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STATE OF MAINE
ANDROSCOGGIN, SS.

BUSINESS AND CONSUMER COURT
CIVIL ACTION
DOCKET NO. BCD-CIV-2025-00028

IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION

PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND APPLICATION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES, COSTS AND SERVICE AWARDS

Plaintiff and Class Representative Vanessa DeJoseph, Tonia Blanchette, Cathy Farmer, Glendon Farmer, Tammy Lunt, Alex Hill, and Stephen Beauton, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, hereby move this Court to enter an Order granting final approval of the Settlement and Application for Attorney's Fees, Costs and Service Awards.

Plaintiffs' Motion is based on: this Motion; Plaintiffs' Memorandum in Support of Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Application for Attorneys Fees, Costs and Service Awards; the Settlement Agreement; the Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. regarding Commencement of Notice Program; all exhibits and attachments to the Motion and Declaration and the Settlement Agreement; and the Proposed Final Approval Order submitted herewith.

Dated: September 2, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Max Federman
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Counsel for Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class

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EXHIBIT A

FWEEKSSTATE OF MAINE
CONSUMER COURT
ADROSCOGGIN, SS.

BUSINESS AND

CIVIL ACTION
DOCKET NO. ANDSC-CIV-2025-00083

IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Settlement Agreement[1] is entered into between Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the Settlement Class, and Defendants, as of the date last signed below. The Parties hereby agree to the following terms in full settlement of the Action, subject to a Final Approval Order entered by the Court.

I. Procedural History

1. Defendants Central Maine Healthcare Corporation d/b/a Central Maine Healthcare ("CMHC") and Central Maine Medical Center ("CMMC") (collectively, "CMH") are Maine non-profit corporations located in Lewiston, Maine. CMH is a healthcare provider that operates CMMC, the Central Maine Heart and Vascular Institute, the Central Maine Comprehensive Cancer Center, the Neonatal Intermediate Care Unit, Bridgton Hospital, Rumford Hospital, Central Maine Ambulatory Surgery, Maine Urgent Care, and certain long term care facilities and.

2. In the course of its ordinary business practices, CMH collects, retains, and stores personally identifiable information ("PII") and protected health information ("PHI" and collectively with PII, "Private Information").

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

3. On or around June 1, 2025, CMH detected unauthorized activity in its network environment that resulted in a shutdown of its information technology applications, hardware, network servers, and phone systems ("Data Incident").

4. In response, CMH an internal investigation, notified law enforcement, and engaged a third-party forensic firm to determine the nature and scope of the Data Incident. CMH's investigation determined that between March 19, 2025, and June 1, 2025, an unauthorized third-party accessed its IT Network and certain information contained within its IT Network.

5. On July 31, 2025, CMH posted a "Notice of Data Security Incident" on its website and began sending letters to impacted individuals. Thereafter, it mailed written notification letters to approximately 218,884 individuals whose information may have been impacted by the Data Incident.

6. Beginning in June of 2025, six (6) putative class actions were filed in Maine state court on behalf of individuals regarding the Data Incident. Counsel for these cases filed a Motion to Consolidate the cases on July 10, 2025, which was granted on July 31, 2025.

7. On July 21, 2025, Counsel for Defendant filed an application to transfer all of the pending actions to the Business and Consumer Docket, which was also granted on July 31, 2025. On September 30, 2025, Plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Complaint.

8. Shortly thereafter, to conserve resources for the benefit of those who may have been impacted in the Data Incident, the Parties began discussing mediation and settlement. In January 2026, the parties agreed to stay the case until after mediation.

9. In connection with their settlement discussions and mediation, Defendants provided Plaintiffs with informal discovery, including information related to, among other things, the nature and cause of the Data Incident, the number and geographic location of individuals potentially

impacted by the Data Incident, and the specific type of information potentially accessed.

10. The Parties engaged experienced data security mediator, Bruce A Friedman Esq. of JAMS. On April 7, 2026, after a lengthy mediation of arms-length negotiations between experienced counsel, the Parties were unable to reach an agreement in principle to settle the matter on a class wide basis.

11. Thereafter, the Parties provided a report to the Court on the mediation, and the Court entered the Parties agreed-upon briefing schedule on April 22, 2026.

12. Nevertheless, the Parties continued negotiating toward a settlement and eventually reached an agreement in principle on May 19, 2026.

13. The materials terms of this class-wide Settlement are now codified in this Settlement Agreement.

14. The Parties' counsel, who are experienced in class actions and specifically data security litigation, have negotiated the terms of a class-wide settlement at arms-length and through multiple discussions conducted over more than a month.

