Members into a separate class for purposes of pursuing as a purported class action any lawsuit (including by seeking to

amend a pending complaint to include class allegations, or seeking class certification in a pending action) based on or relating to any of the Released Claims.

### **VIII. NO ADMISSION OF LIABILITY**

18. Neither the Settlement Agreement, nor any of its terms and provisions, nor any of the negotiations or proceedings connected with it, nor any of the documents or statements referred to therein, nor this Final Approval Order, nor any of its terms and provisions, shall be:

(a) offered by any person or received against Defendant or any Released Party as evidence of, or construed as or deemed to be evidence of, any presumption, concession, or admission by Defendant of the truth of the facts alleged by any person, the validity of any claim that has been or could have been asserted in the Action or in any other litigation or judicial or administrative proceeding, the deficiency of any defense that has been or could have been asserted in the Action or in any litigation, or of any liability, negligence, fault, or wrongdoing by Defendant or any Released Party;

(b) offered by any person or received against Defendant or any Released Party as evidence of a presumption, concession, or admission of any fault or violation of any law by Defendant or any Released Party; or

(c) offered by any person or received against Defendant or any Released Party as evidence of a presumption, concession, or admission with respect to any liability, negligence, fault, or wrongdoing in any civil, criminal, or administrative action or proceeding.

### **IX. OTHER PROVISIONS**

19. This Final Approval Order and the Settlement Agreement (including the Exhibits thereto) may be filed in any action against or by any Released Party (as that term is defined herein and the Settlement Agreement) to support a defense of *res judicata*, collateral estoppel,

release, settlement, judgment bar or reduction, or any theory of claim preclusion or issue preclusion or similar defense or counterclaim.

20. Without further order of the Court, the Settling Parties may agree to reasonably necessary extensions of time to carry out any of the provisions of the Settlement Agreement.

21. In the event that the Effective Date does not occur, this Final Approval Order shall automatically be rendered null and void and shall be vacated and, in such event, all orders entered and released delivered in connection herewith shall be null and void, and neither the Settlement Agreement nor the Court's Orders, including this Order, shall be utilized or referred to for any purpose whatsoever, and the Parties shall retain, without prejudice, any and all objections, arguments, and defenses with respect to class certification, including the right to argue that no class should be certified for any purpose, and with respect to any other claims, defenses, or allegations in this Action.

22. This Action, including all individual claims and class claims presented herein, is hereby dismissed on the merits and with prejudice against Plaintiff and all other Settlement Class Members, without fees or costs to any party except as otherwise provided herein. Finding that there is no just reason for delay, the Court orders that this Final Approval Order shall constitute a final judgment.

**DONE and ORDERED** at \_\_\_\_\_, Florida, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2026.

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HON.  
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

Copies furnished to: Counsel of Record

**EXHIBIT 3**

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
IN AND FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

**If You Received a PRERECORDED VOICE MESSAGE from  
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, You May Be Entitled to  
a Payment from a Class Action Settlement**

*A court authorized this Notice. You are not being sued. This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.*

- A Settlement<sup>1</sup> has been reached in a class action lawsuit about whether Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company (“Defendant”) sent Prerecorded Voice Messages in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”) and/or Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”). Defendant denies the allegations and any wrongdoing. The Court has not decided who is right.
- The Settlement offers payments to Settlement Class Members who file valid Claims.
- Your legal rights are affected whether you act or do not act. Read this Notice carefully.

<b>YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT</b>	
<b>SUBMIT A CLAIM FORM</b>	If you are a member of the Settlement Class, you must submit a completed Claim Form to receive a payment. If the Court approves the Settlement and it becomes final and effective, and you remain in the Settlement Class, you will be sent payment by the Settlement Administrator .
<b>EXCLUDE YOURSELF</b>	You may request to be excluded from the Settlement and, if you do, you will receive no benefits from the Settlement.
<b>OBJECT</b>	Write to the Court if you do not like the Settlement. Please review the Settlement Agreement for how to object.
<b>GO TO A HEARING</b>	Ask to speak in court about the fairness of the Settlement. Please review the Settlement Agreement for how to appear at the hearing.
<b>DO NOTHING</b>	You will not receive a payment if you fail to timely submit a completed Claim Form, and you will give up your right to bring your own lawsuit against Defendant about the Claims in this case.

- These rights and options—**and the deadlines to exercise them**—are explained in this Notice.
- The Court in charge of this case still has to decide whether to approve the Settlement. If it does, and after any appeals are resolved, benefits will be distributed to those who submit qualifying Claim Forms. Please be patient.

**WHAT THIS NOTICE CONTAINS**

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<sup>1</sup> Capitalized terms herein are defined in the Settlement Agreement, which is available online at the Settlement Website.

**QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com)**

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**QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com)**

## BASIC INFORMATION

### 1. Why is there a Notice?

A court authorized this Notice because you have a right to know about a proposed Settlement of a class action lawsuit known as *Blizzard v. Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company* (in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County), and be notified about your options before the Court decides whether to give Final Approval to the Settlement. This Notice explains the lawsuit, the Settlement, and your legal rights.

Hon. Mavel Ruiz a Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida is overseeing this case. The person who sued, Plaintiff Tara Blizzard is called the “Plaintiff.” Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company is called the “Defendant.”

### 2. What is this litigation about?

The lawsuit alleges that Defendant sent Prerecorded Voice messages to Plaintiff’s telephone number in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and Florida Telephone Solicitation Act, and seeks actual and statutory damages under the TCPA/FTSA on behalf of the named Plaintiff and a class of all individuals in the United States.

Defendant denies each and every allegation of wrongdoing, liability, and damages that were or could have been asserted in the litigation and that the claims in the litigation would be appropriate for class treatment if the litigation were to proceed through trial.

The Plaintiffs’ Complaint, Settlement Agreement, and other case-related documents are posted on the Settlement Website, [www.XXXXX.com](http://www.XXXXX.com). The Settlement, if approved by the Court, resolves the lawsuit. The Court has not decided who is right.

### 3. What is the TCPA/FTSA?

The Telephone Consumer Protection Act (commonly referred to as the “TCPA”) is a federal law that restricts the use of marketing related Prerecorded Voice message calls. The Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”) is a Florida law that restricts the use of marketing related Prerecorded Voice message calls.

### 4. Why is this a class action?

In a class action, one person called the “Class Representative” (in this case, Plaintiff) sues on behalf of themselves and other people with similar claims.

All of the people who have claims similar to the Plaintiff are Settlement Class Members, except for those who properly exclude themselves from the class, among others.

### 5. Why is there a settlement?

The Court has not found in favor of either Plaintiff or Defendant. Instead, both sides have agreed to a settlement. By agreeing to the Settlement, the parties avoid the costs and uncertainty of a trial, and if the Settlement is approved by the Court, Settlement Class Claimants will receive the benefits described in this Notice. Defendant denies all legal claims in this case. Plaintiff and her lawyers think the proposed Settlement is best for everyone who is affected.

**QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com)**

## WHO IS PART OF THE SETTLEMENT?

### 6. Who is included in the Settlement?

The Settlement includes all persons who prerecorded voice messages on their telephone from Defendant. Specifically, the Settlement Class is defined as:

**All persons within the United States who, from January 6, 2021 through the date of preliminary approval of the class settlement, received one or more prerecorded voice calls on their cellular telephone line regarding the renewal and/or expiration of their pet insurance policy with Defendant.**

The Settlement Class excludes the following: (1) the trial judge presiding over this case; (2) Defendant, as well as any parent, subsidiary, affiliate, or control person of Defendant, and the officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees of Defendant; (3) any of the Released Parties; (4) the immediate family of any such person(s); and (5) any Settlement Class Member who has timely opted out of this proceeding.

### 7. What if I am not sure whether I am included in the Settlement?

If you are not sure whether you are in the Settlement Class or have any other questions about the Settlement, visit the Settlement Website at [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com) or call the toll-free number, 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX. You also may send questions to the Settlement Administrator at XXXX TCPA Settlement Administrator, P.O. Box XXXX, XXXX, XX XXXX.

## THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

### 8. What does the Settlement provide?

To fully settle and release claims of the Settlement Class Members, Defendant has agreed to make a Settlement Amount of up to \$1,400,000 available, which will be used to pay Settlement Class Members who submit valid Claims, settlement administration costs, attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel, and a Service Award to the Class Representative. If the Settlement is finally approved by the Court, the payments to Settlement Class Members who submit valid Claims will receive up to \$17.50 less Notice and Administration Costs, attorneys' fees and actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the litigation, and a Service Award. The Notice and Administration Costs, the Fee and Cost Award and the Service Award will be paid by Defendant out of the Settlement Amount. The Court will decide the amount of the Fee and Cost Award and the Service Award.

### 9. How do I file a Claim?

If you qualify for a payment, you must complete and submit a valid Claim Form. You may download a Claim Form at the Settlement Website, [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com), or request a Claim Form by calling the Settlement Administrator at the toll-free number below. To be valid, a Claim Form must be completed fully and accurately and submitted timely. One claim is allowed per Settlement Class Member.

You may submit a Claim Form by U.S. mail or through the Settlement Website, and it must be postmarked by [DATE] or submitted online by [DATE].

Please read the Claim Form carefully and provide all the information required. Only one Claim Form may be submitted per Settlement Class Member.

**QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com)**

#### 10. When will I receive my check?

Payments in the form of a check to Settlement Class Members will be made only after the Court grants Final Approval to the Settlement and after any appeals are resolved (*see* “Final Approval Hearing” below). If there are appeals, resolving them can take time. Please be patient.

### EXCLUDING YOURSELF FROM THE SETTLEMENT

If you do not want benefits from the Settlement, and you want to keep the right to sue or continue to sue Defendant on your own about the legal issues in this case, then you must take steps to get out of the Settlement. This is called excluding yourself—or it is sometimes referred to as “opting out” of the Settlement Class.

#### 11. How do I exclude myself from the Settlement?

To exclude yourself from the Settlement, you must send a timely letter by mail to:

XXXXXX Settlement Administrator  
P.O. Box XXXX  
XXXX, XX XXXX

Please review the Settlement Agreement for how to exclude yourself from the Settlement. Your request to be excluded from the Settlement must be personally signed by you under penalty of perjury and contain a statement that indicates your desire to be “excluded from the Settlement Class” and that, absent of excluding yourself or “opting out,” you are “otherwise a member of the Settlement Class.”

Your exclusion request must be postmarked no later than XXXXXXXX. You cannot ask to be excluded on the phone, by email, or at the Settlement Website.

You may opt out of the Settlement Class only for yourself.

#### 12. If I do not exclude myself, can I sue Defendant for the same thing later?

No. Unless you exclude yourself, you give up the right to sue Defendant for the claims that the Settlement resolves. You must exclude yourself from this Settlement Class in order to pursue your own lawsuit.

#### 13. What am I giving up to stay in the Settlement Class?

Unless you opt out of the Settlement, you cannot sue or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant or the Released Parties about the issues in this case. Unless you exclude yourself, all of the decisions and judgments by the Court will bind you.

The Settlement Agreement is available at [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com). The Settlement Agreement provides more detail regarding the Releases and describes the Released Claims with specific descriptions in necessary, accurate legal terminology, so read it carefully. You can talk to the law firms representing the Settlement Class listed in Question 15 at no charge to you, or you can, at your own expense, talk to your own lawyer at your own expense if you have any questions about the Released Claims or what they mean.

#### 14. If I exclude myself, can I still get a payment?

No. You will not get a payment from the Settlement Amount if you exclude yourself from the Settlement.

**QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com)**

## THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

### 15. Do I have a lawyer in the case?

The Court has appointed the following lawyers as “Class Counsel” to represent all members of the Settlement Class.

Michael Eisenband, Esq.  
Eisenband Law, P.A.  
515 E Las Olas Blvd. Suite 120  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301

Manuel S. Hiraldo, Esq.  
Hiraldo P.A.  
401 E. Las Olas Boulevard, Suite 1400  
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33301

You will not be charged for these lawyers. If you want to be represented by another lawyer, you may hire one to appear in Court for you at your own expense.

### 16. How will the lawyers be paid?

Class Counsel intend to request up to 35% of the Settlement Amount for attorneys’ fees and expenses incurred in the litigation. The fees and expenses awarded by the Court will be paid out of the Settlement Amount. The Court will decide the amount of fees and expenses to award.

Class Counsel will also request a Service Award of up to \$2,500 for Plaintiff for her service as Class Representative on behalf of the whole Settlement Class. Any Service Award will be paid out of the Settlement Amount.

## OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

### 17. How do I tell the Court if I do not like the Settlement?

If you are a Settlement Class Member (and do not exclude yourself from the Settlement Class), you can object to any part of the Settlement. To object, you must timely submit a letter that includes the following:

- a. the name of the Action;
- b. the objector’s full name, address, and telephone number;
- c. an explanation of the basis on which the objector claims to be a Settlement Class Member;
- d. all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to the objector or his counsel;
- e. the number of times the objector has objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that the objector files the objection, the caption of each case in which the objector has made such an objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling on the

**QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com)**

objector’s prior such objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;

- f. the identity of all counsel who represent the objector, including any former or current counsel who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement or fee application;
- g. the number of times the objector’s counsel and/or counsel’s law firm have represented individuals or entities in objecting to a class action settlement within the preceding five (5) years, the caption of each case in which the objector’s counsel and/or counsel’s law firm have represented individuals or entities objecting to a class action settlement, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling on those objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
- h. a copy of any orders related to or ruling on counsel’s or the counsel’s law firm’s prior objections made by individuals or organizations represented by that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case in which the objector’s counsel and/or counsel’s law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the preceding 5 years the objector’s counsel;
- i. any and all agreements that relate to the objection or the process of objecting—whether written or oral—between objector or objector’s counsel and any other person or entity;
- j. the identity of all counsel (if any) representing the objector who will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;
- k. a statement confirming whether the objector intends to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing, in which case the objector must follow the Appearance requirements below;
- l. a list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection; and
- m. the objector’s signature (an attorney’s signature is not sufficient).

If you wish to object, you must file your objection with the Court (using the Court’s electronic filing system or in any manner in which the Court accepts filings) and mail your objection to each of the following three (3) addresses, and your objection must be postmarked by **XXXXXXXXXX**.

Clerk of the Court	Class Counsel	Defendant’s Counsel
Eleventh Judicial Circuit Miami-Dade County 73 West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida 33130	Manuel Hiraldo, Esq. Hiraldo, PA 401 East Las Olas Boulevard Suite 1400, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301	Julie Singer Brady Rand L. McClellan 200 South Orange Ave. Suite 2300 Orlando, FL 32801

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

Objecting is telling the Court that you do not like something about the Settlement. You can object to the Settlement only if you do not exclude yourself. Excluding yourself is telling the Court that you do not want to be part of the Settlement. If you exclude yourself, you have no basis to object to the Settlement because it no longer affects you.

**THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING**

The Court will hold a hearing to decide whether to approve the Settlement and any requests for fees and expenses (“Final Approval Hearing”).

**QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com)**

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

The Court has scheduled a Final Approval Hearing on **xxxxxxx at xxx a.m. at the xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx**. The hearing may be moved to a different date or time without additional notice, so it is a good idea to check [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com) for updates. At this hearing, the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. The Court will also consider the requests by Class Counsel for attorneys' fees and expenses and for a Service Award to the Class Representative. If there are objections, the Court will consider them at that time. After the hearing, the Court will decide whether to approve the Settlement. It is unknown how long these decisions will take.

### 20. Do I have to attend the hearing?

No. Class Counsel will answer any questions the Court may have. But you are welcome to attend the hearing at your own expense. If you send an objection, you do not have to come to Court to talk about it. As long as you submitted your written objection on time to the proper addresses and it complies with all the other requirements set forth above, the Court will consider it. You may also retain and pay your own lawyer to attend the hearing, but it is not necessary.

### 21. May I speak at the hearing?

You may ask the Court for permission to speak at the Final Approval Hearing. To do so, your timely filed objection must include a statement of whether you intend to appear at the Final Approval Hearing (*see* Question 17 above).

You cannot speak at the hearing if you exclude yourself from the Settlement.

## IF YOU DO NOTHING

### 22. What happens if I do nothing at all?

If you are a Settlement Class Member and do nothing, meaning you do not file a timely Claim, you will not get benefits from the Settlement. Further, unless you exclude yourself, you will be bound by the judgment entered by the Court.

## GETTING MORE INFORMATION

### 23. How do I get more information?

This Notice summarizes the proposed Settlement. You are urged to review more details in the Settlement Agreement. For a complete, definitive statement of the Settlement terms, refer to the Settlement Agreement at [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com). You also may write with questions to the Settlement Administrator at **XXXX**, P.O. Box **XXXX, XXXX, XX XXXXX** or call the toll-free number, **1-xxx-xxx-xxxx**.

**QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com)**

**EXHIBIT 4**

**If You Received a Prerecorded Voice Message from  
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company You May Be Entitled to a Payment  
from a Class Action Settlement**

A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit alleging that Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company (“Defendant”) sent prerecorded voice messages in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”) and/or Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”). Defendant denies the allegations and any wrongdoing. The Court has not decided who is right.

**Who’s Included?** The Settlement includes all persons who received a Prerecorded Voice Message from Defendant. Specifically, the Settlement Class is defined as:

**All persons within the United States who, from January 6, 2021 through the date of preliminary approval of the class settlement, received one or more prerecorded voice calls on their cellular telephone line regarding the renewal and/or expiration of their pet insurance policy with Defendant.**

**What Are the Settlement Terms?** Defendant has agreed to make a Settlement Amount of up to \$1,400,000 available, which will be used to pay Settlement Class Members who submit valid Claims, settlement administration costs, attorneys’ fees and costs to Class Counsel, and a Service Award to the Class Representative. If the Settlement is finally approved by the Court, the payments to Settlement Class Members who submit valid Claims will receive up to \$17.50 less Notice and Administration Costs, attorneys’ fees and actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the litigation, and a Service Award. The Notice and Administration Costs, the Fee and Cost Award and the Service Award will be paid by Defendant out of the Settlement Amount. The Court will decide the amount of the Fee and Cost Award and the Service Award.

**How Do I Submit a Claim Form?** To get a payment, you must submit a Claim Form by the deadline stated below. You may download a Claim Form at the Settlement Website, [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com), or request a Claim Form by calling the Settlement Administrator at the toll-free number below. To be valid, a Claim Form must be completed fully and accurately, signed under penalty of perjury, and submitted timely. You may submit a Claim Form by U.S. mail or file a Claim Form online. If you send in a Claim Form by U.S. mail, it must be postmarked by **XXXXXXXXXX**. Claim Forms submitted online must be submitted by **11:59 p.m. EST on XXXXXXXXXX**.

**Your Other Options.** If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must exclude yourself by **XXXXXXXXXX**. If you do not exclude yourself, you will release any claims you may have, as more fully described in the Settlement Agreement, which is available at the Settlement Website. You may object to the Settlement by **XXXXXXXXXX**. The Long Form Notice available on the Settlement Website explains how to exclude yourself or object. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **XXXXXXXXXX** to consider whether to approve the Settlement, a request for attorneys’ fees and expenses of up to 35% of the Gross Settlement Fund and a service award of \$2,500 to Plaintiff. Any attorneys’ fees, expenses or service award will be paid by Defendant

through the Settlement Amount. You may appear at the hearing, either yourself or through an attorney you hire provided you follow the requirements in the Settlement Agreement, but you don't have to appear.

For more information, call or visit the Settlement Website.  
[www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com) or 1- XXX-XXX-XXXX

**EXHIBIT 5**

**If You Received a Prerecorded Voice Message from Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company  
You May Be Entitled to a Payment from a Class Action Settlement.**

Call records indicate that you may be a member of a Settlement Class entitled to cash benefits in a class action lawsuit claiming that Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company ("Defendant") sent Prerecorded Voice Messages in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and/or Florida Telephone Solicitation Act. Defendant denies the allegations in the lawsuit, and the Court has not decided who is right.

The Settlement offers payments to Settlement Class Members who file valid Claims. Your legal rights are affected whether you act or do not act. Read this notice carefully.

**Who's Included? Settlement Class: All persons within the United States who, from January 6, 2021 through the date of preliminary approval of the class settlement, received one or more prerecorded voice calls on their cellular telephone line regarding the renewal and/or expiration of their pet insurance policy with Defendant.**

**What Are the Settlement Terms?** Defendant has agreed to make a Settlement Amount of up to \$1,400,000 available, which will be used to pay Settlement Class Members who submit valid Claims, settlement administration costs, attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel, and a Service Award to the Class Representative. If the Settlement is finally approved by the Court, the payments to Settlement Class Members who submit valid Claims will receive up to \$17.50 less Notice and Administration Costs, attorneys' fees and actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the litigation, and a Service Award. The Notice and Administration Costs, the Fee and Cost Award and the Service Award will be paid by Defendant out of the Settlement Amount. The Court will decide the amount of the Fee and Cost Award and the Service Award.

**How Can I Get a Payment?** To get a payment, you must submit a valid Claim Form by U.S. mail or online at [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com). A Claim Form is attached to this notice which you can sign and mail. You may also submit a claim online at [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com) by using the Claim ID No. on the front of this postcard. You can also download a Claim Form online at [www.XXXXX.com](http://www.XXXXX.com) or call the Settlement Administrator at the toll-free number below to request a Claim Form. To be valid, a Claim Form must be completed fully and accurately, signed, signed under penalty of perjury, and be submitted timely. If you send in a Claim Form by regular mail, it must be postmarked on or before **XX/XX/XXXX**. The deadline to file a Claim online is **11:59 pm. EST on XX/XX/XXXX**.

**Your Other Options.** If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must exclude yourself by **XX/XX/XXXX**. If you do not exclude yourself, you will release any claims you may have, as more fully described in the Settlement Agreement, which available at the Settlement Website. You may object to the Settlement by **XX/XX/XXXX**. The Long Form Notice available on the Settlement Website [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com) explains how to exclude yourself or object. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **XX/XX/XXXX** to consider whether to approve the Settlement, a request for attorneys' fees and costs of up to 35% of the Settlement Amount and a Service Award of up to \$2,500 to the Class Representative. You may appear at the hearing, either personally or through an attorney you hire, but you don't have to. For more information, call or visit the Settlement Website: [www.XXXX.com](http://www.XXXX.com).

COURT ORDERED LEGAL NOTICE

**If you received a  
Prerecorded Voice  
Message from Nationwide  
Mutual Insurance  
Company  
you may be entitled  
to a cash payment.**

**Complete and return the  
enclosed form by**

**\_\_\_\_\_**  
**to receive a cash payment.**

Blizzard v. Nationwide  
Class Action Settlement  
PO BOX 0000  
City, State, Zip Code

**Class Member John Doe  
123 ABC Street  
Miami, FL 12345  
Claim ID No.:**

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**Blizzard v. Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company  
PRERECORDED VOICE MESSAGE SETTLEMENT**

**CLAIM FORM**

Name & Address: [PREFILL]      Current Phone Number: [Claimant Fill]

Phone Number on Record: [PREFILL]

Email: [Claimant Fill]

**1. ADDRESS (if different from above)**

Primary Address

Primary Address continued

City:

State:

Zip Code:

**2. AFFIRMATION (required):** By signing below, I attest that the information above is correct to the best of my knowledge.

\_\_\_\_\_

postage  
prepaid  
mark

Blizzard v. Nationwide  
Claims Administrator  
P.O. Box \_\_\_\_  
XXXX, XX

**EXHIBIT 6**

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE  
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND  
FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

TARA BLIZZARD, individually and on behalf  
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

Defendant.

Case No. 2025-014421-CA-01

**[PROPOSED] ORDER PRELIMINARILY APPROVING CLASS ACTION  
SETTLEMENT AND CERTIFYING THE SETTLEMENT CLASS**

Plaintiff Tara Blizzard, on behalf of herself and all members of the Settlement Class (“Plaintiff” or “Class Representative), and Defendant Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company (“Defendant”) (collectively, the “Parties”) have agreed to settle this Action pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in an executed Settlement Agreement. Under the Settlement, subject to the terms and conditions therein and subject to Court approval, Plaintiff and the proposed Settlement Class will fully, finally, and forever resolve, discharge, and release their claims.

The Settlement has been filed with the Court, and Plaintiff and Class Counsel have filed an Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Settlement. Upon considering the Motion, the Settlement, and all exhibits thereto, the record in these proceedings, the representations and recommendations of counsel, and the requirements of law, the Court finds that: (1) this Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter and the Parties to this Action; (2) the proposed Settlement Class meets the requirements of Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220 and should be certified for settlement purposes only; (3) the persons and entities identified below should be appointed Class

Representative and Class Counsel; (4) the Settlement is the result of informed, good-faith, arm's-length negotiations between the Parties and their capable and experienced counsel, and is not the result of collusion; (5) the Settlement is within the range of reasonableness and should be preliminarily approved; (6) the proposed Notice program and proposed forms of Notice satisfy Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220 and constitutional due process requirements, and are reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, class certification, the terms of the Settlement, Class Counsel's application for an award of attorneys' fees and expenses ("Fee Application"), request for Service Award for Plaintiff, and their rights to opt-out of the Settlement Class or object to the Settlement, Class Counsel's Fee Application, and/or the request for Service Award for Plaintiff; (7) good cause exists to schedule and conduct a Final Approval Hearing, to assist the Court in determining whether to grant Final Approval of the Settlement and enter the Final Approval Order, and whether to grant Class Counsel's Fee Application and request for Service Awards for Plaintiff; and (8) the other related matters pertinent to the Preliminary Approval of the Settlement should also be approved.

Based on the foregoing, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND ADJUDGED** as follows:

1. As used in this Preliminary Approval Order, unless otherwise noted, capitalized terms shall have the definitions and meanings accorded to them in the Settlement Agreement.
2. The Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter and Parties to this proceeding pursuant to Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220 and Fla. Stat. § 26.012(2).
3. Venue is proper in this Court.

Provisional Class Certification and Appointment of Class Representatives and Class Counsel

4. It is well established that "[a] class may be certified solely for purposes of settlement [if] a settlement is reached before a litigated determination of the class certification

issue.” *Borcea v. Carnival Corp.*, 238 F.R.D. 664, 671 (S.D. Fla. 2006) (internal quotation marks omitted). In deciding whether to provisionally certify a settlement class, a court must consider the same factors that it would consider in connection with a proposed litigation class – *i.e.*, all Rule 23(a) factors and at least one subsection of Rule 23(b) must be satisfied – except that the Court need not consider the manageability of a potential trial, since the settlement, if approved, would obviate the need for a trial. *Id.*; *Amchem Products, Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 620 (1997).

5. The Court finds, for settlement purposes, that the Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220 factors are present and that certification of the proposed Settlement Class is appropriate under Rule 1.220. The Court therefore provisionally certifies the following Settlement Class.

**All persons within the United States who, from January 6, 2021 through the date of preliminary approval of the class settlement, received one or more prerecorded voice calls on their cellular telephone line regarding the renewal and/or expiration of their pet insurance policy with Defendant.**

The Settlement Class excludes the following: (1) the trial judge presiding over this case; (2) Defendant, as well as any parent, subsidiary, affiliate, or control person of Defendant, and the officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees of Defendant; (3) any of the Released Parties; (4) the immediate family of any such person(s); (5) any member of the Settlement Class who has timely opted out of this proceeding; (6) Plaintiff’s Counsel, their employees, and their immediate family; and (7) the mediator used in this action.

6. Specifically, the Court finds, for settlement purposes and conditioned on final certification of the proposed class and on the entry of the Final Approval Order, that the Settlement Class satisfies the following factors of Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220:

(a) Numerosity: In the Action, approximately 80,000 individuals are members of the proposed Settlement Class. The proposed Settlement Class is thus so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

(b) Commonality: “[C]ommonality requires the plaintiff to demonstrate that the class members ‘have suffered the same injury,’” and the plaintiff’s common contention “must be of such a nature that it is capable of classwide resolution – which means that determination of its truth or falsity will resolve an issue that is central to the validity of each one of the claims in one stroke. *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 131 S. Ct. 2541, 2551 (2011) (citation omitted). Here, the commonality requirement is satisfied. Multiple questions of law and fact centering on Defendant’s class-wide practices are common to the Plaintiff and the Settlement Class, are alleged to have injured all members of the Settlement Class in the same way, and would generate common answers central to the viability of the claims were this case to proceed to trial.

(c) Typicality: The Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the Settlement Class because they concern the same alleged Defendant’s practices, arise from the same legal theories, and allege the same types of harm and entitlement to relief. Rule 23(a)(3) is therefore satisfied. *See Kornberg v. Carnival Cruise Lines, Inc.*, 741 F.2d 1332, 1337 (11th Cir. 1984) (typicality satisfied where claims “arise from the same event or pattern or practice and are based on the same legal theory”); *Murray v. Auslander*, 244 F.3d 807, 811 (11th Cir. 2001) (named plaintiffs are typical of the class where they “possess the same interest and suffer the same injury as the class members”).

(d) Adequacy: Adequacy under Rule 1.220 relates to: (1) whether the proposed class representative has interests antagonistic to the class; and (2) whether the proposed class counsel has the competence to undertake the litigation at issue. *See Fabricant v. Sears Roebuck*, 202 F.R.D. 310, 314 (S.D. Fla. 2001). Here, adequacy is satisfied because there are no conflicts of interest between the Plaintiff and the Settlement Class, and Plaintiff has retained competent counsel to represent them and the Settlement Class. Class Counsel

regularly engage in consumer class litigation, complex litigation, and other litigation similar to this Action, and have dedicated substantial resources to the prosecution of the Action. Moreover, the Plaintiff and Class Counsel have vigorously and competently represented the Settlement Class in the Action. *See Lyons v. Georgia-Pacific Corp. Salaried Employees Rel. Plan*, 221 F.3d 1235, 1253 (11th Cir. 2000).

(e) Predominance and Superiority: Rule 1.220 is satisfied because the common legal and alleged factual issues here predominate over individualized issues, and resolution of the common issues for the Settlement Class Members in a single, coordinated proceeding is superior to thousands of individual lawsuits addressing the same legal and factual issues. With respect to predominance, Rule 23(b)(3) requires that “[c]ommon issues of fact and law . . . ha[ve] a direct impact on every class member’s effort to establish liability that is more substantial than the impact of individualized issues in resolving the claim or claims of each class member.” *Sacred Heart Health Sys., Inc. v. Humana Military Healthcare Servs., Inc.*, 601 F.3d 1159, 1170 (11th Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks omitted). Here, common questions present a significant aspect of the case and can be resolved for all Settlement Class Members in a single adjudication. In a liability determination, those common issues would predominate over any issues that are unique to individual Settlement Class Members. Moreover, each member of the Settlement Class has claims that arise from the same or similar alleged Defendant’s practices as well as the same legal theories.

7. The Court appoints Plaintiff Tara Blizzard as the Class Representative.

8. The Court appoints the following attorneys and firms as Class Counsel: Michael Eisenband of Eisenband Law, P.A. and Manuel S. Hiraldo of Hiraldo, P.A.

9. The Court recognizes that Defendant reserves all of its defenses and objections

against and rights to oppose any request for class certification in the event that the proposed Settlement does not become Final for any reason, or for the reasons identified in the Settlement Agreement. Defendant also reserves its defenses to the merits of the claims asserted in the event the Settlement does not become Final for any reason, or for the reasons identified in the Settlement Agreement.

#### Preliminary Approval of the Settlement

10. At the preliminary approval stage, the Court's task is to evaluate whether the Settlement is within the "range of reasonableness." 4 *Newberg on Class Actions* § 11.26. "Preliminary approval is appropriate where the proposed settlement is the result of the parties' good faith negotiations, there are no obvious deficiencies and the settlement falls within the range of reason." *Smith v. Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.*, 2010 WL 2401149, at \*2 (S.D. Fla. Jun. 15, 2010). Settlement negotiations that involve arm's length, informed bargaining with the aid of experienced counsel support a preliminary finding of fairness. *See Manual for Complex Litigation*, Third, § 30.42 (West 1995) ("A presumption of fairness, adequacy, and reasonableness may attach to a class settlement reached in arm's-length negotiations between experienced, capable counsel after meaningful discovery.") (internal quotation marks omitted).

11. The Court preliminarily approves the Settlement, together with all exhibits thereto, as fair, reasonable, and adequate. The Court finds that the Settlement was reached in the absence of collusion, is the product of informed, good-faith, arm's-length negotiations between the Parties and their capable and experienced counsel. The Court further finds that the Settlement, including the exhibits thereto, is within the range of reasonableness and possible judicial approval, such that: (a) a presumption of fairness is appropriate for the purposes of preliminary settlement approval; and (b) it is appropriate to effectuate notice to the Settlement

Class, as set forth below and in the Settlement, and schedule a Final Approval Hearing to assist the Court in determining whether to grant Final Approval to the Settlement and enter a Final Approval Order.

Approval of Class Notice and the Claims Process

12. The Court approves the form and content of the Class notices, substantially in the forms attached to the Settlement Agreement, as well as the Claim Form attached thereto. The Court further finds that the Class Notice program described in the Settlement Agreement is the best practicable under the circumstances. The Class Notice program is reasonably calculated under the circumstances to inform the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, certification of a Settlement Class, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, Class Counsel's attorneys' fees application and the request for Service Award for Plaintiff, and their rights to opt-out of the Settlement Class or object to the Settlement. The Class notices and Class Notice program constitute sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice. The Class notices and Class Notice program satisfy all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to, Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220 and the Constitutional requirement of Due Process.

13. Epiq Systems, Inc. shall serve as the Administrator.

14. The Administrator shall implement the Class Notice program, as set forth below and in the Settlement Agreement, using the Class notices substantially in the forms attached to the Settlement Agreement and approved by this Preliminary Approval Order. Notice shall be provided to Settlement Class Members pursuant to the Class Notice program, as specified in the Settlement Agreement and approved by this Preliminary Approval Order. The Class Notice program shall include e-mail Notice and mail Notice (to the extent necessary), and the Long-Form Notice, as set forth in the Settlement Agreement and below.

*Notice*

15. The Administrator shall administer Notice as set forth in the Settlement Agreement. The Notice shall be completed and issued no later than 30 days after entry of this Preliminary Approval Order.

*Settlement Website*

16. The Administrator shall establish a Settlement Website as a means for Settlement Class Members to obtain notice of, and information about, the Settlement. The Settlement Website shall be established as soon as practicable following Preliminary Approval, but no later than before commencement of the Class Notice program. The Settlement Website shall include to the Settlement, the Long-Form Notice, the Preliminary Approval Order, and other such documents as Class Counsel and counsel for Defendant agree to include. These documents shall remain on the Settlement Website until at least 60 days following the Claim Deadline.

17. The Administrator is directed to perform all substantive responsibilities with respect to effectuating the Class Notice program, as set forth in the Settlement.

18. Without further order of the Court, the Parties may agree to reasonably necessary extensions of time to carry out any of the provisions of the Settlement Agreement, as long as it does not affect the deadlines in paragraph 26 of this Order.

Final Approval Hearing, Opt-Outs, and Objections

19. **A Final Approval Hearing shall be held before this Court on \_\_\_\_\_, 2026 at \_\_\_\_\_.m through Zoom or other video conferencing equipment** to determine whether to grant Final Approval to the Settlement and to enter a Final Approval Order, and whether Class Counsel's fee application and request for Service Awards for the Class Representative should be granted.