15. The Parties now agree to settle the Action entirely, without any admission of liability or wrongdoing, with respect to all Released Claims of the Releasing Parties. Defendants have entered into this Agreement to resolve all controversies and disputes arising out of or relating to the allegations made in the Consolidated Complaint, and to avoid the litigation costs and expenses, distractions, burden, expense, and disruption to its business operations associated with further litigation. Defendants do not in any way acknowledge, admit to, or concede any of the allegations made in any of the complaints or in the Consolidated Complaint, and disclaim and deny any fault or liability, or any charges of wrongdoing that have been or could have been asserted in the Consolidated Complaint. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be used or construed as an

admission of liability, and this Agreement shall not be offered or received in evidence in any action or proceeding in any court or other forum as an admission or concession of liability or wrongdoing of any nature or for any other purpose other than to enforce the terms of this Agreement. Plaintiffs have entered into this Agreement to recover on the claims asserted in the Consolidated Complaint, and to avoid the risk, delay, and uncertainty of continued litigation. Plaintiffs do not in any way concede that the claims alleged in the Consolidated Complaint lack merit or are subject to any defenses. The Parties intend this Agreement to bind Plaintiffs, Defendants, and all Settlement Class Members.

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

II. Definitions

12. "**Action**" means the class action lawsuit entitled: *IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION*, Docket No. ANDSC-CIV-2025-00083, pending in the Business and Consumer Court for Androscoggin County, Maine.

13. "**Agreement**" or "**Settlement**" or "**Settlement Agreement**" means this agreement, and all exhibits attached hereto, between Plaintiffs and Defendants.

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

15. "**Cash Payment**" means the cash compensation to be paid to Settlement Class Members who elect to submit a Claim for either Cash Payment A or Cash Payment B.

16. "**Cash Payment A – Documented Losses**" means the Settlement Class Member

Benefit consisting of a maximum payment of $5,000.00, that Settlement Class Members, who incurred documented losses, may elect.

17. "**Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash**" means the Settlement Class Member Benefit in the estimated amount of $50.00 that Settlement Class Members may elect.

18. "**Claim**" means the submission of a Claim Form by a Claimant to elect a Cash Payment and/or Medical Records Monitoring.

19. "**Claimant**" means an individual who submits a Claim Form for Settlement Class Member Benefits to the Settlement Administrator.

20. "**Claim Form**" means the claim form, substantially in the form attached hereto as ***Exhibit 1***, which may be modified, subject to the Parties' approval, to meet the requirements of the Settlement Administrator.

21. "**Claim Form Deadline**" shall be 30 days before the initial date set for the Final Approval Hearing and is the last day by which a Claim Form may be submitted to the Settlement Administrator for a Settlement Class Member to be eligible for a Cash Payment.

22. "**Claims Process**" means the process by which Claimants submit Claims to the Settlement Administrator and the Settlement Administrator reviews the Claims to determine which ones are Valid Claims.

23. "**Class Counsel**" means: Mariya Weekes of Millberg P.C. and Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A.

24. "**Class List**" means the list of approximately 218,884 Settlement Class Members Defendants will provide to the Settlement Administrator for the purpose of effectuating Notice. Defendants shall prepare and provide the Class List to the Settlement Administrator using information in Defendants' records. The Class List shall include all known contact information for

the Settlement Class Members, including full names, addresses, and email addresses.

25. "**Class Representatives**" means the Plaintiffs who sign the Settlement Agreement.

26. "**Complaint**" means the Consolidated Complaint filed by Plaintiffs in this Action on September 30, 2025.

27. "**Court**" means the Business and Consumer Court for Androscoggin County, Maine, and the Judge(s) assigned to the Action.

28. "**Data Incident**" means the potential unauthorized access to Plaintiffs' and the Settlement Class Members' Private Information which occurred from approximately March to June of 2025 that is the subject of the Consolidated Complaint.

29. "**Defendants**" means the Defendants in the Action, Central Maine Healthcare Corporation d/b/a Central Maine Healthcare ("CMHC") and Central Maine Medical Center ("CMMC") (collectively, "CMH").

30. "**Defendants' Counsel**" means Edward J. McAndrew of Baker & Hostetler LLP and Sara A. Murphy of Pierce Atwood LLP.

31. "**Effective Date**" means 10 days after the entry of the Final Approval Order, provided there are no objections to the Settlement. If there are objections to the Settlement, then the Effective Date shall be the later of: (a) 30 days after entry of the Final Approval Order if no appeals are taken from the Final Approval Order; or (b) if appeals are taken from the Final Approval Order, then the earlier of 30 days after the last appellate court ruling affirming the Final Approval Order or 30 days after the entry of a dismissal of the appeal.

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

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

34. "**Final Approval Order**" means the final order the Court enters granting Final Approval of the Settlement. The proposed Final Approval Order shall be in a form agreed upon by the Parties and shall be substantially in the form attached to the Motion for Final Approval.

35. "**Long Form Notice**" means the long form notice of the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as ***Exhibit 2***, that shall be posted on the Settlement Website and shall be available to Settlement Class Members by email, if such email address is known, or mail, if such email address is not known, on request made to the Settlement Administrator.

36. "**Medical Records Monitoring**" means one year of the CyEx Medical Shield Complete product, or its equivalent, to be provided to participating Settlement Class Members.

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

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

39. "**Net Settlement Fund**" means the Settlement Fund after deductions for Settlement Administration Costs, attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards.

40. "**Notice**" means the Postcard Notice and Long Form Notice that Plaintiffs will ask the Court to approve in connection with the Motion for Preliminary Approval.