20. Any person within the Settlement Class who wishes to be excluded from the Settlement Class may exercise their right to opt-out of the Settlement Class by following the opt-out procedures set forth in the Settlement Agreement. To be valid and timely, opt-out requests must be received by all those listed in the Long-Form Notice no later than 60 days after the deadline for completion of Notice.

21. Any Settlement Class Member may object to the Settlement, Class Counsel's fee application, or the request for a Service Award for Plaintiff. Any such objections must be mailed to the Clerk of the Court, Class Counsel, and Defendant's Counsel, at the addresses indicated in the Long-Form Notice. For an objection to be considered by the Court, the objection must be postmarked no later than 60 days after the deadline for completion of Notice, as set forth in the Notice. To be valid, an objection must include the following information:

- a) the name of the Action;
- b) the objector's full name, address, and telephone number;
- c) an explanation of the basis on which the objector claims to be a Settlement Class Member;
- d) all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to the objector or his counsel;
- e) the number of times the objector has objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that the objector files the objection, the caption of each case in which the objector has made such an objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling on the objector's prior such objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;

- f) the identity of all counsel who represent the objector, including any former or current counsel who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement or fee application;
- g) the number of times the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have represented individuals or entities in objecting to a class action settlement within the preceding five (5) years, the caption of each case in which the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have represented individuals or entities objecting to a class action settlement, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling on those objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
- h) a copy of any orders related to or ruling on counsel's or the counsel's law firm's prior objections made by individuals or organizations represented by that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case in which the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the preceding 5 years the objector's counsel;
- i) any and all agreements that relate to the objection or the process of objecting—whether written or oral—between objector or objector's counsel and any other person or entity;
- j) the identity of all counsel (if any) representing the objector who will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;
- k) a statement confirming whether the objector intends to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing, in which case the objector must follow the Appearance requirements below;

- l) a list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection; and
- m) the objector's signature (an attorney's signature is not sufficient).

Further Papers in Support of Settlement and Attorney's Fee Application

22. Plaintiff and Class Counsel shall file their Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, Fee Application and request for a Service Award for Plaintiff, no later than 45 days before the Final Approval Hearing.

23.

Effect of Failure to Approve Settlement

24. If the Settlement is not finally approved by the Court, or for any reason the Parties fail to obtain a Final Approval Order as contemplated in the Settlement Agreement, or the Settlement Agreement is terminated pursuant to its terms for any reason, then the following shall apply:

(a) All orders and findings entered in connection with the Settlement shall become null and void and have no further force and effect, shall not be used or referred to for any purpose whatsoever, and shall not be admissible or discoverable in any other proceeding;

(b) Nothing in this Preliminary Approval Order is, or may be construed as, any admission or concession by or against Defendant or Plaintiff on any point of fact or law. Moreover, the Parties shall be deemed to have preserved all of their rights or defenses, and shall not be deemed to have waived any substantive, evidentiary, procedural, or other rights of any kind that they may have as to each other or any Settlement Class Member; and

(c) Neither the Settlement terms nor any publicly disseminated information regarding the Settlement, including, without limitation, the Class Notice, court filings, orders and

public statements, may be used as evidence in this proceeding. In addition, neither the fact of, nor any documents relating to, either Party's withdrawal from the Settlement, any failure of the Court to approve the Settlement and/or any objections or interventions may be used as evidence in this proceeding.

Stay/Bar of Other Proceedings

25. All proceedings in the Action are stayed until further order of the Court, except as may be necessary to implement the terms of the Settlement. Pending final determination of whether the Settlement should be approved, Plaintiff, all persons in the Settlement Class, and persons purporting to act on their behalf are enjoined from commencing or prosecuting (either directly, representatively or in any other capacity) against Defendant and any of the Released Parties in any action or proceeding in any court, arbitration forum or tribunal asserting any of the Released Claims.

26. Based on the foregoing, the Court sets the following schedule for the Final Approval Hearing and the actions which must take place before and after it:

<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Timeline</u>
Deadline for Completion of Notice		30 days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order
Deadline for opting-out of the Settlement and for submission of Objections		60 days after the Deadline for Completion of Notice
Deadline for submitting claims		15 days after Final Approval Hearing.
Deadline for filing Motion for Final Approval of Settlement and Class Counsel's Fee application and expenses, and for service award		45 before Final Approval Hearing
<b>Final Approval Hearing</b>	_____	At least 120 days after entry of Preliminary Approval Order

**DONE and ORDERED** at \_\_\_\_\_, Florida, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2025.

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HON.  
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

Copies furnished to: Counsel of Record

**EXHIBIT B**

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL  
CIRCUIT IN AND FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**CASE NO:** 2025-014421-CA-01

**SECTION:** CA04

**JUDGE:** MAVEL RUIZ

**TARA BLIZZARD**

PLAINTIFF(S)

**VS.**

**NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

DEFENDANT(S)

\_\_\_\_\_ /

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING FINAL APPROVAL TO  
CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND FINAL JUDGMENT**

On October 22, 2025, the Court granted preliminary approval to the proposed class action settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement between Plaintiff Tara Blizzard on behalf of herself and all members of the Settlement Class (“Plaintiff” or “Class Representative”), and Defendant Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company (“Nationwide” or “Defendant”) (collectively, the “Parties”).<sup>1</sup> The Court also provisionally certified the Settlement Class for settlement purposes, approved the procedure for giving Class Notice to Settlement Class Members, and set a Final Approval Hearing to take place on February 24, 2026.

On February 24, 2026, the Court held a duly noticed Final Approval Hearing to consider: (1) whether the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement are fair, reasonable, and adequate; (2) whether a judgment should be entered dismissing the Plaintiff’s Complaint on the merits and with prejudice in favor of Defendant and against all persons or entities who are

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<sup>1</sup> All capitalized terms herein shall have the same meaning as those defined in the Settlement Agreement.

Settlement Class Members herein who have not requested exclusion from the Settlement Class; and (3) whether and in what amount to award Class Counsel as Attorneys' Fees and Expenses and whether and in what amount to award a Service Award to Plaintiff.

**NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:**

**I. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT**

1. The Court has personal jurisdiction over the Parties and the Settlement Class Members, venue is proper, and the Court has subject matter jurisdiction to approve the Agreement, including all exhibits thereto, and to enter this Final Approval Order. Without in any way affecting the finality of this Final Approval Order, this Court hereby retains jurisdiction as to all matters relating to administration, consummation, enforcement, and interpretation of the Settlement Agreement and of this Final Approval Order, and for any other purpose to effectuate the Settlement Agreement and the Court's orders relating thereto.

2. The Settlement Agreement was negotiated at arm's length by experienced counsel who were fully informed of the facts and circumstances of this litigation (the "Action") and of the strengths and weaknesses of their respective positions. The Settlement Agreement was reached after the Parties had engaged in extensive settlement discussions and after the exchange of information, including information about the size and scope of the Settlement Class. Counsel for the Parties were therefore well positioned to evaluate the benefits of the Settlement Agreement, taking into account the expense, risk, and uncertainty of protracted litigation.

3. The Court finds that the prerequisites for a class action under Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220 have been satisfied for settlement purposes for each Settlement Class Member in that: (a)

the number of Settlement Class Members is so numerous that joinder of all members thereof is impracticable; (b) there are questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class; (c) the claims of Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the Settlement Class they seek to represent; (d) Plaintiff has and will continue to fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Settlement Class for purposes of entering into the Settlement Agreement; (e) the questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class Members predominate over any questions affecting any individual Settlement Class Member; (f) the Settlement Class is ascertainable; and (g) a class action is superior to the other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

## II. CERTIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT CLASS

4. Pursuant to Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220, this Court hereby finally certifies the Settlement Class, defined in Settlement Agreement as:

**All persons within the United States who, from January 6, 2021 through the date of preliminary approval of the class settlement, received one or more prerecorded voice calls on their cellular telephone line regarding the renewal and/or expiration of their pet insurance policy with Defendant.**

The Settlement Class excludes the following: (1) the trial judge presiding over this case; (2) Defendant, as well as any parent, subsidiary, affiliate, or control person of Defendant, and the officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees of Defendant; (3) any of the Released Parties; (4) the immediate family of any such person(s); (5) any member of the Settlement Class who has timely opted out of this proceeding; (6) Plaintiff's Counsel, their employees, and their immediate family; and (7) the mediator used in this action.

## III. APPOINTMENT OF CLASS REPRESENTATIVE AND CLASS COUNSEL

5. The Court finally appoints Michael Eisenband of Eisenband Law, P.A. and Manuel S. Hiraldo of Hiraldo, P.A. as Class Counsel for the Settlement Class.

6. The Court finally designates Plaintiff Tara Blizzard as the Class Representative.

#### IV. NOTICE AND CLAIMS PROCESS

7. The Court makes the following findings on Notice to the Settlement Class:

- a) 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.

**V. FINAL APPROVAL OF THE CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT**

8. The Settlement Agreement is finally approved in all respects as fair, reasonable and adequate. The terms and provisions of the Settlement Agreement, including all Exhibits thereto, have been entered into in good faith and are hereby fully and finally approved as fair, reasonable, and adequate as to, and in the best interests of, each of the Parties and the Settlement Class Members.

**VI. ADMINISTRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT**

9. The Parties are hereby directed to implement the Settlement Agreement according to its terms and provisions. The Administrator is directed to provide Claim Settlement Payments to those Settlement Class Members who submit valid, timely, and complete Claims.

10. The Court hereby approves Class Counsel's request for attorney fees, costs, and expenses, and awards Class Counsel \$490,000 as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this Action. Payment of Class Counsel's attorneys' fees and costs shall be made out of the Settlement Amount.

11. The Court hereby awards Class Counsel for their time incurred and expenses advanced. The Court has concluded that: (a) Class Counsel achieved a favorable result for the Class by obtaining Defendant's agreement to make significant funds available to Settlement Class Members, subject to submission of valid and timely claims by eligible Settlement Class Members; (b) Class Counsel devoted substantial effort to pre- and post-filing investigation, legal analysis, and litigation; (c) Class

Counsel prosecuted the Settlement Class's claims on a contingent fee basis, investing significant time and accumulating costs with no guarantee that they would receive compensation for their services or recover their expenses; (d) Class Counsel employed their knowledge of and experience with class action litigation in achieving a valuable settlement for the Settlement Class, in spite of Defendant's legal defenses and its experienced and capable counsel; (e) Class Counsel have standard contingent fee agreement with Plaintiff, who has reviewed the Settlement Agreement and been informed of Class Counsel's fee request and have approved; and (f) the Notice informed Settlement Class Members of the amount and nature of Class Counsel's fee and cost request under the Settlement Agreement, Class Counsel filed and posted their Petition in time for Settlement Class Members to make a meaningful decision whether to object to the Class Counsel's fee request, and \_\_\_\_ Settlement Class Member(s) objected.

12. The Court awards a Service Award in the amount of \$2,500 to Plaintiff, payable from the Settlement Amount and pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

## **VII. RELEASE OF CLAIMS**

13. Upon entry of this Final Approval Order, all members of the Class who did not validly and timely submit Requests for Exclusion in the manner provided in the Agreement shall, by operation of this Final Approval Order, have fully, finally and forever released, relinquished and discharged Nationwide and the Released Parties from any and all Released Claims as set forth in the Settlement Agreement.

14. Furthermore, all members of the Class who did not validly and timely submit Requests for Exclusion in the manner provided in the Agreement are hereby permanently barred and enjoined from filing, commencing, prosecuting, maintaining, intervening in, participating in, conducting or continuing, either directly or in any other capacity, either individually or as a class, any action or proceeding in any court, agency, arbitration, tribunal or jurisdiction, asserting any Released Claims against the Released Parties, or seeking an award of fees and costs of any kind or nature whatsoever and pursuant to any authority or theory whatsoever, relating to or arising from the Action or that could have been brought in the Action and/or as a result of or in addition to those provided by the Settlement Agreement.

15. The terms of the Settlement Agreement and of this Final Approval Order, including all Exhibits thereto, shall be forever binding on, and shall have *res judicata* and preclusive effect in, all pending and future lawsuits maintained by Plaintiff and all other Settlement Class Members, as well as their heirs, executors and administrators, successors, and assigns.

16. The Releases, which are set forth in the Settlement Agreement and which are also set forth below, are expressly incorporated herein in all respects and are effective as of the date of this Final Approval Order; and Plaintiff and each member of the Settlement Class have forever released, relinquished, and discharged the Released Parties from the Released Claims.

(a) The Settlement Agreement and Releases do not affect the rights of Settlement Class Members who timely and properly submit a Request for

Exclusion from the Settlement in accordance with the requirements of the Settlement Agreement.

- (b) The administration and consummation of the Settlement as embodied in the Settlement Agreement shall be under the authority of the Court. The Court shall retain jurisdiction to protect, preserve, and implement the Settlement Agreement, including, but not limited to, enforcement of the Releases. The Court expressly retains jurisdiction in order to enter such further orders as may be necessary or appropriate in administering and implementing the terms and provisions of the Settlement Agreement.
- (c) The Settlement Agreement shall be the exclusive remedy for any and all Settlement Class Members, and the Released Parties shall not be subject to liability or expense for any of the Released Claims.
- (d) The Releases shall not preclude any action to enforce the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

17. Plaintiff and all Settlement Class Members who did not timely exclude themselves from the Settlement Class are, from this day forward, hereby permanently barred and enjoined from directly or indirectly: (i) asserting any Released Claims in any action or proceeding; (ii) filing, commencing, prosecuting, intervening in, or participating in (as class members or otherwise), any lawsuit based on or relating to any the Released Claims or the facts and circumstances relating thereto; or (iii) organizing any Settlement Class Members into a separate class for purposes of pursuing as a purported class action any lawsuit (including by seeking to amend a pending

complaint to include class allegations, or seeking class certification in a pending action) based on or relating to any of the Released Claims.

#### **VIII. NO ADMISSION OF LIABILITY**

18. Neither the Settlement Agreement, nor any of its terms and provisions, nor any of the negotiations or proceedings connected with it, nor any of the documents or statements referred to therein, nor this Final Approval Order, nor any of its terms and provisions, shall be:

- a) offered by any person or received against Defendant or any Released Party as evidence of, or construed as or deemed to be evidence of, any presumption, concession, or admission by Defendant of the truth of the facts alleged by any person, the validity of any claim that has been or could have been asserted in the Action or in any other litigation or judicial or administrative proceeding, the deficiency of any defense that has been or could have been asserted in the Action or in any litigation, or of any liability, negligence, fault, or wrongdoing by Defendant or any Released Party;
- b) offered by any person or received against Defendant or any Released Party as evidence of a presumption, concession, or admission of any fault or violation of any law by Defendant or any Released Party; or
- c) offered by any person or received against Defendant or any Released Party as evidence of a presumption, concession, or admission with respect to any liability, negligence, fault, or wrongdoing in any civil, criminal, or administrative action or proceeding.

#### **IX. OTHER PROVISIONS**

19. This Final Approval Order and the Settlement Agreement (including the Exhibits thereto) may be filed in any action against or by any Released Party (as that term is defined herein and the Settlement Agreement) to support a defense of *res judicata*, collateral estoppel, release, settlement, judgment bar or reduction, or any theory of claim preclusion or issue preclusion or similar defense or counterclaim.

20. Without further order of the Court, the Settling Parties may agree to reasonably necessary extensions of time to carry out any of the provisions of the Settlement Agreement.

21. In the event that the Effective Date does not occur, this Final Approval Order shall automatically be rendered null and void and shall be vacated and, in such event, all orders entered and released delivered in connection herewith shall be null and void, and neither the Settlement Agreement nor the Court's Orders, including this Order, shall be utilized or referred to for any purpose whatsoever, and the Parties shall retain, without prejudice, any and all objections, arguments, and defenses with respect to class certification, including the right to argue that no class should be certified for any purpose, and with respect to any other claims, defenses, or allegations in this Action.

22. This Action, including all individual claims and class claims presented herein, is hereby dismissed on the merits and with prejudice against Plaintiff and all other Settlement Class Members, without fees or costs to any party except as otherwise provided herein. Finding that there is no just reason for delay, the Court orders that this Final Approval Order shall constitute a final judgment.

**DONE and ORDERED** at \_\_\_\_\_, Florida, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2026.

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HON.  
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

Copies furnished to: Counsel of Record

**EXHIBIT C**

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL  
CIRCUIT IN AND FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

CASE NO: 2025-014421-CA-01  
SECTION: CA04  
JUDGE: Mavel Ruiz

**Tara Blizzard**

Plaintiff(s)

vs.

**Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company**

Defendant(s)

\_\_\_\_\_ /

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

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

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

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

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

4. Epiq is an industry leader in class action administration, having implemented more than a thousand successful class action notice and settlement administration matters. Epiq Legal Noticing has handled some of the most complex and significant notice programs in recent history, examples of which are discussed below. With experience in more than 700 cases, including more than 75 multidistrict litigation settlements, Epiq Legal Noticing has prepared notices that have appeared in 53 languages and been distributed in almost every country, territory, and dependency in the world. Courts have recognized and approved numerous notice plans developed by Epiq Legal Noticing, and those decisions have invariably withstood appellate review.

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

## RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

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

a) *In re Juul Labs, Inc. Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation* 19-md-02913 (N.D. Cal.), involved two settlements totaling \$300 million for JUUL Labs, Inc. and Altria, which alleged consumers were misled about JUUL products' addictiveness and safety, causing them to pay more, and that JUUL products were unlawfully marketed to minors. Two companion notice programs were implemented with more than 10.7 million email notices and nearly 500,000 postcard notices sent to potential class members and comprehensive media efforts (over 936 million impressions delivered). The notice programs each reached approximately 80% of the class nationwide.