41. "**Notice Program**" means the methods provided for in this Agreement for giving Notice to the Settlement Class and include Postcard Notice, Long Form Notice, Settlement Website, and toll-free Settlement phone number.

42. "**Notice of Deficiency**" means the notice sent by the Settlement Administrator to a Settlement Class Member who has submitted an invalid Claim.

43. "**Objection Deadline**" means 45 days before the initial date set for the Final Approval Hearing.

44. "**Opt-Out Deadline**" means 45 days before the initial date set for the Final Approval Hearing.

45. "**Party**" means either Plaintiffs or Defendants, and "**Parties**" means Plaintiffs and Defendants collectively.

46. "**Plaintiffs**" means Vanessa DeJoseph, Tonia Blanchette, Cathy Farmer, Glendon Farmer, Tammy Lunt, Alex Hill, and Stephen Beauton.

47. "**Postcard Notice**" means the postcard notice of the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as ***Exhibit 3***, that the Settlement Administrator may disseminate to Settlement Class Members by email or mail.

48. "**Preliminary Approval**" means the preliminary approval of the Settlement, which occurs when the Court enters the Preliminary Approval Order.

49. "**Preliminary Approval Order**" means the order preliminarily approving the Settlement and proposed Notice Program, substantially in the form attached hereto as ***Exhibit 4***.

49. "**Private Information**" means information collected and/or maintained by Defendants, including names combined with any other type of private health information or non-public personally identifiable information.

50. "**Releases**" means the releases and waiver set forth in Section XII of this Agreement.

51. "**Released Claims**" means any and all actual, potential, filed or unfiled, known or

unknown, fixed or contingent, claimed or unclaimed, suspected or unsuspected claims, demands, liabilities, rights, causes of action, damages, punitive, exemplary or multiplied damages, expenses, costs, indemnities, attorneys' fees and/or obligations, whether in law or in equity, accrued or unaccrued, direct, individual or representative, of every nature and description whatsoever, based on any federal, state, local, statutory or common law or any other law, against the Released Parties, or any of them, arising out of or relating to actual or alleged facts, transactions, events, matters, occurrences, acts, disclosures, statements, representations, omissions or failures to act relating to the Data Incident or the claims alleged in the Action.

52. "**Released Parties**" means Defendants and each entity which is controlled by, controlling or under common control with Defendants and their respective past, present, and future direct and indirect heirs, assigns, associates, corporations, investors, owners, parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, insurers, reinsurers, divisions, officers, directors, shareholders, members, agents, servants, employees, partners, predecessors, successors, managers, administrators, executors, and trustees.

53. "**Releasing Parties**" means Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members and their respective past, present, and future heirs, devisees, beneficiaries, conservators, executors, estates, administrators, assigns, trustees, and receivers.

54. "**Service Awards**" means the payment the Court may award Plaintiffs for serving as Class Representatives, which is in addition to any Settlement Class Member Benefit due to Plaintiffs as Settlement Class Members. The Service Awards shall be paid separate from the Settlement Class Member Benefits.

55. "**Settlement Administrator**" means Epiq, the third-party notice and claims administrator engaged by the Parties.

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

57. "**Settlement Class**" means the Class List and includes all individuals residing in the United States whose Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident and to whom Defendants sent an individual notification that they were affected by the Data Incident. Excluded from the Settlement Class are (a) all persons who are directors and officers of Defendants; (b) governmental entities; and (c) the Judge assigned to the Action, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff.

49. "**Settlement Class Member**" means any member of the Settlement Class who has not opted out of the Settlement.

50. "**Settlement Class Member Benefits**" means the Medical Records Monitoring product and the Cash Payment that Settlement Class Members may elect in the Settlement.

51. **Settlement Fund**" means the non-reversionary $1,368,025.00 in cash that Defendants is obligated to fund or cause to be funded under the terms of the Settlement.

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

53. "**Valid Claim**" means a Claim Form submitted by a Settlement Class Member that is: (a) submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Settlement; (b) accurately, fully, and

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

III. Settlement Fund

54. Within 30 days following Preliminary Approval, Defendants shall fund or cause to fund $1,368,025.00 in cash to the Escrow Account establishing the Settlement Fund. Defendants shall not be responsible for any other payments under the Settlement. In the event there is no Final Approval, or the Effective Date does not occur, following the payment of any outstanding Settlement Administration Costs, all funds remaining in the Settlement Fund shall be returned to Defendants. The Settlement Fund will be used to pay: (a) all claims for Cash Payments and Medical Records Monitoring; (b) all Settlement Administration Costs; and (c) any Court-awarded attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Award to Class Representative.