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

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

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

e) *In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation*, 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla.), involved several notice programs to notify retail purchasers of disposable contact lenses for four separate settlements totaling \$88 million. For each notice program more than 1.98 million email or postcard notices were sent to potential class members and a comprehensive media plan was implemented, with a well-read nationwide consumer publication, internet digital notices (delivering more than 312.9 million – 461.4 million impressions per campaign), sponsored search listings, and a case website.

f) *In re U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation* MDL No. 2664, 15-cv-01394 (D.D.C.), involved a \$63 million settlement for compromised personal information of then-current and former federal government employees and contractors, and certain applicants for federal employment. An extensive nationwide media notice campaign was implemented using magazines, digital and social media notices (delivering more than 758 million impressions), traditional and satellite radio, and other forms of media. The media notice reached at least 85% of the class. In addition, more than 3.5 million email notices and/or postcard notices were sent to identified class members. The notice program was supplemented with outreach to unions and associations, sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a settlement website.

g) *In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, 1:19-cv-03924 (N.D. Ill.), involved a \$21 million settlement against The Coca-Cola Company, fairlife, LLC, and other defendants alleging false labeling and marketing of fairlife milk products. A comprehensive media plan was implemented with a consumer print publication notice, targeted digital and social media notices (delivering more than 620.1 million impressions in English and

Spanish nationwide). Combined with individual notice to a small percentage of the class, the notice plan reached approximately 80.2% of the class. The reach was further enhanced by sponsored search, an informational release, and a website.

h) *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation*, MDL No. 1720 (E.D.N.Y.). Second Circuit affirmed. *See Fikes Wholesale, Inc. v. Visa U.S.A., Inc.* 62 F.4th 704 (2d Cir. 2023). The case involved a \$5.5 billion settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard. An intensive initial notice program included more than 19.8 million direct mail notices sent to potential class members, together with insertions in over 1,500 newspapers, consumer magazines, national business publications, trade and specialty publications, with notices in multiple languages, and a digital notice campaign (delivering more than 770 million adult impressions). Sponsored search listings and a settlement website in eight languages expanded the notice program. For the subsequent settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard, an extensive notice program was implemented, which included over 16.3 million direct mail notices to class members together with more than 354 print publication insertions and digital notices (delivering more than 689 million adult impressions).

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

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

7. In forming expert opinions, my staff and I draw from our in-depth class action case

experience, as well as our educational and related work experiences. I am an active member of the Oregon State Bar, having received my Bachelor of Science from Willamette University and my Juris Doctor from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College. I have served as the Director of Legal Notice for Epiq since 2008 and have overseen the detailed planning of virtually all 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.

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

#### **OVERVIEW**

9. This declaration describes the successful implementation of the Settlement Notice program (“Notice Program”) and notices (the “Notice” or “Notices”) for *Blizzard v. Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company*, Case No. 2025-014421-CA-01, pending in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida. Epiq designed this Notice Program based on our extensive prior experience and research into the notice issues particular to this Settlement. The Notice Program as designed and implemented provided notice that was the most practicable under the circumstances to provide notice to the Settlement Class.

#### **DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY**

10. Epiq has procedures in place to protect the security of class data. As with all cases, Epiq maintains extensive data security and privacy safeguards in its official capacity as the Administrator for this Action. A Services Agreement, which formally retains Epiq as the Administrator, governs Epiq’s administration responsibilities for the Action. Epiq maintains adequate insurance in case of errors.

11. With respect to the data it receives, collects, and otherwise hosts, Epiq serves as a data processor and acts only at the direction of the designated data controller or of the Court, as

described in applicable contracts, statements of work, and/or Court documents and Orders. Epiq does not utilize or perform other procedures on personal data provided or obtained as part of services as Administrator. Epiq does not use any information provided by Settlement Class Members for any other purpose than the administration of this Action. Specifically, Settlement Class Member information is not used, disseminated, or disclosed by or to any other person for any other purpose unrelated to the administration of this Action.

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

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

14. Beyond Epiq's technology, our people play a vital role in protecting class members' and our clients' information. Epiq has a dedicated information security team comprised of highly trained, experienced, and qualified security professionals. Our teams stay on top of important security issues and retain important industry standard certifications, like SysAdmin, Audit,

Network, and Security (“SANS”), Certified Information Systems Security Professional (“CISSP”), and Certified Information Systems Auditor (“CISA”). Epiq is continually improving security infrastructure and processes based on an ever-changing digital landscape. Epiq also partners with best-in-class security service providers. Our robust policies and processes cover all aspects of information security to form part of an industry leading security and compliance program, which is regularly assessed by independent third parties.

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

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

#### **NOTICE PROGRAM SUMMARY**

17. Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220 directs that, “notice shall be given to each member of the class who can be identified and located through reasonable effort and shall be given

to the other members of the class in the manner determined by the court to be most practicable under the circumstances.”<sup>1</sup> The Notice Program satisfied these requirements.

18. The Notice Program as designed and implemented reached the greatest practicable number of Settlement Class Members. The Notice Program individual notice efforts via email and/or mail reached approximately 99% of the identified Settlement Class. The reach was further enhanced by a Settlement Website. In my experience, the reach of the Notice Program was consistent with other court-approved notice programs, provided notice that was the most practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of due process, including its “desire to actually inform” requirement.<sup>2</sup>

#### **NOTICE PROGRAM DETAIL**

19. On October 22, 2025, the Court approved the Notice Program and appointed Epiq as the Administrator in the *Agreed Order Preliminarily Approving Class Action Settlement and Certifying the Settlement Class* (“Preliminary Approval Order”). In the Preliminary Approval Order, the Court approved and certified, for settlement purposes, the following “Settlement Class”:

All persons within the United States who, from January 6, 2021 through the date of preliminary approval of the class settlement, received one or more prerecorded voice calls on their cellular telephone line regarding the renewal and/or expiration of their pet insurance policy with Defendant.

The Settlement Class excludes the following: (1) the trial judge presiding over this case; (2) Defendant, as well as any parent, subsidiary, affiliate, or control person of Defendant, and the officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees of Defendant; (3) any of the Released Parties; (4) the immediate family of any such person(s); (5) any member of the Settlement Class who has timely opted out of this proceeding; (6) Plaintiff’s Counsel, their employees, and their immediate family; and (7) the mediator used in this action.

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<sup>1</sup> Fla. R. Civ. P. Rule 1.220 (d)(2).

<sup>2</sup> *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 . . .”).

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

### **NOTICE PROGRAM**

#### ***Individual Notice***

21. On October 22, 2025, Epiq received one data file with 74,519 records for identified Settlement Class Members, which included full names, email addresses, physical addresses, and telephone numbers (“Class Data”). Subsequently, on October 23, 2025, Epiq received one additional data file with 909 records for identified Settlement Class Members, which included full names and telephone numbers. Epiq deduplicated and rolled-up the records and loaded the unique, identified Settlement Class Member records into its database for this Settlement. These efforts resulted in 75,271 unique, identified Settlement Class Member records. Settlement Class Member records without a valid email address or physical address were sent to a third party to perform “reverse lookups” by using their extensive databases to identify the most likely valid email address or physical address, if available. After completing the “reverse lookups”, 449 records did not have a valid email address or an associated physical address and were not sent Notice. An Email Notice was sent to all identified Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address was available, and a double Postcard Notice with a detachable Claim Form (“Postcard Notice”) was sent via United States Postal Service (“USPS”) first class mail to all identified Settlement Class Members with an associated physical address for whom a valid email address was not available or for whom the Email Notice was undeliverable after multiple attempts.

#### ***Individual Notice – Email***

22. On November 21, 2025, Epiq commenced sending 74,621 Email Notices to 74,522 identified Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address was available. Some identified Settlement Class Member records had more than one valid email address and were sent an Email Notice to each valid email address, thus resulting in a larger number of emails sent than

the number of identified Settlement Class Members with a valid email address. The following industry standard best practices were followed. The Email Notice was drafted in such a way that the subject line, the sender, and the body of the message overcame SPAM filters and ensured readership to the fullest extent reasonably practicable. For instance, the Email Notices used an embedded html text format. This format provided easy-to-read text without graphics, tables, images and other elements that in our experience would have increased the likelihood that the message would have been blocked by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and/or SPAM filters for this type of communication. The Email Notices were 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 was transmitted with a digital signature to the header and content of the Email Notice, which allowed ISPs to programmatically authenticate that the Email Notices were from our authorized mail servers. Each Email Notice was also transmitted with a unique message identifier. The Email Notices included an embedded link to the Settlement Website. By clicking the link, recipients were able to access the Long-Form Notice and additional information about the Settlement. The Email Notice is included as **Attachment 2**.

23. If the receiving email server could not deliver the message, a “bounce code” was returned along with the unique message identifier. For any Email Notice for which a bounce code was received indicating 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 were made to deliver the Notice by email.

#### ***Individual Notice – Direct Mail***

24. On November 21, 2025, Epiq commenced sending 300 Postcard Notices to identified Settlement Class Members with an associated physical address for whom a valid email address was not available. On December 24, 2025, Epiq commenced sending 9,145 Postcard Notices to identified Settlement Class Members with an associated physical address for whom the Email Notice was undeliverable after several attempts. The Postcard Notice was sent via USPS first class mail. In addition, the Postcard Notice also directed the recipients to the Settlement

Website where they could access the Long-Form Notice and additional information about the Settlement. The Postcard Notice is included as **Attachment 3**.

25. Prior to sending the Postcard Notice, mailing addresses were checked against the National Change of Address (“NCOA”) database maintained by the USPS to ensure the Settlement Class Member address information was up-to-date and accurately formatted for mailing.<sup>3</sup> In addition, the addresses were certified via the Coding Accuracy Support System (“CASS”) to ensure the quality of the zip code, and were 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 is a post office box that Epiq maintains for this Settlement. The USPS automatically forwarded Postcard Notices with an available forwarding address order that had not expired (“Postal Forwards”). Postcard Notices returned as undeliverable were re-mailed to any new address available through USPS information, (for example, to the address provided by the USPS on returned mail pieces for which the automatic forwarding order 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 were found using a third-party lookup service. Upon successfully locating better addresses, Postcard Notices were promptly remailed.

27. Additionally, a Long-Form Notice and Claim Form (“Claim Package”) was mailed to all Settlement Class Members who requested one via the toll-free telephone number or other means. As of January 7, 2026, Epiq has mailed 96 Claim Packages as a result of such requests. The Long-Form Notice is included as **Attachment 4**. The Claim Form is included as **Attachment 5**.

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

### ***Notice Results***

28. As of January 7, 2026, an Email Notice and/or Postcard Notice have been delivered to 74,800 of the 75,271 unique, identified Settlement Class Members. This means the individual notice efforts have reached approximately 99% of the identified Settlement Class. As the re-mailing process continues, the overall reach is likely to continue to increase.

### ***Settlement Website***

29. On November 20, 2025, Epiq established a dedicated website for the Settlement with an easy to remember domain name ([www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com)). Settlement Class Members are able to obtain detailed information about the Settlement and review key documents, including the Settlement Agreement, Long-Form Notice, Claim Form, Preliminary Approval Order, Complaint, and other important court documents. In addition, the Settlement Website includes relevant dates, answers to frequently asked questions (“FAQs”), instructions for how Settlement Class Members can opt-out (request exclusion) from or object to the Settlement, contact information for the Administrator, and how to obtain other case-related information. Settlement Class Members are also able to file a Claim Form on the Settlement Website. The Settlement Website address was prominently displayed in all Notice documents. As of January 7, 2026, there have been 19,913 unique visitor sessions to the Settlement Website, and 28,003 web pages have been presented.

### ***Toll-Free Telephone Number***

30. On November 20, 2025, Epiq established a toll-free telephone number (1-877-774-4738) for the Settlement. Callers are able to hear an introductory message and have the option to learn more about the Settlement in the form of recorded answers to FAQs and request that a Claim Package be mailed to them. This automated telephone system is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The toll-free telephone number was prominently displayed in all Notice documents. As of January 7, 2026, there have been 317 calls to the toll-free telephone number representing 663 minutes of use.

31. A postal mailing address and email address were established and continue to be available, allowing Settlement Class Members the opportunity to request additional information or ask questions.

### ***Request for Exclusion and Objections***

32. The deadline to request exclusion from the Settlement or to object to the Settlement is January 20, 2026. As of January 7, 2026, Epiq has received no requests for exclusion. As of January 7, 2026, Epiq is aware of no objections to the Settlement.

### ***Claim Submission & Distribution Options***

33. The Notices provided a detailed summary of relevant information about the Settlement, including the Settlement Website address, and how Settlement Class Members can file a Claim Form online or by mail. With any method of filing a Claim Form, Settlement Class Members are given the option of receiving a digital payment or a traditional paper check. Epiq worked with counsel for the parties to select an appropriate menu of payment options. With selecting a digital payment option, the type of digital payment selected does not impact Epiq's compensation for its work as the Administrator, and no digital option was discouraged relative to other options.

34. The deadline for Settlement Class Members to file a Claim Form is March 11, 2026. As of January 7, 2026, Epiq has received 1,622 Claim Forms (1,375 online and 247 paper). Since the Claim Deadline has not yet passed, these numbers are preliminary and are subject to change. As standard practice, Epiq is in the process of conducting a complete quality control review of Claim Forms received. There is a possibility that after detailed review, the total number of Claim Forms received will change due to duplicate and denied Claim Forms.

### **CONCLUSION**

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

36. The Notice Program included individual notice efforts via email and/or mail to identified Settlement Class Members. With the address updating protocols that were used, the Notice Program individual notice effort reached approximately 99% of the identified Settlement Class Members. The reach was further enhanced by a Settlement Website. In 2010, the Federal Judicial Center (“FJC”) issued a *Judges’ Class Action Notice and Claims Process Checklist and Plain Language Guide*, which is relied upon for federal cases, and is illustrative for state courts. This Guide states that, “the lynchpin in an objective determination of the adequacy of a proposed notice effort is whether all the notice efforts together will reach a high percentage of the class. It is reasonable to reach between 70–95%.”<sup>4</sup> Here, we have developed and implemented a Notice Program that readily achieved a reach beyond that standard.

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

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

38. The Notice Program conformed to all aspects of the Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220 regarding notice, comported with the guidance for effective notice set out in the Manual for Complex Litigation, Fourth, and applicable FJC materials, and satisfied the requirements of due process, including its “desire to actually inform” requirement.

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<sup>4</sup> 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>.

39. The Notice Program schedule afforded sufficient time to provide full and proper notice to the Settlement Class Members before the Opt-Out Deadline and Objection Deadline.

40. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on January 7, 2026.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Cameron R. Azari, Esq.

# Attachment 1

epiq

legal noticing<sup>SM</sup>



## 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](http://www.EpiqLegalNoticing.com).



## Case Expertise

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

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

**10.7M**  
email notices

**836M**  
digital impressions

**80%**  
of class reached

**\$190M**  
settlement

**93.6M**  
email or mail  
notices

**96%**  
of class reached

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

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

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

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

**\$85M**  
settlement

**158M**  
email or mail  
notices

**91%**  
of class reached

## Case Expertise

**\$5.5B**  
settlement

**36.1M**  
mail notices

**1.45B**  
digital impressions

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

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

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

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

**\$21M**  
settlement

**620.1M**  
digital impressions

**80.2%**  
of class reached

**\$1.91B**  
settlements

**61.8M**  
mail notices

**95%**  
reach of notice  
program

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

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

## Case Expertise

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

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

**\$60M**  
settlement

**13.8M**  
email or mail  
notices

**\$88M**  
settlements

**7.92M**  
email or mail  
notices

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

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

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

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

**\$50M**  
settlement

**5.1M**  
email or mail  
notices

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

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

**\$63M**  
settlement

**758M**  
digital impressions

**85%**  
of class reached

## Case Expertise

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

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

**\$175M**  
settlement  
benefits

**13.8M**  
email or mail  
notices

**93% – 95%**  
of class reached

**geo-targeted**  
media noticing

**95%**  
of class reached

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

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

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

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

**\$26.5M**  
settlement

**29M**  
email notices

**93.7%**  
of class reached

### ***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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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." 30<sup>th</sup> 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." 5<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 Clams Administrator, and has provided appropriate notice to all members of the Settlement Class.*

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

*The Court finds and determines that the Notice Program . . . constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, constituted due and sufficient notice of the matters set forth in the notices to all persons entitled to receive such notices, and fully satisfies the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure . . . and all other applicable laws and rules. The Court finds that all of the notices are written in plain language and are readily understandable by Settlement Class Members.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Judge Alison C. Conlon, *Mikulecky et al. v. Lutheran Social Services of Illinois*** (Aug. 8, 2024) 2023-CH-00895 (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty., Ill.):

*The Court has determined that the Notice given to the Settlement Class Members in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members of all materials terms of the Settlement and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803, applicable law, and the due process clauses of both the U.S. and Illinois Constitutions.*

## 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 Procedures 23 (e) and the fairness and adequacy factors; and that it should be approved and implemented.*

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

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

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

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

## 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 (3<sup>rd</sup> 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*

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

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

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

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

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

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

*The notice given to the Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. Said notice provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of due process.*

**Judge David B. Atkins, *King et al. v. PeopleNet Corporation*** (Aug. 10, 2023) 2021-CH-01602 (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty., Ill.):

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

**Judge William F. Highberger, *Holly Wedding et al. vs. California Public Employees' Retirement System et al.*** (July 28, 2023) BC517444 (Sup. Ct. Cnty of Los Angeles, Cal.):

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

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

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

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notice; and (d) met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, and the rules of the Court. These combined efforts directly reached approximately 99% of the identified Settlement Class members.