55. The funds in the Escrow Account shall be deemed a "qualified settlement fund" within the meaning of United States Treasury Reg. § 1.468B-1 at all times since creation of the Escrow Account. All interest earned on the Settlement funds shall be for the benefit of the Settlement Class. All taxes (including any estimated taxes, and any interest or penalties relating to them) levied on the income earned by the Escrow Account or otherwise, including any taxes or tax

detriments that may be imposed on Defendants, Defendants' Counsel, Plaintiffs, and/or Class Counsel with respect to income earned by the Escrow Account, for any period during which the Escrow Account does not qualify as a "qualified settlement fund" for the purpose of federal or state income taxes or otherwise, shall be paid out of the Escrow Account. Defendants, Defendants' Counsel, Plaintiffs, and Class Counsel shall have no liability or responsibility for any of the taxes. The Escrow Account shall indemnify and hold Defendants, Defendants' Counsel, Plaintiffs, and Class Counsel harmless for all taxes (including, without limitation, taxes payable by reason of any such indemnification).

IV. Certification of the Settlement Class

56. In the Motion for Preliminary Approval, Plaintiffs shall propose and request to the Court that the Settlement Class be certified for Settlement purposes. Defendants agrees solely for purposes of the Settlement provided for in this Agreement, and the implementation of such Settlement, that this case shall proceed as a class action; provided however, that if a Final Approval Order is not issued, then any certification shall be null and void and, for the avoidance of doubt, Defendants shall retain all rights to object to any future requests to certify a class. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel shall not reference this Agreement in support of any subsequent contested motion for class certification of any class in the Action.

V. Settlement Class Member Benefits

57. **Cash Payments.** When submitting a Claim, Settlement Class members may choose Cash Payment A – Documented Losses or Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. In addition, all Settlement Class Members may elect to receive one year of Medical Records Monitoring. Settlement Class Members who fail to submit a Valid Claim or opt-out of the Settlement will release their claims against Defendants without receiving a Cash Payment or Medical Records

Monitoring.

Settlement Class Members may select one of the following two cash payment options:

a. **Cash Payment A – Documented Losses.**

Settlement Class Members may submit a Claim for a Cash Payment under this Section for up to $5,000.00 per Settlement Class Member upon presentment of documented losses related to the Data Incident. To receive a documented loss payment, a Settlement Class Member must elect Cash Payment A on the Claim Form and attest under penalty of perjury to having incurred documented losses. Settlement Class Members will be required to submit reasonable documentation supporting the losses. Such documented losses must be fairly traceable to the Data Incident. Settlement Class Members shall not be reimbursed for expenses if they have been reimbursed for the same expenses by another source. If a Settlement Class Member does not submit reasonable documentation supporting a loss, or if their Claim is rejected by the Settlement Administrator for any reason, and the Settlement Class Member fails to cure his or her Claim, the Claim will be converted to Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash.

b. **Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash.**

In lieu of electing Cash Payment A – Documented Losses, a Settlement Class Member may elect to receive Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash, which is a cash payment that does not require the submission of any supporting documentation. The Cash Payment B payment will be a *pro rata* amount of the Net Settlement Fund. The current estimated amount is approximately $50.00.

58. ***Pro Rata* Adjustments on Cash Payments** – Settlement Class Cash Payments will be subject to a *pro rata* increase in the event the amount of Valid Claims is insufficient to exhaust the entire Settlement Fund. Similarly, in the event the amount of Valid Claims exhausts the amount of the Settlement Fund, the amount of the Cash Payments will be reduced *pro rata* accordingly.

For purposes of calculating the *pro rata* increase or decrease, the Settlement Administrator must distribute the funds in the Settlement Fund in the following order: (1) Medical Records Monitoring (2) Cash Payment A – Documented Losses claims, and (3) Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash Claims. Any *pro rata* increases or decreases to Cash Payments will be on an equal percentage basis and is designed to exhaust the Settlement Fund.

59. **Medical Records Monitoring.** In addition to having the option to elect Cash Payment A or Cash Payment B, all Settlement Class Members who submit a Valid Claim and elect to Receive Medical Records Monitoring will receive a code to activate one year of CyEx's Medical Shield Complete product, or its equivalent. The Medical Records Monitoring will include up to $1 million dollars of identity theft insurance coverage. This shall be available to any Settlement Class Member regardless of whether they previously received a credit monitoring product related to the Data Incident or otherwise.

60. **Business Practice Changes.** Prior to Final Approval, Defendants will provide Class Counsel with a confidential writing, not for filing, of the cybersecurity measures implemented following the Data Incident and the amount spent by Defendants implementing these changes. The costs of any such security measures on the part of Defendants shall be fully borne by them and under no circumstances will such costs be deducted from the Settlement Fund.

VI. Settlement Approval

61. Within 14 days of signing this Agreement, Class Counsel shall file a Motion for Preliminary Approval, which shall, among other things, request the Court: (1) preliminarily approve the terms of the Settlement as being within the range of fair, adequate, and reasonable; (2) provisionally certify the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only; (3) approve the Notice Program set forth herein and approve the form and content of the Notices of the Settlement; (4)

approve the Claim Form and Claim Process; (5) approve the procedures for Settlement Class Members to opt-out of the Settlement or for Settlement Class Members to object to the Settlement; (6) appoint Class Counsel; (7) appoint Plaintiffs as the Class Representatives; (8) appoint the Settlement Administrator; (9) stay the Action pending Final Approval of the Settlement; and (10) schedule a Final Approval Hearing for a time and date mutually convenient for the Court, the Parties, Class Counsel, and Defendants' Counsel.