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

*The Court finds that the distribution of the Class Notice, as provided for in the Settlement Agreement, (i) constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances to Settlement Class Members, (ii) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of, among other things, the pendency of the Action, the nature and terms of the proposed Settlement, their right to object or to exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, (iii) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to be provided with notice, and (iv) complied fully with the requirements of Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable law. (b) The Court finds that the Class Notice and methodology set forth in the Settlement Agreement, the Preliminary Approval Order, and this Final Approval Order (i) constitute the most effective and practicable notice of the Final Approval Order, the relief available to Settlement Class Members pursuant to the Final Approval Order, and applicable time periods; (ii) constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice for all other purposes to all Settlement Class Members; and (iii) comply fully with the requirements of Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable laws.*

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

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

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

*The Court finds that the distribution of the Class Notice, as provided for in the Settlement Agreement, (i) constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances to Settlement Class Members, (ii) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of, among other things, the pendency of the Action, the nature and terms of the proposed Settlement, their right to object or to exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, (iii) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to be provided with notice, and (iv) complied fully with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable law. (b) The Court finds that the requirements of the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, et seq ("CAFA"), including all notice requirements therein, have been met.*

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

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

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

*The Court has determined that the Notice given to the Settlement Class members in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order fully and accurately informed Settlement Class members of all material terms of the Settlement and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, applicable law, and the due process clause of the U.S. Constitution.*

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

*The Court finds that the distribution of the Class Notice... (i) constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances to Settlement Class Members, (ii) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of, among other things, the pendency of the Action, the nature and terms of the proposed Settlement, their right to object or to exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, (iii) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to be provided with notice, and (iv) complied fully with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable law.*

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

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

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

*The Court has determined that the Notice given to the Settlement Class members in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order fully and accurately informed Settlement Class members of all material terms of the Settlement and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 1-023, applicable law, and the due process clauses of both the U.S. and New Mexico Constitutions.*

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

*The Court finds that Notice to the Settlement Class was the best notice practicable and complied with the requirements of Due Process, and that the Notice Program was completed in compliance with the Preliminary Approval Order and the Agreement.*

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

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

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

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

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

*The Court finds that...Notice (i) was reasonable and constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action, the terms of the Settlement including its release of Released Claims, their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class or object to all or any part of the Settlement, their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing (either on their own or through counsel*

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*hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of final approval of the Settlement on all persons who do not exclude themselves from the Settlement Class; (iii) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and (iv) fully satisfied the requirements of California Code of Civil Procedure § 382, the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), and any other applicable law.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*The Notice and the Notice Plan implemented pursuant to the Agreement (1) constitute the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (2) constitute notice that is reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Litigation, their right to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (3) are reasonable and constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice; and (4) meet all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, and the rules of the Court.*

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

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

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

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

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

*The Court finds that the distribution of the Notices and the notice methodology were properly*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Judge John R. Tunheim, *In re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPs) (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 [T] notice methodology implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the Court's Preliminary Approval Order: (a) constituted methods that were reasonably calculated to inform the members of the Settlement Class of the Settlement and their rights thereunder; (b) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the litigation, their right to object to the Settlement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (c) were reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice; and (d) met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and any other applicable law.*

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

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

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

*The Court finds the Full Notice, Email Notice, Postcard Notice, and Notice of Opt-Out (collectively, the "Notice Packet") and its distribution to Class Members have been implemented pursuant to the Agreement and this Court's Preliminary Approval Order. The Court also finds the Notice Packet: a) Constitutes notice reasonably calculated to apprise Class Members of: (i) the pendency of the class action lawsuit; (ii) the material terms and provisions of the Settlement and their rights; (iii) their right to object to any aspect of the Settlement; (iv) their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement; (v) their right to claim a Settlement Benefit; (vi) their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; and (vii) the binding effect of the orders and judgment in the class action lawsuit on all Participating Class Members; b) Constitutes notice that fully satisfied the requirements of Code of Civil Procedure section 382, California Rules of Court, rule 3.769, and due process; c) Constitutes the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances of the class action lawsuit; and d) Constitutes reasonable, adequate, and sufficient notice to Class Members.*

**Judge Anthony J. Trenga, *In re Capital One Customer Data Security Breach Litigation*** (Sept. 13, 2022) MDL No. 1:19-md-2915, 1:19-cv-02915 (E.D. Va.):

*Pursuant to the Court's direction, the Claims Administrator appointed by the Court implemented a robust notice program ... The Notice Plan has been successfully implemented and reached approximately 96 percent of the Settlement Class by the individual notice efforts alone.... Targeted internet advertising and extensive news coverage enhanced public awareness of the Settlement.*

*The Court finds that the Notice Program has been implemented by the Settlement Administrator and the Parties in accordance with the requirements of the Settlement Agreement, and that such Notice Program, including the utilized forms of Notice, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfies due process and the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court finds that the Settlement Administrator and Parties have complied with the directives of the Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement and Directing Notice of Proposed Settlement and the Court reaffirms its findings concerning notice ....*

**Judge Evelio Grillo, *Asetine v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.*** (Sept. 13, 2022) RG21088118 (Cir. Ct. Cal. Alameda Cnty.):

*The proposed class notice form and procedure are adequate. The email notice is appropriate given the amount at issue for each member of the class.*

**Judge David S. Cunningham, *Muransky et al. v. The Cheesecake Factory et al.*** (Sept. 9, 2022) 19 stcv 43875 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Los Angeles):

*The record shows that Class Notice has been given to the Settlement Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that such Class Notice: (i) constitutes reasonable and the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances; (ii) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the terms of the Agreement and the Class Settlement set forth in the Agreement ("Class Settlement"), and the right of Settlement Class Members to object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement Class and appear at the Fairness Hearing held on May 20, 2022; (iii) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all person or entities entitled to*

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receive notice; and (iv) meets the requirements of due process, California Code of Civil Procedure § 382, and California Rules of Court, Rules 3.760-3.771.

**Judge Steven E. McCullough, *Fallis et al. v. Gate City Bank*** (Sept. 9, 2022) 09-2019-cv-04007 (East Cent. Dist. Ct. Cass Cnty. N.D.):

*The Courts finds that the distribution of the Notices and the Notice Program were properly implemented in accordance with N.D. R. Civ. P. 23, the terms of the Agreement, and the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court further finds that the Notice was simply written and readily understandable and that the Notice (a) constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (b) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Classes of the Agreement and their right to exclude themselves or object to the Agreement and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (c) is reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice; and (d) meets all applicable requirements of North Dakota law and any other applicable law and due process requirements.*

**Judge Susan N. Burke, *Mayo v. Affinity Plus Federal Credit Union*** (Aug. 29, 2022) 27-cv-20-11786 (4<sup>th</sup> Jud. Dist. Ct. Minn.):

*The Court finds that Notice to the Settlement Class was the best notice practicable and complied with the requirements of Due Process, and that the Notice Program was completed in compliance with the Preliminary Approval Order and the Agreement.*

**Judge Paul A. Engelmayer, *In re Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation*** (Aug. 5, 2022) 1:20-cv-05914 (S.D.N.Y.):

*The Court finds that the emailed and mailed notice, publication notice, website, and Class Notice plan implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and Judge Analisa Torres' Preliminary Approval Order: (a) were implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order; (b) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to appraise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of this Action, of the effect of the proposed Settlement (including the Releases to be provided thereunder), of their right to exclude themselves from or object to the proposed Settlement, of their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing, of the Claims Process, and of Class Counsel's application for an award of attorneys' fees, for reimbursement of expenses associated with the Action, and any Service Award; (d) provided a full and fair opportunity to all Settlement Class Members to be heard with respect to the foregoing matters; (e) constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (f) met all applicable requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, including the Due Process Clause, and any other applicable rules of law.*

**Judge Denise Page Hood, *Bleachtech L.L.C. v. United Parcel Service Co.*** (July 20, 2022) 14-cv-12719 (E.D. Mich.):

*The Settlement Class Notice Program, consisting of, among other things, the Publication Notice, Long Form Notice, website, and toll-free telephone number, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement, to all persons entitled to such notice and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the United States Constitution, which include the requirement of due process.*

**Judge Robert E. Payne, *Skochin et al. v. Genworth Life Insurance Company et al.*** (June 29, 2022) 3:21-cv-00019 (E.D. Va.):

*The Court finds that the plan to disseminate the Class Notice and Publication Notice the Court previously approved has been implemented and satisfies the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) and due process. The Class Notice, which the Court approved, clearly defined the Class and explained the rights and obligations of the Class Members. The Class Notice explained how to obtain benefits under the Settlement, and how to contact Class Counsel and the Settlement Administrator. The Court appointed Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq") to fulfill the Settlement Administrator duties and disseminate the Class Notice and Publication Notice. The Class Notice and Publication Notice permitted Class Members to access information and documents about the case to inform their decision about whether to opt out of or object to the Settlement.*

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**Judge Fernando M. Olguin, *Johnson v. Moss Bros. Auto Group, Inc. et al.*** (June 24, 2022) 5:19-cv-02456 (C.D. Cal.):

*Here, after undertaking the required examination, the court approved the form of the proposed class notice. (See Dkt. 125, PAO at 18-21). As discussed above, the notice program was implemented by Epiq. (Dkt. 137-3, Azari Decl. at ¶¶ 15-23 & Exhs. 3-4 (Class Notice)). Accordingly, based on the record and its prior findings, the court finds that the class notice and the notice process fairly and adequately informed the class members of the nature of the action, the terms of the proposed settlement, the effect of the action and release of claims, the class members' right to exclude themselves from the action, and their right to object to the proposed settlement....*

**Judge Harvey E. Schlesinger, *Beiswinger v. West Shore Home, LLC*** (May 25, 2022) 3:20-cv-01286 (M.D. Fla.):

*The Notice and the Notice Plan implemented pursuant to the Agreement (1) constitute the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (2) constitute notice that is reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Litigation, their right to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (3) are reasonable and constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice; and (4) meet all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, and the rules of the Court.*

**Judge Scott Kording, *Jackson v. UKG Inc., f/k/a The Ultimate Software Group, Inc.*** (May 20, 2022) 2020L0000031 (Cir. Ct. of McLean Cnty., Ill.):

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

**Judge Denise J. Casper, *Breda v. Celco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless*** (May 2, 2022) 1:16-cv-11512 (D. Mass.):

*The Court hereby finds Notice of Settlement was disseminated to persons in the Settlement Class in accordance with the Court's preliminary approval order, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that the Notice satisfied Rule 23 and due process.*

**Judge William H. Orrick, *Maldonado et al. v. Apple Inc. et al.*** (Apr. 29, 2022) 3:16-cv-04067 (N.D. Cal.):

*[N]otice of the Class Settlement to the Certified Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The notice satisfied due process and provided adequate information to the Certified Class of all matters relating to the Class Settlement, and fully satisfied the requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2) and (e)(1).*

**Judge Laurel Beeler, *In re Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation*** (Apr. 21, 2022) 20-cv-02155 (N.D. Cal.):

*Between November 19, 2021, and January 3, 2022, notice was sent to 158,203,160 class members by email (including reminder emails to those who did not submit a claim form) and 189,003 by mail. Of the emailed notices, 14,303,749 were undeliverable, and of that group, Epiq mailed notice to 296,592 class members for whom a physical address was available. Of the mailed notices, efforts were made to ensure address accuracy and currency, and as of March 10, 2022, 11,543 were undeliverable. In total, as of March 10, 2022, notice was accomplished for 144,242,901 class members, or 91% of the total. Additional notice efforts were made by newspaper ... social media, sponsored search, an informational release, and a Settlement Website. Epiq and Class Counsel also complied with the court's prior request that best practices related to the security of class member data be implemented.*

*[T]he Settlement Administrator provided notice to the class in the form the court approved previously. The notice met all legal prerequisites: it was the best notice practicable, satisfied the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2), adequately advised class members of their rights under the settlement agreement, met the requirements of due process, and complied with the court's order regarding court notice. The forms of notice fairly, plainly, accurately, and reasonably provided class members with all required information ....*

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**Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Volkswagen)*** (Mar. 28, 2022) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

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

**Judge James Donato, *Pennington et al. v. Tetra Tech, Inc. et al.*** (Mar. 28, 2022) 3:18-cv-05330 (N.D. Cal.):

*On the Rule 23(e)(1) notice requirement, the Court approved the parties' notice plan, which included postcard notice, email notice, and a settlement website. Dkt. No. 154. The individual notice efforts reached an impressive 100% of the identified settlement class. Dkt. No. 200-223. The Court finds that notice was provided in the best practicable manner to class members who will be bound by the proposal. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1).*

**Judge Edward J. Davila, *Cochran et al. v. The Kroger Co. et al.*** (Mar. 24, 2022) 5:21-cv-01887 (N.D. Cal.):

*The Court finds that the dissemination of the Notices: (a) was implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order; (b) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constituted notice that is appropriate, in a manner, content, and format reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members ...; (d) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (e) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Constitution of the United (including the Due Process Clause), and all other applicable laws and rules.*

**Judge Sunshine Sykes, *In re Renovate America Finance Cases*** (Mar. 4, 2022) RICJCCP4940 (Sup. Ct. of Cal., Riverside Cnty.):

*The Court finds that notice previously given to Class Members in the Action was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfies the requirements of due process ...The Court further finds that, because (a) adequate notice has been provided to all Class Members and (b) all Class Members have been given the opportunity to object to, and/or request exclusion from, the Settlement, the Court has jurisdiction over all Class Members.*

**Judge David O. Carter, *Fernandez v. Rushmore Loan Management Services LLC*** (Feb. 14, 2022) 8:21-cv-00621 (C. D. Cal.):

*Notice was sent to potential Class Members pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the method approved by the Court. The Class Notice adequately describes the litigation and the scope of the involved Class. Further, the Class Notice explained the amount of the Settlement Fund, the plan of allocation, that Plaintiff's counsel and Plaintiff will apply for attorneys' fees, costs, and a service award, and the Class Members' option to participate, opt out, or object to the Settlement. The Class Notice consisted of direct notice via USPS, as well as a Settlement Website where Class Members could view the Long Form Notice.*

**Judge Otis D. Wright, II, *In re Toll Roads Litigation*** (Feb. 11, 2022) 8:16-cv-00262 (C. D. Cal.):

*The Class Administrator provided notice to members of the Settlement Classes in compliance with the Agreements, due process, and Rule 23. The notice: (i) fully and accurately informed class members about the lawsuit and settlements; (ii) provided sufficient information so that class members were able to decide whether to accept the benefits offered, opt-out and pursue their own remedies, or object to the proposed settlements; (iii) provided procedures for class members to file written objections to the proposed settlements, to appear at the hearing, and to state objections to the proposed settlements; and (iv) provided the time, date, and place of the final fairness hearing. The Court finds that the Notice provided to the Classes*

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*pursuant to the Settlement Agreements and the Preliminary Approval Order and consisting of individual direct postcard and email notice, publication notice, settlement website, and CAFA notice has been successful and (i) constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (ii) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the Action, their right to object to the Settlements or exclude themselves from the Classes, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (iii) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; and (iv) otherwise met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution, and the rules of the Court.*

**Judge Virginia M. Kendall, *In re Turkey Antitrust Litigations (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs' Action) Sandee's Bakery d/b/a Sandee's Catering Bakery & Deli et al. v. Agri Stats, Inc.*** (Feb. 10, 2022) 1:19-cv-08318 (N.D. Ill.):

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

**Judge Beth Labson Freeman, *Ford et al. v. [24]7.ai, Inc.*** (Jan. 28, 2022) 5:18-cv-02770 (N.D. Cal.):

*The Court finds that the manner and form of notice (the "Notice Program") set forth in the Settlement Agreement was provided to Settlement Class Members. The Court finds that the Notice Program, as implemented, was the best practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Program was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, class certification, the terms of the Settlement, and their rights to opt-out of the Settlement Class and object to the Settlement, Class Counsel's fee request, and the request for Service Award for Plaintiffs. The Notice and notice program constituted sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice. The Notice and notice program satisfy all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the constitutional requirement of due process.*

**Judge Terrence W. Boyle, *Abramson et al. v. Safe Streets USA LLC et al.*** (Jan. 12, 2022) 5:19-cv-00394 (E.D.N.C.):

*Notice was provided to Settlement Class Members in compliance with Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement, due process, and Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The notice: (a) fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members about the Actions and Settlement Agreement; (b) provided sufficient information so that Settlement Class Members could decide whether to accept the benefits offered, opt-out and pursue their own remedies, or object to the settlement; (c) provided procedures for Settlement Class Members to submit written objections to the proposed settlement, to appear at the hearing, and to state objections to the proposed settlement; and (d) provided the time, date, and place of the Final Approval Hearing.*

**Judge Joan B. Gottschall, *Mercado et al. v. Verde Energy USA, Inc.*** (Dec. 17, 2021) 1:18-cv-02068 (N.D. Ill.):

*Epiq mailed and emailed notice to the Class on October 1, 2021. Therefore, direct notice was sent and delivered successfully to the vast majority of Class Members. The Class Notice, together with all included and ancillary documents thereto, complied with all the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and fairly, accurately, and reasonably informed members of the Class of: (a) appropriate information about the nature of this Litigation, including the class claims, issues, and defenses, and the essential terms of the Settlement Agreement; (b) the definition of the Class; (c) appropriate information about, and means for obtaining additional information regarding, the lawsuit and the Settlement Agreement; (d) appropriate information about, and means for obtaining and submitting, a claim; (e) appropriate information about the right of Class Members to appear through an attorney, as well as the time, manner, and effect of excluding themselves from the Settlement, objecting to the terms of the Settlement Agreement, or objecting to Lead and Class Counsel's request for an award of attorneys' fees and costs, and the procedures to do so; (f) appropriate information about the consequences of failing to submit a claim or failing to comply with the procedures and deadline for requesting exclusion from, or objecting to, the Settlement; and (g) the binding effect of a class judgment on Class Members under Rule 23(c)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.*