VII. Settlement Administrator

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

63. The Settlement Administrator shall administer various aspects of the Settlement as described in the next paragraph and perform such other functions as are specified for the Settlement Administrator elsewhere in this Agreement, including, but not limited to, effectuating the Notice Program, handling the Claims Process, assessing Claim Forms and determining whether they are supported by reasonable documentation, and distributing the Cash Payments to Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims.

64. The Settlement Administrator's duties include:

a. Completing the Court-approved Notice Program by noticing the Settlement Class by Postcard Notice and sending out Long Form Notices and Claim Forms on request from Settlement Class Members, reviewing Claim Forms and supporting documentation, notifying Claimants of deficient Claim Forms using the Notice of Deficiency, and sending

Settlement Class Member Benefits to Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims;

b. Establishing and maintaining a post office box to receive opt-out requests from the Settlement Class, objections from Settlement Class Members, and Claim Forms;

c. Establishing and maintaining the Settlement Website to provide important information and to receive electronic Claim Forms;

d. Establishing and maintaining an automated toll-free telephone line for Settlement Class Members to call with Settlement-related inquiries, and answer the frequently asked questions of Settlement Class Members who communicate such inquiries;

e. Responding to any mailed Settlement Class Member inquiries;

f. Processing all opt-out requests from the Settlement Class;

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

h. In advance of the Final Approval Hearing, preparing a declaration confirming the Notice Program was completed in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order, describing how the Notice Program was completed, indicating the number of Claim Forms received, the value of the Valid Claims submitted to date, providing the names of each Settlement Class member who timely and properly requested to opt-out from the Settlement Class, indicating the number of objections received, and other information as may be necessary to allow the Parties to seek and obtain Final Approval;

i. Reviewing Claim Forms submitted by Settlement Class Members to

determine whether they are eligible for a Cash Payment and/or Medical Records Monitoring;

j. Collecting from Defendants the funds necessary to pay the Settlement Class Member Benefits;

k. Distributing Cash Payments to Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims;

l. Facilitating procurement of the Medical Records Monitoring services and product activation codes, and distributing the activation codes to Settlement Class Members; and

m. Any other Settlement administration function at the instruction of Class Counsel and Defendants, including, but not limited to, verifying that the Cash Payments have been properly distributed.

VIII. Notice to the Settlement Class, Opt-Out Procedures, and Objection Procedures

65. Defendants will make available to the Settlement Administrator the Class List no later than 10 days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order. To the extent necessary, Defendants will cooperate with updating the Class List to accomplish the Notice Program and otherwise administer the Settlement.

66. Within 30 days following entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Administrator shall commence the Notice Program provided herein, using the forms of Notice approved by the Court.

67. Settlement Class Members shall be sent a Postcard Notice.

68. The Settlement Administrator shall perform reasonable address traces for Postcard Notices that are returned as undeliverable. By way of example, a reasonable tracing procedure

would be to run addresses of returned postcards through a national change-of-address and skip-tracing database that can be utilized for such purposes. No later than 45 days before the original date set for the Final Approval Hearing, the Settlement Administrator shall complete the re-mailing of Postcard Notice to those Settlement Class Members whose new addresses were identified as of that time through address traces.

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

70. The Settlement Administrator shall establish the Settlement Website no later than the day before Notice is first initiated. The Settlement Administrator shall ensure the Settlement Website makes available the Court-approved online Claim Form that can be submitted directly on the Settlement Website or in printable version that can be sent by U.S. Mail to the Settlement Administrator.

71. The Long Form Notice also shall include a procedure for Settlement Class

Members to opt-out of the Settlement Class, and the Postcard Notice shall direct Settlement Class Members to review the Long Form Notice to obtain the opt-out instructions. A Settlement Class member may opt-out of the Settlement Class at any time prior to the Opt-Out Deadline by mailing a request to opt-out to the Settlement Administrator postmarked no later than the Opt-Out Deadline. The opt-out request must be personally signed by the Settlement Class member and contain the requestor's name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any), and include a statement indicating a request to be excluded from the Settlement Class. Mass or class opt-outs, or other purported group opt-outs signed by an attorney, are not permitted and will not be accepted. Any Settlement Class Member who does not timely and validly request to opt-out shall be bound by the terms of this Agreement even if that Settlement Class Member does not submit a Valid Claim.

72. The Long Form Notice shall also include a procedure for Settlement Class Members to object to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, and the Postcard Notice shall direct Settlement Class Members to review the Long Form Notice to obtain the objection instructions. Objections must be filed with the Court, and sent by U.S. Mail to Class Counsel, Defendants' Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator. For an objection to be considered by the Court, the relevant Settlement Class Member must submit the objection no later than the Objection Deadline, as specified in the Notice, and the relevant Settlement Class Member must not have excluded themselves from the Settlement Class. If submitted by mail, an objection shall be deemed to have been submitted when posted if received with a postmark date indicated on the envelope if mailed first-class postage prepaid and addressed in accordance with the instructions. If submitted by private courier (e.g., FedEx), an objection shall be deemed to have been submitted on the shipping date reflected on the shipping label.

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

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

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

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

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

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

f. the identity of all counsel (if any) representing the objector, and whether they will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;

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

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

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

Class Counsel and/or Defendants' Counsel may conduct limited discovery on any objector or objector's counsel, including taking depositions and propounding document requests.

74. Any Settlement Class Member who fails to comply with each and every requirement in the preceding paragraphs and any additional requirements set forth in the Long Form Notice or the Preliminary Approval Order shall waive and forfeit any and all rights to object to the Settlement, and shall be bound by all the terms of this Agreement and by all proceedings, orders, and judgments in the Action. The exclusive means for any challenge to this Agreement shall be through the objection procedures set forth in this Section. Any challenge to this Agreement or the Final Approval Order, including on appeal, must be made in accordance with the terms and procedures set forth in this Agreement.

75. A Settlement Class Member who objects to the Settlement, but also submits an opt-out, will be deemed to have opted-out of the Settlement and the objection will be overruled for lack of standing.

76. The Notice Program shall be completed no later than 45 days before the initial scheduled Final Approval Hearing.

IX. Claim Form Process and Disbursement of Cash Payments

77. The Notices and the Settlement Website will explain to Settlement Class Members that they may be entitled to a Settlement Class Member Benefit and how to submit a Claim Form.

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

79. The Settlement Administrator shall collect, review, and address each Claim Form received to determine whether the Claim Form meets the requirements set forth in this Settlement and is thus a Valid Claim. The Settlement Administrator shall examine the Claim Form before designating the Claim as a Valid Claim to determine that the information on the Claim Form is reasonably complete. The Settlement Administrator shall have the sole authority to determine whether a Claim by any Claimant is a Valid Claim.

80. The Settlement Administrator shall use all reasonable efforts and means to identify and reject duplicate claims. No Settlement Class Member may submit more than one Claim Form. The Settlement Administrator shall identify any Claim Forms that appear to seek relief on behalf of the same Settlement Class Member. If the Settlement Administrator identifies any Claim Form that appears to be a duplication, the Settlement Administrator shall contact the Settlement Class Member in an effort to determine which Claim Form is the appropriate one for consideration.

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

Parties may require information from Claimants or deny Claims, subject to the supervision of the Parties and ultimate oversight by the Court.

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

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

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

b. Illegible Claim Form;

c. The Claim Form is fraudulent;

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

e. The Claimant is not a Settlement Class Member;

f. The Claimant submitted a timely and valid request to opt out of the Settlement Class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. The Settlement Administrator's determination as to whether to approve, deny, or reduce a Claim shall be final and binding.

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

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

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

87. The Settlement Administrator shall distribute the Settlement Class Member Benefits no later than 45 days after the Effective Date.

88. No later than 60 days after the Effective Date, or as soon as all Claim deficiencies are resolved via the process set forth herein, whichever is later, the Settlement Administrator shall distribute the Cash Payment Settlement Class Member Benefits.

89. Cash Payments to Settlement Class Members will be made by electronic payment or by paper check based upon the payment selection made by each Settlement Class Members on their Claim Form. Paper checks must be negotiated within 120 days of issuance. In the event of any complications arising in connection with the issuance of an electronic payment, the Settlement Administrator shall provide written notice to Class Counsel and Defendants' Counsel. Absent specific instructions from Class Counsel and Defendants' Counsel, the Settlement Administrator shall proceed to resolve the dispute using its best practices and procedures to ensure that the funds are fairly and properly distributed to the person or persons who are entitled to receive them.

90. In the event the Settlement Administrator is unable to distribute funds to the person or persons entitled to receive them due to incorrect or incomplete information provided to the Settlement Administrator, the Settlement Class Member shall forfeit their entitlement right to the

funds but shall remain bound by the terms of this Agreement. All remaining funds shall be distributed to an appropriate mutually agreeable *cy pres* recipient, to be approved by the Court. The Parties agree to propose[Central Maine Community College Applied Science in Cybersecurity-Digital Forensics Program.]

91. The Settlement Administrator is responsible for ensuring that Settlement Class Members with Valid Claims for Medical Records Monitoring receive instructions on how to enroll in the Medical Records Monitoring product.

X. Final Approval Order and Final Judgment

92. Plaintiffs shall file their Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, inclusive of the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, no later than 60 days before the initial date set for the Final Approval Hearing. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will hear argument on Plaintiffs' Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs and Service Awards. In the Court's discretion, the Court will also hear argument at the Final Approval Hearing from any Settlement Class Members (or their counsel) who object to the Settlement and/or to the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, provided the objectors submitted timely objections that meet all the requirements listed in this Agreement.

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

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

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

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

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

e. Release Defendants and the other Released Parties from the Released Claims; and

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

XI. Service Awards, Attorneys' Fees, and Costs

93. **Service Awards.** Class Counsel, on behalf of the Class Representatives, may seek Service Awards of up to $2,500.00 each, subject to Court approval. The Service Awards approved by the Court shall be paid by the Settlement Administrator to Class Counsel on behalf of the Class Representative out of the Escrow Account by wire transfer to an account designated by Class Counsel within 10 days of the Effective Date.