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*The Court finds that Class Members have been provided the best notice practicable of the Settlement and that such notice fully satisfies all requirements of applicable laws and due process.*

**Judge Patricia M. Lucas, *Wallace v. Wells Fargo*** (Nov. 24, 2021) 17CV317775 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Santa Clara):

*On August 29, 2021, a dedicated website was established for the settlement at which class members can obtain detailed information about the case and review key documents, including the long form notice, postcard notice, settlement agreement, complaint, motion for preliminary approval . . . As of October 18, 2021, there were 2,639 visitors to the website and 4,428 website pages presented.*

*On August 30, 2021, a toll-free telephone number was established to allow class members to call for additional information in English or Spanish, listen to answers to frequently asked questions, and request that a long form notice be mailed to them . . . As of October 18, 2021, the telephone number handled 345 calls, representing 1,207 minutes of use, and the settlement administrator mailed 30 long form notices as a result of requests made via the telephone number.*

*Also, on August 30, 2021, individual postcard notices were mailed to 177,817 class members . . . As of November 10, 2021, 169,404 of those class members successfully received notice.*

**Judge John R. Tunheim, *In re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Plaintiff Action)*** (JBS USA Food Company, JBS USA Food Company Holdings) (Nov. 18, 2021) 18-cv-01776 (D. Minn.):

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

**Judge H. Russel Holland, *Coleman v. Alaska USA Federal Credit Union*** (Nov. 17, 2021) 3:19-cv-00229 (D. Alaska):

*The Court approved Notice Program has been fully implemented. The Court finds that the Notices given to the Settlement Class fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and constituted valid, due, and sufficient Notice to Settlement Class Members consistent with all applicable requirements. The Court further finds that the Notice Program satisfies due process.*

**Judge A. Graham Shirley, *Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc.*** (Nov. 16, 2021) 21-CVS-534 (Sup. Ct. Wake Cnty., N.C.):

*Notice has been provided to all members of the Settlement Class pursuant to and in the manner directed by the Preliminary Approval Order. The Notice Plan was properly administered by a highly experienced third-party Settlement Administrator. Proof of the provision of that Notice has been filed with the Court and full opportunity to be heard has been offered to all Parties to the Action, the Settlement Class, and all persons in interest. The form and manner of the Notice is hereby determined to have been the best notice practicable under the circumstances and to have been given full compliance with each of the requirements of North Carolina Rule of Civil Procedure 23, due process, and applicable law.*

**Judge Judith E. Levy, *In re Flint Water Cases*** (Nov. 10, 2021) 5:16-cv-10444 (E.D. Mich.):

*(1) a “Long Form Notice packet [was] mailed to each Settlement Class member ... a list of over 57,000 addresses— [and] over 90% of [the mailings] resulted in successful delivery;” (2) notices were emailed “to addresses that could be determined for Settlement Class members;” and (3) the “Notice Administrator implemented a comprehensive media notice campaign.” ... The media campaign coupled with the mailing was intended to reach the relevant audience in several ways and at several times so that the class members would be fully informed about the settlement and the registration and objection process.*

*The media campaign included publication in the local newspaper . . . local digital banners . . . television . . . and radio spots . . . banner notices and radio ads placed on Pandora and SoundCloud; and video ads placed on YouTube . . . [T]his settlement has received widespread media attention from major news outlets nationwide.*

*Plaintiffs submitted an affidavit signed by Azari that details the implementation of the Notice plan .... The affidavit is bolstered by several documents attached to it, such as the declaration of Epiq Class Action and Claims Solutions, Inc.’s Legal Notice Manager, Stephanie J. Fiereck. Azari declared that Epiq “delivered individual notice*

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to approximately 91.5% of the identified Settlement Class” and that the media notice brought the overall notice effort to “in excess of 95%.” The Court finds that the notice plan was implemented in an appropriate manner.

In conclusion, the Court finds that the Notice Plan as implemented, and its content, satisfies due process.

**Judge Vince Chhabria, Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC** (Oct. 28, 2021) 3:17-cv-03529 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court directed that Class Notice be given to the Class Members pursuant to the notice program proposed by the Parties and approved by the Court. In accordance with the Court’s Preliminary Approval Order and the Court-approved notice program, the Settlement Administrator caused the forms of Class Notice to be disseminated as ordered. The Long-form Class Notice advised Class Members of the terms of the Settlement Agreement; the Final Approval Hearing, and their right to appear at such hearing; their rights to remain in, or opt out of, the Settlement Class and to object to the Settlement Agreement; procedures for exercising such rights; and the binding effect of this Order and accompanying Final Judgment, whether favorable or unfavorable, to the Settlement Class.

The distribution of the Class Notice pursuant to the Class Notice Program constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfies the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, the requirements of due process, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and any other applicable law.

**Judge Otis D. Wright, II, Silveira v. M&T Bank** (Oct. 12, 2021) 2:19-cv-06958 (C.D. Cal.):

Notice was sent to potential class members pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the method approved by the Court. The Class Notice consisted of direct notice via USPS first class mail, as well as a Settlement Website where Class Members could view and request to be sent the Long Form Notice. The Class Notice adequately described the litigation and the scope of the involved class. Further, the Class Notice explained the amount of the Settlement Fund, the plan of allocation, that Plaintiff’s counsel and Plaintiff will apply for attorneys’ fees, costs, and a service award, and the class members’ option to participate, opt out, or object to the settlement.

**Judge Timothy J. Korrigan, Smith v. Costa Del Mar, Inc.** (Sept. 21, 2021) 3:18-cv-01011 (M.D. Fla.):

Following preliminary approval, the settlement administrator carried out the notice program .... The settlement administrator sent a summary notice and long-form notice to all class members, sent CAFA notice to federal and state officials ... and established a website with comprehensive information about the settlement .... Email notice was sent to class members with email addresses, and postcards were sent to class members with only physical addresses .... Multiple attempts were made to contact class members in some cases, and all notices directed recipients to a website where they could access settlement information .... A paid online media plan was implemented for class members for whom the settlement administrator did not have data .... When the notice program was complete, the settlement administrator submitted a declaration stating that the notice and paid media plan reached at least seventy percent of potential class members .... [N]otices had been delivered via postcards or email to 939,400 of the 939,479 class members to whom the settlement administrator sent notice—a ninety-nine and a half percent deliverable rate....

Notice was disseminated in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order .... Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B) requires that notice be “the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances.” Upon review of the notice materials ... and of Azari’s Declaration ... regarding the notice program, the Court is satisfied with the way in which the notice program was carried out. Class notice fully complied with Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and due process, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and was sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice of the settlement of this lawsuit.

**Judge Jose E. Martinez, Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc.** (Sept. 20, 2021) 1:19-cv-20592 (S.D. Fla.):

[T]he Court approved the appointment of Epiq Class Action and Claims Solutions, Inc. as the Claims Administrator with the responsibility of implementing the notice requirements approved in the Court’s Order of Approval .... The media plan included various forms of notice, utilizing national consumer print publications, internet banner advertising, social media, sponsored search, and a national informational release .... According to the Azari Declaration, the Court-approved Notice reached approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of the Settlement Class on an average of 3.5 times per Class Member ....

Pertinently, the Claims Administrator implemented digital banner notices across certain social media platforms, including Facebook and Instagram, which linked directly to the Settlement Website ... the digital banner notices generated approximately 522.6 million adult impressions online .... [T]he Court finds that notice was “reasonably

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 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 an attorneys' fees and expenses; (vii) their right to object to any aspect of the Settlement, and/or Class Counsel's motion for attorneys' fees and expenses (including a Service Award to the Named Plaintiffs and Mr. Wright); and (viii) their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (d) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (e) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause), and all other applicable laws and rules.*

**Judge Jon S. Tigar, *Elder v. Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc.*** (Feb. 4, 2021) 16-cv-00278 (N.D. Cal.):

*"Epiq implemented the notice plan precisely as set out in the Settlement Agreement and as ordered by the Court." ECF No. 162 at 9-10. Epiq sent initial notice by email to 8,777 Class Members and by U.S. Mail to the remaining 1,244 Class members. Id. at 10. The Notice informed Class Members about all aspects of the Settlement, the date and time of the fairness hearing, and the process for objections. ECF No. 155 at 28-37. Epiq then mailed notice to the 2,696 Class Members whose emails were returned as undeliverable. Id. "Of the 10,021 Class Members identified from Defendants' records, Epiq was unable to deliver the notice to only 35 Class Members. Accordingly, the reach of the notice is 99.65%." Id. (citation omitted). Epiq also created and maintained a settlement website and a toll-free hotline that Class Members could call if they had questions about the settlement . . . The Court finds that the parties have complied with the Court's preliminary approval order and, because the notice plan complied with Rule 23, have provided adequate notice to class members.*

**Judge Michael W. Jones, *Wallace et al. v. Monier Lifetile LLC et al.*** (Jan. 15, 2021) SCV-16410 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

*The Court also finds that the Class Notice and notice process were implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order, providing the best practicable notice under the circumstances.*

**Judge Kristi K. DuBose, *Drazen v. GoDaddy.com, LLC and Bennett v. GoDaddy.com, LLC*** (Dec. 23, 2020) 1:19-cv-00563 (S.D. Ala.):

*The Court finds that the Notice and the claims procedures actually implemented satisfy due process, meet the requirements of Rule 23(e)(1), and the Notice constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances.*

**Judge Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr., *Izor v. Abacus Data Systems, Inc.*** (Dec. 21, 2020) 19-cv-01057 (N.D. Cal.):

*The Court finds that the notice plan previously approved by the Court was implemented and that the notice thus satisfied Rule 23(c)(2)(B). [T]he Court finds that the parties have sufficiently provided the best practicable notice to the class members.*

## 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 identifies of the named Parties and their counsel, a summary of the terms of the proposed Settlement, information regarding the manner in which objections may be submitted, information regarding the opt-out procedures and deadlines, and the date and location of the Final Approval Hearing. Notice was successfully delivered to approximately 98.7% of the Settlement Class and only 78 individual Settlement Class Members did not receive notice by email or first class mail.*

## 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 Knox-Bender v. Methodist Healthcare - Memphis Hospitals** (Oct. 14, 2020) CH-13-04871-1 (30<sup>th</sup> 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. 13<sup>th</sup> 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.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Judge Wendy Bettelstone, *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.*

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**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 (20<sup>th</sup> Jud. Dist. Tenn.):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Judicial Quotes

**Judge Muriel D. Hughes, *Glasko v. Independent Bank Corporation*** (Jan. 11, 2018) 13-009983 (Cir. Ct. Mich.):

*The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfied due process requirements ... The notice, among other things, was calculated to reach Settlement Class Members because it was sent to their last known email or mail address in the Bank's files.*

**Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald, *Orlander v. Staples, Inc.*** (Dec. 13, 2017) 13-cv-00703 (S.D.N.Y.):

*The Notice of Class Action Settlement ("Notice") was given to all Class Members who could be identified with reasonable effort in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order. The form and method of notifying the Class of the pendency of the Action as a class action and the terms and conditions of the proposed Settlement met the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause); and any other applicable law, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto.*

**Judge Lisa Godbey Wood, *T.A.N. v. PNI Digital Media, Inc.*** (Dec. 1, 2017) 2:16-cv-132 (S.D. Ga.):

*Notice to the Settlement Class Members required by Rule 23 has been provided as directed by this Court in the Preliminary Approval Order, and such notice constituted the best notice practicable, including, but not limited to, the forms of notice and methods of identifying and providing notice to the Settlement Class Members, and satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 and due process, and all other applicable laws.*

**Judge Robin L. Rosenberg, *Gottlieb v. Citgo Petroleum Corporation*** (Nov. 29, 2017) 9:16-cv-81911 (S.D. Fla.):

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

**Judge Donald M. Middlebrooks, *Mahoney v. TT of Pine Ridge, Inc.*** (Nov. 20, 2017) 9:17-cv-80029 (S.D. Fla.):

*Based on the Settlement Agreement, Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement Agreement, and upon the Declaration of Cameron Azari, Esq. (DE 61-1), the Court finds that Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that it satisfied the requirements of due process and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(1).*

**Judge Gerald Austin McHugh, *Sobiech v. U.S. Gas & Electric, Inc., i/t/d/b/a Pennsylvania Gas & Electric et al.*** (Nov. 8, 2017) 2:14-cv-04464 (E.D. Pa.):

*Notice has been provided to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this Action, the conditional certification of the Settlement Class for purposes of this Settlement, and the preliminary approval of the Settlement Agreement and the Settlement contemplated thereby. The Court finds that the notice provided was the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons entitled to such notice and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process.*

**Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (BMW, Mazda, Toyota, & Subaru)*** (Nov. 1, 2017) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

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

## Judicial Quotes

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

*The Court is satisfied that the Notice Program was reasonably calculated to notify Class Members of the proposed Settlement. The Notice “appris[e] interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford[ed] them an opportunity to present their objections.” Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). Indeed, the Notice Administrator reports that the notice delivery rate of 97.04% “exceed[ed] the expected range and is indicative of the extensive address updating and re-mailing protocols used.”*

**Judge Rebecca Brett Nightingale, *Ratzlaff et al. v. BOKF, NA d/b/a Bank of Oklahoma et al.*** (May 15, 2017) CJ-2015-00859 (Dist. Ct. Okla.):

*The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfies Oklahoma law because it is “reasonable” (12 O.S. § 2023(E)(1)) 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*

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*that is practicable under the circumstances of this litigation. The notice program surpassed the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA. Based on the factual elements of the Notice Program as detailed below, the Notice Program surpassed all of the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA.*

*The Notice Program, as duly implemented, surpasses other notice programs ... executed with court approval. The Notice Program included notification to known or potential Class Members via postal mail and e-mail; an extensive schedule of local newspaper, radio, television and Internet placements, well-read consumer magazines, a national daily business newspaper, and Sunday local newspapers. Notice placements also appeared in non-measured trade, business, and specialty publications, African-American, Vietnamese, and Spanish language publications, and Cajun radio programming. The Notice Program met the objective of reaching the greatest possible number of class members and providing them with every reasonable opportunity to understand their legal rights. See Azari Decl. ¶¶ 8, 15, 68. The Notice Program was substantially completed on July 15, 2012, allowing class members adequate time to make decisions before the opt-out and objections deadlines.*

*The media notice effort alone reached an estimated 95% of adults in the Gulf region an average of 10.3 times each, and an estimated 83% of all adults in the United States an average of 4 times each. These figures do not include notice efforts that cannot be measured, such as advertisements in trade publications and sponsored search engine listings. The Notice Program fairly and adequately covered and notified the class without excluding any demographic group or geographic area, and it exceeded the reach percentage achieved in most other court-approved notice programs.*

**Judge Alonzo Harris, Opelousas General Hospital Authority, A Public Trust, D/B/A Opelousas General Health System and ArkLamiss Surgery Center, L.L.C. v. FairPay Solutions, Inc.** (Aug. 17, 2012) 12-C-1599 (27<sup>th</sup> Jud. D. Ct. La.):

*Notice given to Class Members and all other interested parties pursuant to this Court's order of April 18, 2012, was reasonably calculated to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action, the certification of the Class as Defined for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, Class Members rights to be represented by private counsel, at their own costs, and Class Members rights to appear in Court to have their objections heard, and to afford persons or entities within the Class Definition an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Class. Such notice complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the Due Process Clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Class as Defined.*

**Judge James Lawrence King, Sachar v. Iberiabank Corporation** (Apr. 26, 2012) as part of **In re Checking Account Overdraft** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

*The Court finds that the Notice previously approved was fully and properly effectuated and was sufficient to satisfy the requirements of due process because it described "the substantive claims ... [and] contained information reasonably necessary to [allow Settlement Class Members to] make a decision to remain a class member and be bound by the final judgment."... The Notice, among other things, defined the Settlement Class, described the release as well as the amount and method and manner of proposed distribution of the Settlement proceeds, and informed Settlement Class Members of their rights to opt-out or object, the procedures for doing so, and the time and place of the Final Approval Hearing. The Notice also informed Settlement Class Members that a class judgment would bind them unless they opted out, and told them where they could obtain more information, such as access to a full copy of the Agreement. Further, the Notice described in summary form the fact that Class Counsel would be seeking attorneys' fees of up to 30 percent of the Settlement. Settlement Class Members were provided with the best practicable notice "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise them of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." Mullane, 339 U.S. at 314. The content of the Notice fully complied with the requirements of Rule 23.*

**Judge Bobby Peters, Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers** (Apr. 13, 2012) SU10-cv-2267B (Ga. Super. Ct.):

*The Court finds that the Notice and the Notice Plan was fulfilled, in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the Amendment, and this Court's Preliminary Approval Order and that this Notice and Notice Plan constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances of this action, constituted due and sufficient Notice of the proposed Settlement to all persons entitled to*

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participate in the proposed Settlement, and was in full compliance with Ga. Code Ann § 9-11-23 and the constitutional requirements of due process. Extensive notice was provided to the class, including point of sale notification, publication notice and notice by first-class mail for certain potential Class Members.

The affidavit of the notice expert conclusively supports this Court's finding that the notice program was adequate, appropriate, and comported with Georgia Code Ann. § 9-11-23(b)(2), the Due Process Clause of the Constitution, and the guidance for effective notice articulate in the FJC's Manual for Complex Litigation, 4<sup>th</sup>.

**Judge Lee Rosenthal, *In re Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation*** (Mar. 2, 2012) MDL No. 2046 (S.D. Tex.):

*The notice that has been given clearly complies with Rule 23(e)(1)'s reasonableness requirement ... the notice plan after its implementation and conservatively estimated that notice reached 81.4 percent of the class members. (Docket Entry No. 106, ¶ 32). Both the summary notice and the detailed notice provided the information reasonably necessary for the presumptive class members to determine whether to object to the proposed settlement. See Katrina Canal Breaches, 628 F.3d at 197. Both the summary notice and the detailed notice "were written in easy-to-understand plain English." In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litig., — F. Supp. 2d —, 2011 WL 5117058, at \*23 (D.D.C. 2011); accord AGGREGATE LITIGATION § 3.04(c).15 The notice provided "satisf[ies] the broad reasonableness standards imposed by due process" and Rule 23. Katrina Canal Breaches, 628 F.3d at 197.*

**Judge John D. Bates, *Trombley v. National City Bank*** (Dec. 1, 2011) 1:10-cv-00232 (D.D.C.) as part of ***In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

*The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to the Settlement Class were in full compliance with the Court's January 11, 2011 Order, the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e), and due process. The notice was adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. In addition, adequate notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to participate in the final fairness hearing were provided to the Settlement Class.*

**Judge Robert M. Dow, Jr., *Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank*** (July 29, 2011) 1:09-cv-06655 (N.D. Ill.):

*The Court has reviewed the content of all of the various notices, as well as the manner in which Notice was disseminated, and concludes that the Notice given to the Class fully complied with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, as it was the best notice practicable, satisfied all constitutional due process concerns, and provided the Court with jurisdiction over the absent Class Members.*

**Judge Ellis J. Daigle, *Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer Inc.*** (June 30, 2011) 11-C-3187-B (27th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

*Notices given to Settlement Class members and all other interested parties throughout this proceeding with respect to the certification of the Settlement Class, the proposed settlement, and all related procedures and hearings—including, without limitation, the notice to putative Settlement Class members and others ... were reasonably calculated under all the circumstances and have been sufficient, as to form, content, and manner of dissemination, to apprise interested parties and members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the action, the certification of the Settlement Class, the Settlement Agreement and its contents, Settlement Class members' right to be represented by private counsel, at their own cost, and Settlement Class members' right to appear in Court to have their objections heard, and to afford Settlement Class members an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class. Such notices complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the due process clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedures, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Settlement Class.*

**Judge Stefan R. Underhill, *Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A.*** (Mar. 24, 2011) 3:10-cv-01448 (D. Conn.) as part of ***In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

*The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to the Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice, as given, provided valid, due, and sufficient notice of the proposed settlement, the terms and conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and these proceedings to all persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process.*

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**Judge Ted Stewart, *Miller v. Basic Research, LLC*** (Sept. 2, 2010) 2:07-cv-00871 (D. Utah):

*Plaintiffs state that they have hired a firm specializing in designing and implementing large scale, unbiased, legal notification plans. Plaintiffs represent to the Court that such notice will include: 1) individual notice by electronic mail and/or first-class mail sent to all reasonably identifiable Class members; 2) nationwide paid media notice through a combination of print publications, including newspapers, consumer magazines, newspaper supplements and the Internet; 3) a neutral, Court-approved, informational press release; 4) a neutral, Court-approved Internet website; and 5) a toll-free telephone number. Similar mixed media plans have been approved by other district courts post class certification. The Court finds this plan is sufficient to meet the notice requirement.*

**Judge Sara Loi, *Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co.*** (Oct. 7, 2009) 5:07-cv-02580 (N.D. Ohio):

*[T]he elaborate notice program contained in the Settlement Agreement provides for notice through a variety of means, including direct mail to each class member, notice to the United States Attorney General and each State, a toll free number, and a website designed to provide information about the settlement and instructions on submitting claims. With a 99.9% effective rate, the Court finds that the notice program constituted the “best notice that is practicable under the circumstances,” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), and clearly satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B).*

**Judge James Robertson, *In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation*** (Sept. 23, 2009) MDL No. 1796 (D.D.C.):

*The Notice Plan, as implemented, satisfied the requirements of due process and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Plan was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the action, the terms of the Settlement, and their right to appear, object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement. Further, the notice was reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice.*

## Legal Noticing Cases

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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<i>Wallace v. Wells Fargo</i> (Overdraft Fees on Uber and Lyft One-Time Transactions)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Santa Clara, No. 17-cv-317775
<i>In re Turkey Antitrust Litigations</i> (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs' Action – CIIPPs) <i>Sandee's Bakery d/b/a Sandee's Catering Bakery &amp; Deli et al. v. Agri Stats, Inc.</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:20-cv-02295
<i>Coleman v. Alaska USA Federal Credit Union</i> (Retry Bank Fees)	D. Alaska, No. 3:19-cv-00229
<i>Fiore et al. v. Ingenious Designs, L.L.C. and HSN, Inc.</i> (My Little Steamer)	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:18-cv-07124
<i>In re Pork Antitrust Litigation</i> (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPPs) (JBS USA Food Company, JBS USA Food Company Holdings)	D. Minn., No. 0:18-cv-01776
<i>Lozano v. CodeMetro Inc.</i> (Data Breach)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2020-00022701
<i>Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC</i> (Schiff Move Free® Advanced Glucosamine Supplements)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-03529
<i>Cin-Q Automobiles, Inc. et al. v. Buccaneers Limited Partnership</i> (TCPA)	M.D. Fla., No. 8:13-cv-01592
<i>Thompson et al. v. Community Bank, N.A.</i> (Overdraft)	N.D.N.Y., No. 8:19-cv-00919
<i>Bleachtech L.L.C. v. United Parcel Service Co.</i> (Declared Value Shipping Fees)	E.D. Mich., No. 2:14-cv-12719
<i>Silveira v. M&amp;T Bank</i> (Mortgage Fees)	C.D. Cal., No. 2:19-cv-06958
<i>In re Toll Roads Litigation; Borsuk et al. v. Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency et al.</i> (OCTA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
<i>In re Toll Roads Litigation</i> (3M/TCA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
<i>Pearlstone v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.</i> (Sales Tax)	C.D. Cal., No. 4:17-cv-02856
<i>Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc.</i> (Fortnite or Rocket League Video Games)	Sup. Ct. Wake Cnty. N.C., No. 21-CVS-534
<i>In re Flint Water Cases</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 5:16-cv-10444
<i>Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc.</i> (Weighted Goods Pricing)	S.D. Fla., No. 1:19-cv-20592
<i>Grace v. Apple, Inc.</i> (Apple iPhone 4 and iPhone 4S Devices)	N.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-00551
<i>Alvarez v. Sirius XM Radio Inc.</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:18-cv-08605
<i>In re Pre-Filled Propane Tank Antitrust Litigation</i>	W.D. Mo., No. MDL No. 2567, No. 14-cv-02567
<i>In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation</i> (ABB Concise Optical Group, LLC) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
<i>Morris v. Provident Credit Union</i> (Overdraft)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Fran., No. CGC-19-581616
<i>Pennington v. Tetra Tech, Inc. et al.</i> (Property)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:18-cv-05330
<i>Maldonado et al. v. Apple Inc. et al.</i> (Apple Care iPhone)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-04067

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

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

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<i>Dasher v. RBC Bank (USA) predecessor in interest to PNC Bank, N.A.</i> , as part of <i>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</i> (Tax Assessment Financing)	Sup. Ct., Cal., Cnty. of Riverside, No. RICJCCP4940
<i>Nelson v. Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc.</i> (Data Breach)	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.</i> (Overdraft)	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 &amp; Gas Company, a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of SCANA et al.</i>	Ct. of Com. Pleas., S.C., No. 2017-CP-25-335
<i>Rabin v. HP Canada Co. et al.</i>	Quebec Ct., Dist. of Montreal, No. 500-06-000813-168
<i>Di Filippo v. The Bank of Nova Scotia et al.</i> (Gold Market Instrument)	Ontario Sup. Ct., No. CV-15-543005-00CP & No. CV-16-551067-00CP
<i>Zaklit et al. v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC et al.</i> (TCPA)	C.D. Cal., No. 5:15-cv-02190
<i>Adlouni v. UCLA Health Systems Auxiliary et al.</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. BC589243
<i>Lloyd et al. v. Navy Federal Credit Union</i>	S.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-01280
<i>Luib v. Henkel Consumer Goods Inc.</i>	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:17-cv-03021
<i>McIntosh v. Takata Corporation et al.; Vitoratos et al. v. Takata Corporation et al.; and Hall v. Takata Corporation et al.</i>	Ontario Sup Ct., No. CV-16-543833-00CP; Quebec Sup. Ct. of Justice, No. 500-06-000723-144; & Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, No. QBC. 1284 or 2015
<i>In re HP Printer Firmware Update Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 5:16-cv-05820
<i>In re Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litigation</i>	N.D. Ill., MDL No. 2817, No. 18-cv-00864
<i>Mosser v. TD Bank, N.A. and Mazzadra et al. v. TD Bank, N.A.</i> , as part of <i>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.</i> (TCPA)	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 &amp; Restaurant Group, LLC</i> (Data Breach)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-05387

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<i>Stahl v. Bank of the West</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. BC673397
<i>37 Besen Parkway, LLC v. John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 15-cv-09924
<i>Tashica Fulton-Green et al. v. Accolade, Inc.</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 2:18-cv-00274
<i>In re Community Health Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	N.D. Ala., MDL No. 2595, No. 2:15-cv-00222
<i>Al's Pals Pet Card, LLC et al. v. Woodforest National Bank, N.A. et al.</i>	S.D. Tex., No. 4:17-cv-03852
<i>Cowen v. Lenny &amp; 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 QB of Alberta, No. 1203-18531; Ct. of QB of Saskatchewan, No. 133 of 2013
<i>In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (OEMs – BMW, Mazda, Subaru, and Toyota)</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599
<i>Vergara et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:15-cv-06972
<i>In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (OEMs – Honda and Nissan)</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599
<i>In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (OEM – Ford)</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599
<i>Poseidon Concepts Corp. et al. (Canadian Securities Litigation)</i>	Ct. of QB of Alberta, No. 1301-04364
<i>Callaway v. Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC (Seat Heaters)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:14-cv-02011
<i>Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company et al.</i>	S.D. Ill., No. 3:12-cv-00660

## Legal Noticing Cases

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 &amp; 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 &amp; Electric, Inc., i/t/d/b/a Pennsylvania Gas &amp; 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

## Legal Noticing Cases

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

## Legal Noticing Cases

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

## Legal Noticing Cases

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 &amp; I Marshall &amp; 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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

## Legal Noticing Cases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>Williams v. S.I.F. Consultants</i> (CorVel Corporation)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5244-C
<i>Sachar v. Iberiabank Corporation</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Williams v. Hammerman &amp; Gainer, Inc.</i> (SIF Consultants)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
<i>Williams v. Hammerman &amp; Gainer, Inc.</i> (Risk Management)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
<i>Williams v. Hammerman &amp; Gainer, Inc.</i> (Hammerman)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
<i>Gunderson v. F.A. Richard &amp; Assocs., Inc.</i> (First Health)	14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
<i>Delandro v. County of Allegheny</i> (Prisoner Strip Search)	W.D. Pa., No. 2:06-cv-00927
<i>Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A.</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	D. Conn, No. 3:10-cv-01448, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers</i> (Defective Drywall)	Ga. Super. Ct., No. SU10-cv-2267B
<i>Trombley v. National City Bank</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	D.D.C., No. 1:10-cv-00232, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank</i> (Overdraft Fees)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:09-cv-06655
<i>Satterfield v. Simon &amp; Schuster, Inc.</i> (Text Messaging)	N.D. Cal., No. 06-cv-02893
<i>Coyle v. Hornell Brewing Co.</i> (Arizona Iced Tea)	D.N.J., No. 08-cv-02797
<i>Holk v. Snapple Beverage Corporation</i>	D.N.J., No. 3:07-cv-03018
<i>In re Heartland Data Payment System Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	S.D. Tex., MDL No. 2046
<i>Weiner v. Snapple Beverage Corporation</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 07-cv-08742
<i>Gunderson v. F.A. Richard &amp; Assocs., Inc.</i> (Cambridge)	14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
<i>Miller v. Basic Research, LLC</i> (Weight-loss Supplement)	D. Utah, No. 2:07-cv-00871
<i>In re Countrywide Customer Data Breach Litigation</i>	W.D. Ky., MDL No. 1998
<i>Boone v. City of Philadelphia</i> (Prisoner Strip Search)	E.D. Pa., No. 05-cv-01851
<i>Little v. Kia Motors America, Inc.</i> (Braking Systems)	N.J. Super. Ct., No. UNN-L-0800-01
<i>Opelousas Trust Authority v. Summit Consulting</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 07-C-3737-B
<i>Steele v. Pergo</i> (Flooring Products)	D. Ore., No. 07-cv-01493
<i>Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co.</i> (Long Term Care Insurance)	N.D. Ohio, No. 5:07-cv-02580
<i>Dolen v. ABN AMRO Bank N.V.</i> (Callable CD's)	Ill. Cir. Ct., Nos. 01-L-454 & 01-L-493
<i>In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation</i>	D.D.C., MDL No. 1796
<i>In re Katrina Canal Breaches Consolidated Litigation</i>	E.D. La., No. 05-cv-04182

# Attachment 2

**From:** Blizzard v Nationwide Settlement Administrator  
<TCPAPetSettlement@e.epiqnotice.com>  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Blizzard v Nationwide Settlement Notice of Class Action Settlement

**If You Received a Prerecorded Voice Message from  
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company You May Be Entitled to a Payment from a Class  
Action Settlement**

A Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit alleging that Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company (“Defendant”) sent prerecorded voice messages in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”) and/or Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”). Defendant denies the allegations and any wrongdoing. The Court has not decided who is right.

**Who’s Included?** The Settlement includes all persons who received a Prerecorded Voice Message from Defendant. Specifically, the Settlement Class is defined as:

**All persons within the United States who, from January 6, 2021, through the date of Preliminary Approval of the Class Settlement, received one or more prerecorded voice calls on their cellular telephone line regarding the renewal and/or expiration of their pet insurance policy with Defendant.**

**What Are the Settlement Terms?** Defendant has agreed to make a Settlement Amount of up to \$1,400,000 available, which will be used to pay Settlement Class Members who submit valid Claims, settlement administration costs, attorneys’ fees and costs to Class Counsel, and a Service Award to the Class Representative. If the Settlement is finally approved by the Court, the payments to Settlement Class Members who submit valid Claims will receive up to \$17.50 less Notice and Administration Costs, attorneys’ fees and actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the litigation, and a Service Award. The Notice and Administration Costs, the Fee and Cost Award and the Service Award will be paid by Defendant out of the Settlement Amount. The Court will decide the amount of the Fee and Cost Award and the Service Award.

**How Do I Submit a Claim Form?** To get a payment, you must submit a Claim Form by the deadline stated below. You may download a Claim Form at the Settlement Website, [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com), or request a Claim Form by calling the Settlement Administrator at the toll-free number below. To be valid, a Claim Form must be completed fully and accurately, signed under penalty of perjury, and submitted timely. You may submit a Claim Form by U.S. mail or file a Claim Form online. If you send in a Claim Form by U.S. mail, it must be *postmarked*

by **March 11, 2026**. Claim Forms submitted online must be submitted by **11:59 p.m. EST on March 11, 2026**.

**Your Other Options.** If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must exclude yourself by **January 20, 2026**. If you do not exclude yourself, you will release any claims you may have, as more fully described in the Settlement Agreement, which is available at the Settlement Website. You may object to the Settlement by **January 20, 2026**. The Long Form Notice available on the Settlement Website explains how to exclude yourself or object. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **Tuesday, February 24, 2026**, to consider whether to approve the Settlement, a request for attorneys' fees and expenses of up to 35% of the Gross Settlement Fund and a service award of \$2,500 to Plaintiff. Any attorneys' fees, expenses or service award will be paid by Defendant through the Settlement Amount. You may appear at the hearing, either yourself or through an attorney you hire provided you follow the requirements in the Settlement Agreement, but you don't have to appear.

Name	Unique ID	PIN
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

For more information, call or visit the Settlement Website.  
[www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com) or **1-877-774-4738**

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If [REDACTED] should not be subscribed or if you need to change your subscription information for Blizzard v Nationwide, [please use this preferences page](#).

# Attachment 3



Call records indicate that you may be a member of a Settlement Class entitled to cash benefits in a class action lawsuit claiming that Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company (“Defendant”) sent Prerecorded Voice Messages in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and/or Florida Telephone Solicitation Act. Defendant denies the allegations in the lawsuit, and the Court has not decided who is right.

The Settlement offers payments to Settlement Class Members who file valid Claims. Your legal rights are affected whether you act or do not act. Read this notice carefully.

**Who’s Included?** Settlement Class: All persons within the United States who, from January 6, 2021, through the date of preliminary approval of the Class Settlement, received one or more prerecorded voice calls on their cellular telephone line regarding the renewal and/or expiration of their pet insurance policy with Defendant.

**What Are the Settlement Terms?** Defendant has agreed to make a Settlement Amount of up to \$1,400,000 available, which will be used to pay Settlement Class Members who submit valid Claims, settlement administration costs, attorneys’ fees and costs to Class Counsel, and a Service Award to the Class Representative. If the Settlement is finally approved by the Court, the payments to Settlement Class Members who submit valid Claims will receive up to \$17.50 less Notice and Administration Costs, attorneys’ fees and actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the litigation, and a Service Award. The Notice and Administration Costs, the Fee and Cost Award and the Service Award will be paid by Defendant out of the Settlement Amount. The Court will decide the amount of the Fee and Cost Award and the Service Award.

**How Can I Get a Payment?** To get a payment, you must submit a valid Claim Form by U.S. mail or online at [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com). A Claim Form is attached to this Notice which you can sign and mail. You may also submit a Claim online at the Settlement website by using the Unique ID and PIN on the front of this Notice. You can also download a Claim Form online at the Settlement website or call the Claim Administrator at the toll-free number below to request a Claim Form. To be valid, a Claim Form must be completed fully and accurately, signed under penalty of perjury, and submitted timely. If you send in a Claim Form by regular mail, it must be *postmarked* on or before **March 11, 2026**. The deadline to file a Claim online is **11:59 pm. ET on March 11, 2026**.