94. **Attorneys' Fees and Costs.** Class Counsel shall apply to the Court for an award of attorneys' fees of up to one-third of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of reasonable costs. The attorneys' fees and costs approved by the Court shall be paid by the Settlement Administrator out of the Escrow Account by wire transfer to an account designated by Class Counsel within 5 days of Effective Date.

95. This Settlement is not contingent on approval of the request for attorneys' fees and costs or Service Awards, and if the Court denies the request or grants amounts less than what was

requested, the remaining provisions of the Agreement shall remain in force. The provisions for attorneys' fees and costs and the Service Awards were not negotiated until after all material terms of the Settlement.

96. The award of attorneys' fees and costs shall be paid to Class Counsel from the Settlement Fund.

XII. Releases

97. Upon the Effective Date, and in consideration of the settlement relief and other consideration described herein, the Releasing Parties shall be deemed to have, and by operation of the Final Approval Order shall have, fully, finally, and forever released, acquitted, relinquished, and completely discharged the Released Parties from any and all Released Claims, including but not limited to any state law or common law claims arising out of or relating to the Data Incident that the Releasing Parties may have or had, such as under California's Consumer Privacy Act, California Civil Code section 1798.100, *et seq.* and/or California's Unfair Competition Law, California Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et seq.* Each Party expressly waives all rights under California Civil Code section 1542, which provides:

> 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 Releasing Parties also waive the provisions and rights of any law(s) that are comparable in effect to California Civil Code section 1542 (including, without limitation, Montana Code Ann. § 28- 1-1602; North Dakota Cent. Code § 9-13-02; and South Dakota Codified Laws § 20-7-11). The Releasing Parties agree that, once this Agreement is executed, they will not, directly or indirectly, individually or in concert with another, maintain, cause to be maintained, or voluntarily

assist in maintaining any further demand, action, claim, lawsuit, arbitration, or similar proceeding, in any capacity whatsoever, against any of the Released Parties based on any of the Released Claims.

98. Settlement Class Members who opt-out of the Settlement prior to the Opt-Out Deadline do not release their individual claims and will not obtain any benefits, including any Settlement Class Member Benefit, under the Settlement.

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

XIII. Termination of Settlement

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

a. Court approval of the Settlement consideration and releases set forth herein;

b. The Court has entered the Preliminary Approval Order;

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

d. The Effective Date has occurred.

101. If any of the conditions specified in the preceding paragraph are not met, or if the Court otherwise imposes any modification to or condition to approval of the Settlement to which

the Parties do not consent, then this Agreement shall be cancelled and terminated.

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

XIV. Effect of Termination

103. The grounds upon which this Agreement may be terminated are set forth in Section XIII. In the event of a termination, this Agreement shall be considered null and void; all of Plaintiffs', Class Counsel's, Defendants', and Defendants' Counsel's obligations under the Settlement shall cease to be of any force and effect; and the Parties shall return to the *status quo ante* in the Action as if the Parties had not entered into this Agreement. In addition, in the event of such a termination, all the Parties' respective pre-Settlement rights, claims, and defenses will be retained and preserved.

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

XV. No Admission of Liability

105. This Agreement reflects the Parties' compromise and settlement of disputed claims.

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

106. Class Counsel believe the claims asserted in the Action have merit, and they have examined and considered the benefits to be obtained under the proposed Settlement set forth in this Agreement, the risks associated with the continued prosecution of this complex, costly, and time-consuming litigation, and the likelihood of success on the merits of the Action. Class Counsel investigated the facts and law relevant to the merits of the claims, conducted informal discovery, and conducted an independent investigation of the alleged claims. Class Counsel concluded that the proposed Settlement set forth in this Agreement is fair, adequate, reasonable, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class Members.

107. This Agreement constitutes a compromise and settlement of disputed claims.

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

XVI. Miscellaneous Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

115. ***Governing Law***. Except as otherwise provided herein, the Agreement shall be construed in accordance with, and be governed by, the laws of the State of Maine, without regard

to the principles thereof regarding choice of law.

116. ***Counterparts***. This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one instrument, even though all Parties do not sign the same counterparts. Original signatures are not required. Any signature submitted by facsimile or through email of a PDF shall be deemed an original.

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

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

If to Plaintiffs or Class Counsel:

Mariya Weekes
MILBERG, PLLC
333 SE 2nd Avenue, Suite 2000
Miami, FL, 33131
Tel: (786) 206-9057
Fax: (786) 879-7520
Email: mweekes@milberg.com

Jeff Ostrow
KOPELOWITZ OSTROW P.C.
One West Las Olas Blvd.,
Suite 500
Fort Lauderdale, FA 3301
ostrow@kolawyers.com

If to Defendants or Defendants' Counsel:

Edward J. McAndrew
Baker & Hostetler LLP
1735 Market Street
Suite 3300
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Tel: (215) 564-8386
emcandrew@bakerlaw.com

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

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

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

121. ***Authority***. Class Counsel (for the Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class Members), and Defendants' Counsel, represent and warrant that the persons signing this Agreement on their behalf have full power and authority to bind every person, partnership, corporation, or entity included within the definitions of Plaintiffs and Defendants respectively to all terms of this Agreement. Any person executing this Agreement in a representative capacity represents and warrants that he or she is fully authorized to do so and to bind the Party on whose behalf he or she

signs this Agreement to all of the terms and provisions of this Agreement.