**Your Other Options.** If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must exclude yourself by **January 20, 2026**. If you do not exclude yourself, you will release any claims you may have, as more fully described in the Settlement Agreement, which is available at the Settlement Website. You may object to the Settlement by **January 20, 2026**. The Long Form Notice available on the Settlement Website explains how to exclude yourself or object. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **February 24, 2026**, to consider whether to approve the Settlement, a request for attorneys’ fees and costs of up to 35% of the Settlement Amount and a Service Award of up to \$2,500 to the Class Representative. You may appear at the hearing, either personally or through an attorney you hire, but you don’t have to. For more information, visit the Settlement Website at [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com), or call toll-free 1-877-774-4738.

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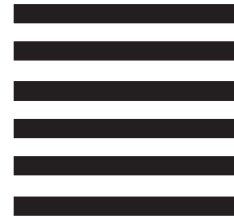


NO POSTAGE  
NECESSARY  
IF MAILED  
IN THE  
UNITED STATES

**BUSINESS REPLY MAIL**  
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**BLIZZARD V. NATIONWIDE  
SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR  
C/O EPIQ  
PO BOX 6877  
PORTLAND OR 97228-9916**



# Attachment 4

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT  
IN AND FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

**If You Received a PRERECORDED VOICE MESSAGE from  
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, You May Be Entitled  
to a Payment from a Class Action Settlement**

*A Court authorized this Notice. You are not being sued. This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.*

- A Settlement<sup>1</sup> has been reached in a class action lawsuit about whether Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company (“Defendant”) sent Prerecorded Voice Messages in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”) and/or Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”). Defendant denies the allegations and any wrongdoing. The Court has not decided who is right.
- The Settlement offers payments to Settlement Class Members who file valid Claims.
- Your legal rights are affected whether you act or do not act. Read this Notice carefully.

<b>YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT</b>	
<b>SUBMIT A CLAIM FORM by March 11, 2026</b>	If you are a member of the Settlement Class, you must submit a completed Claim Form to receive a payment. If the Court approves the Settlement and it becomes Final and effective, and you remain in the Settlement Class, you will be sent payment by the Settlement Administrator.
<b>EXCLUDE YOURSELF by January 20, 2026</b>	You may request to be excluded from the Settlement and, if you do, you will receive no benefits from the Settlement.
<b>OBJECT by January 20, 2026</b>	Write to the Court if you do not like the Settlement. Please review the Settlement Agreement for how to object.
<b>GO TO A HEARING scheduled on February 24, 2026</b>	Ask to speak in Court about the fairness of the Settlement. Please review the Settlement Agreement for how to appear at the Final Approval Hearing.
<b>DO NOTHING</b>	You will not receive a payment if you fail to timely submit a completed Claim Form, and you will give up your right to bring your own lawsuit against Defendant about the Claims in this case.

- These rights and options—**and the deadlines to exercise them**—are explained in this Notice.
- The Court in charge of this case still has to decide whether to approve the Settlement. If it does, and after any appeals are resolved, benefits will be distributed to those who submit qualifying Claim Forms. Please be patient.

<sup>1</sup> Capitalized terms herein are defined in the Settlement Agreement, which is available online at the Settlement Website.

**QUESTIONS? Call 1-877-774-4738 or visit [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com)**

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**QUESTIONS? Call 1-877-774-4738 or visit [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com)**

## BASIC INFORMATION

### 1. Why is there a Notice?

A Court authorized this Notice because you have a right to know about a proposed Settlement of a class action lawsuit known as *Blizzard v. Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company* (in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County), and be notified about your options before the Court decides whether to give Final Approval to the Settlement. This Notice explains the lawsuit, the Settlement, and your legal rights.

Hon. Mavel Ruiz a Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida is overseeing this case. The person who sued, Plaintiff Tara Blizzard is called the “Plaintiff.” Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company is called the “Defendant.”

### 2. What is this litigation about?

The lawsuit alleges that Defendant sent Prerecorded Voice messages to Plaintiff’s telephone number in violation of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act and Florida Telephone Solicitation Act and seeks actual and statutory damages under the TCPA/FTSA on behalf of the named Plaintiff and a class of all individuals in the United States.

Defendant denies each and every allegation of wrongdoing, liability, and damages that were or could have been asserted in the litigation and that the claims in the litigation would be appropriate for class treatment if the litigation were to proceed through trial.

The Plaintiffs’ Complaint, Settlement Agreement, and other case-related documents are posted on the Settlement Website, [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com). The Settlement, if approved by the Court, resolves the lawsuit. The Court has not decided who is right.

### 3. What is the TCPA/FTSA?

The Telephone Consumer Protection Act (commonly referred to as the “TCPA”) is a federal law that restricts the use of marketing related Prerecorded Voice message calls. The Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”) is a Florida law that restricts the use of marketing related Prerecorded Voice message calls.

### 4. Why is this a class action?

In a class action, one person called the “Class Representative” (in this case, Plaintiff) sues on behalf of themselves and other people with similar claims.

All of the people who have claims similar to the Plaintiff are Settlement Class Members, except for those who properly exclude themselves from the class, among others.

### 5. Why is there a settlement?

The Court has not found in favor of either Plaintiff or Defendant. Instead, both sides have agreed to a settlement. By agreeing to the Settlement, the parties avoid the costs and uncertainty of a trial, and if the Settlement is approved by the Court, Settlement Class Claimants will receive the benefits described in this Notice. Defendant denies all legal claims in this case. Plaintiff and her lawyers think the proposed Settlement is best for everyone who is affected.

**QUESTIONS? Call 1-877-774-4738 or visit [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com)**

## WHO IS PART OF THE SETTLEMENT?

### 6. Who is included in the Settlement?

The Settlement includes all persons who received one or more prerecorded voice messages on their telephone from Defendant. Specifically, the Settlement Class is defined as:

**All persons within the United States who, from January 6, 2021, through the date of preliminary approval of the Class Settlement, received one or more prerecorded voice calls on their cellular telephone line regarding the renewal and/or expiration of their pet insurance policy with Defendant.**

The Settlement Class excludes the following: (1) the trial judge presiding over this case; (2) Defendant, as well as any parent, subsidiary, affiliate, or control person of Defendant, and the officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees of Defendant; (3) any of the Released Parties; (4) the immediate family of any such person(s); and (5) any Settlement Class Member who has timely opted out of this proceeding.

### 7. What if I am not sure whether I am included in the Settlement?

If you are not sure whether you are in the Settlement Class or have any other questions about the Settlement, visit the Settlement Website at [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com) or call the toll-free number, 1-877-774-4738. You also may send questions to the Settlement Administrator at Blizzard v. Nationwide Settlement Administrator, P.O. Box 6877, Portland, OR 97228-6877.

## THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

### 8. What does the Settlement provide?

To fully settle and release claims of the Settlement Class Members, Defendant has agreed to make a Settlement Amount of up to \$1,400,000 available, which will be used to pay Settlement Class Members who submit valid Claims, Settlement administration costs, attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel, and a Service Award to the Class Representative. If the Settlement is finally approved by the Court, the payments to Settlement Class Members who submit valid Claims will receive up to \$17.50 less Notice and Administration Costs, attorneys' fees and actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the litigation, and a Service Award. The Notice and Administration Costs, the Fee and Cost Award and the Service Award will be paid by Defendant out of the Settlement Amount. The Court will decide the amount of the Fee and Cost Award and the Service Award.

### 9. How do I file a Claim?

If you qualify for a payment, you must complete and submit a valid Claim Form. You may download a Claim Form at the Settlement Website, [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com), or request a Claim Form by calling the Settlement Administrator at the toll-free number below. To be valid, a Claim Form must be completed fully and accurately and submitted timely. One claim is allowed per Settlement Class Member.

You may submit a Claim Form by U.S. mail or through the Settlement Website, and it must be postmarked by **March 11, 2026**, or submitted online by **11:59 pm. ET on March 11, 2026**.

Please read the Claim Form carefully and provide all the information required. Only one Claim Form may be submitted per Settlement Class Member.

**QUESTIONS? Call 1-877-774-4738 or visit [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com)**

## 10. When will I receive my check?

Payments in the form of a check to Settlement Class Members will be made only after the Court grants Final Approval to the Settlement and after any appeals are resolved (*see* “Final Approval Hearing” below). If there are appeals, resolving them can take time. Please be patient.

## EXCLUDING YOURSELF FROM THE SETTLEMENT

If you do not want benefits from the Settlement, and you want to keep the right to sue or continue to sue Defendant on your own about the legal issues in this case, then you must take steps to get out of the Settlement. This is called excluding yourself—or it is sometimes referred to as “opting out” of the Settlement Class.

## 11. How do I exclude myself from the Settlement?

To exclude yourself from the Settlement, you must send a timely letter by mail to:

Blizzard v. Nationwide  
Settlement Administrator  
P.O. Box 6877  
Portland, OR 97228-6877

Please review the Settlement Agreement for how to exclude yourself from the Settlement. Your request to be excluded from the Settlement must be personally signed by you under penalty of perjury and contain a statement that indicates your desire to be “excluded from the Settlement Class” and that, absent of excluding yourself or “opting out,” you are “otherwise a member of the Settlement Class.”

Your exclusion request must be postmarked no later than **January 20, 2026**. You cannot ask to be excluded on the phone, by email, or at the Settlement Website.

You may opt out of the Settlement Class only for yourself.

## 12. If I do not exclude myself, can I sue Defendant for the same thing later?

No. Unless you exclude yourself, you give up the right to sue Defendant for the claims that the Settlement resolves. You must exclude yourself from this Settlement Class in order to pursue your own lawsuit.

## 13. What am I giving up to stay in the Settlement Class?

Unless you opt out of the Settlement, you cannot sue or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant or the Released Parties about the issues in this case. Unless you exclude yourself, all of the decisions and judgments by the Court will bind you.

The Settlement Agreement is available at [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com). The Settlement Agreement provides more detail regarding the Releases and describes the Released Claims with specific descriptions in necessary, accurate legal terminology, so read it carefully. You can talk to the law firms representing the Settlement Class listed in Question 15 at no charge to you, or you can, at your own expense, talk to your own lawyer at your own expense if you have any questions about the Released Claims or what they mean.

#### 14. If I exclude myself, can I still get a payment?

No. You will not get a payment from the Settlement Amount if you exclude yourself from the Settlement.

### THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

#### 15. Do I have a lawyer in the case?

The Court has appointed the following lawyers as “Class Counsel” to represent all members of the Settlement Class.

Michael Eisenband, Esq.  
Eisenband Law, P.A.  
515 E Las Olas Blvd. Suite 120  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301

Manuel S. Hiraldo, Esq.  
Hiraldo P.A.  
401 E. Las Olas Boulevard, Suite 1400  
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33301

You will not be charged for these lawyers. If you want to be represented by another lawyer, you may hire one to appear in Court for you at your own expense.

#### 16. How will the lawyers be paid?

Class Counsel intend to request up to 35% of the Settlement Amount for attorneys’ fees and expenses incurred in the litigation. The fees and expenses awarded by the Court will be paid out of the Settlement Amount. The Court will decide the amount of fees and expenses to award.

Class Counsel will also request a Service Award of up to \$2,500 for Plaintiff for her service as Class Representative on behalf of the whole Settlement Class. Any Service Award will be paid out of the Settlement Amount.

### OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

#### 17. How do I tell the Court if I do not like the Settlement?

If you are a Settlement Class Member (and do not exclude yourself from the Settlement Class), you can object to any part of the Settlement. To object, you must timely submit a letter that includes the following:

- a. the name of the Action;
- b. the objector’s full name, address, and telephone number;
- c. an explanation of the basis on which the objector claims to be a Settlement Class Member;
- d. all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to the objector or his counsel;
- e. the number of times the objector has objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that the objector files the objection, the caption of each case in which the objector has made such an objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling on the

**QUESTIONS? Call 1-877-774-4738 or visit [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com)**

- objector's prior such objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
- f. the identity of all counsel who represent the objector, including any former or current counsel who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement or fee application;
  - g. the number of times the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have represented individuals or entities in objecting to a class action settlement within the preceding five (5) years, the caption of each case in which the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have represented individuals or entities objecting to a class action settlement, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling on those objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
  - h. a copy of any orders related to or ruling on counsel's or the counsel's law firm's prior objections made by individuals or organizations represented by that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case in which the objector's counsel and/or counsel's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the preceding 5 years the objector's counsel;
  - i. any and all agreements that relate to the objection or the process of objecting—whether written or oral—between objector or objector's counsel and any other person or entity;
  - j. the identity of all counsel (if any) representing the objector who will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;
  - k. a statement confirming whether the objector intends to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing, in which case the objector must follow the Appearance requirements below;
  - l. a list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection; and
  - m. the objector's signature (an attorney's signature is not sufficient).

If you wish to object, you must file your objection with the Court (using the Court's electronic filing system or in any manner in which the Court accepts filings) and mail your objection to each of the following three (3) addresses, and your objection must be postmarked by **January 20, 2026**.

Clerk of the Court	Class Counsel	Defendant's Counsel
Eleventh Judicial Circuit Miami-Dade County 73 West Flagler Street, Miami, Florida 33130	Manuel Hiraldo, Esq. Hiraldo, PA 401 East Las Olas Boulevard Suite 1400, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301	Julie Singer Brady Rand L. McClellan 200 South Orange Ave. Suite 2300 Orlando, FL 32801

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

Objecting is telling the Court that you do not like something about the Settlement. You can object to the Settlement only if you do not exclude yourself. Excluding yourself is telling the Court that you do not want to be part of the Settlement. If you exclude yourself, you have no basis to object to the Settlement because it no longer affects you.

**QUESTIONS? Call 1-877-774-4738 or visit [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com)**

## THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING

The Court will hold a hearing to decide whether to approve the Settlement and any requests for fees and expenses (“Final Approval Hearing”).

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

The Court has scheduled a Final Approval Hearing on **February 24, 2026, at 1:30 p.m. ET** in Room Virtual Courtroom. Virtual Court is held remotely on the Zoom platform. You will receive an email from the Court with the information you need to connect to your event by video or phone if you are on the E-Filing Portal service list. If you do not receive an email, check Judge Mavel Ruiz’s webpage for the Zoom link to their virtual courtroom or further instructions. The hearing may be moved to a different date or time without additional notice, so it is a good idea to check [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com) for updates. At this hearing, the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. The Court will also consider the requests by Class Counsel for attorneys’ fees and expenses and for a Service Award to the Class Representative. If there are objections, the Court will consider them at that time. After the hearing, the Court will decide whether to approve the Settlement. It is unknown how long these decisions will take.

### 20. Do I have to attend the hearing?

No. Class Counsel will answer any questions the Court may have. But you are welcome to attend the hearing at your own expense. If you send an objection, you do not have to come to Court to talk about it. As long as you submitted your written objection on time to the proper addresses and it complies with all the other requirements set forth above, the Court will consider it. You may also retain and pay your own lawyer to attend the hearing, but it is not necessary.

### 21. May I speak at the hearing?

You may ask the Court for permission to speak at the Final Approval Hearing. To do so, your timely filed objection must include a statement of whether you intend to appear at the Final Approval Hearing (*see* Question 17 above).

You cannot speak at the hearing if you exclude yourself from the Settlement.

## IF YOU DO NOTHING

### 22. What happens if I do nothing at all?

If you are a Settlement Class Member and do nothing, meaning you do not file a timely Claim, you will not get benefits from the Settlement. Further, unless you exclude yourself, you will be bound by the judgment entered by the Court.

## GETTING MORE INFORMATION

### 23. How do I get more information?

This Notice summarizes the proposed Settlement. You are urged to review more details in the Settlement Agreement. For a complete, definitive statement of the Settlement terms, refer to the Settlement Agreement at [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com). You also may write with questions to the Settlement Administrator at Blizzard v. Nationwide Settlement Administrator, P.O. Box 6877, Portland, OR 97228-6877 or call the toll-free number, 1-877-774-4738.

**QUESTIONS? Call 1-877-774-4738 or visit [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com)**

# Attachment 5

**Blizzard v. Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company – Prerecorded Voice Message Settlement**

**CLAIM FORM**

**Case No. 2025-014421-CA-01**

Return this Claim Form to *Blizzard v. Nationwide* Settlement, Settlement Administrator, P.O. Box 6877, Portland, OR 97228-6877.

For questions, visit [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com) or call 1-877-774-4738.

**DEADLINE: THIS CLAIM FORM MUST BE *POSTMARKED* BY MARCH 11, 2026, BE FULLY COMPLETED, BE SIGNED, AND MEET ALL CONDITIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.**

**YOU MUST SUBMIT THIS CLAIM FORM TO RECEIVE A SETTLEMENT PAYMENT.**

Please note that this Claim Form may be researched and verified by the Settlement Administrator.

**YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION**

**Name:**

First Name

MI

Last Name

**Current Address:**

City

State

ZIP Code

**Telephone Number that you received a Prerecorded Voice Message from Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company:**

 -  - 

**Email Address:**

**Current Phone Number:**

 -  - 

(Please provide a phone number where you can be reached if further information is required.)

**Unique ID:**

### Settlement Class Member Verification

By submitting this Claim Form, I attest under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this Claim Form is accurate and true and that, to the best of my knowledge based on my recollection, I received at least one prerecorded voice message from Defendant.

\*\*\*\*\*

Additional information regarding the Settlement can be found at [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com).

Signature

Date:   -   -      
MM DD YYYY

Print Name

**If you have questions, you may call the Settlement Administrator at 1-877-774-4738 or visit [www.TCPAPetSettlement.com](http://www.TCPAPetSettlement.com).**