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

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

* * ***Remainder of page intentionally left blank*** * *

CLASS COUNSEL:

Mariya Weekes
Mariya Weekes (Jul 1, 2026 12:53:41 EDT)

Date: 07/01/2026

Mariya Weekes
MILBERG, PLLC

Jeff Ostrow
Jeff Ostrow (Jul 1, 2026 12:25:51 EDT)

Date: 07/01/2026

Jeff Ostrow
KOPELOWITZ OSTROW P.C.

DEFENDANT CENTRAL MAINE HEALTHCARE CORPORATION D/B/A CENTRAL MAINE HEALTHCARE:

Date: 7/2/2026

By: Allen Stefanek
Its: Chief Executive Officer

DEFENDANT CENTRAL MAINE MEDICAL CENTER:

Date: 7/2/2026

By: Allen Stefanek
Its: Chief Executive Officer

COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANTS:

Date: July 2, 2026

Edward J. McAndrew
BAKER & HOSTETLER LLP

Central Maine Data Security S.A

Final Audit Report 2026-07-01

Created:	2026-07-01
By:	Ash Tyrrell (atyrrell@milberg.com)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAACzDnNNOWfUfewEyzfKLXLmfNHSQ2ISi9

"Central Maine Data Security S.A" History

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Document emailed to Mariya Weekes (mweekes@milberg.com) for signature
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Signature Date: 2026-07-01 - 4:53:41 PM GMT - Time Source: server - Signature Appearance Selected: MOBILE_TYPE

Agreement completed.
2026-07-01 - 4:53:41 PM GMT

EXHIBIT 1

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

Central Maine Data Security Litigation
SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR
P.O. BOX XXXX
PORTLAND, OR XXXXX-XXXX
www.XXXXXXXXX.com

IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION CLAIM FORM

Docket No. BCD-CIV-2025-00028

GENERAL INFORMATION

If your Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident involving Central Maine Healthcare and Central Maine Medical Center that occurred March to June of 2025, and you were sent notice, you may be entitled to Settlement Class Member Benefits from a Settlement.

You may submit a Claim Form for Settlement Class Member Benefits, outlined below, by visiting the Settlement Website at www.xxxxxxxxx.com. Claims must be submitted online or postmarked by MONTH DD, 20YY. If you would prefer to submit by mail, please use the return address at the top of this form.

The easiest way to submit a Claim is online at www.XXXXXXXXX.com, or you can print out, complete, and mail this entire Claim Form (with any required documentation) to the mailing address above. **Claims must be submitted online or mailed by [DATE]. If you would prefer to submit by mail, please use the address at the top of this form.**

SETTLEMENT CLASS MEMBER BENEFITS – WHAT YOU MAY GET

If you are a Settlement Class Member, you can submit a Claim Form for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

1. **Cash Payment A – Documented Losses**: You may submit a Claim Form and provide reasonable documentation for losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $5,000 per Settlement Class Member;

   OR

2. **Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash**: Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) cash payment in the estimated amount of $50;

   AND

3. **Medical Records Monitoring:** In addition to Cash Payment A (Documented Losses) ***or*** Cash Payment B (Alternate Cash), you may also submit a Claim Form to receive one year of free Medical Records Monitoring.

Your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) increase or decrease depending upon the total value of all Valid Claims submitted.

Injunctive Relief: Defendants are implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

* * *

Please note: the Settlement Administrator may contact you to request additional documents to process your Claim.

For more information and complete instructions visit the Settlement Website at **www.XXXXXXXXX.com**

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

Contact Information

1. NAME (REQUIRED):

First Name | MI | Last Name

2. MAILING ADDRESS (REQUIRED):

Street Address

Apt. No.

City | State | ZIP Code

3. PHONE NUMBER:

___ – ___ – ____

4. EMAIL ADDRESS:

5. UNIQUE ID:

6. PIN:

Medical Records Monitoring

In addition to Cash Payment A (Documented Losses) ***or*** Cash Payment B (Alternate Cash), you may also submit a Claim Form to receive one year of free Medical Records Monitoring.

Please select the checkbox if you want to enroll in Medical Records Monitoring services for which you are eligible.

☐ **Medical Records Monitoring:** I want to receive one year of free Medical Records Monitoring at the email address entered in the above section.

If you select this option, you will be sent instructions and an activation code to your provided email address listed above after the Settlement is final.

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses

You may submit a Claim Form with reasonable documentation for losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $5,000 per Settlement Class Member.

You will not be reimbursed for expenses if you have been reimbursed for the same expenses by another source.

If you do not submit reasonable documentation supporting a loss, or if your Claim Form is invalid as determined by the Settlement Administrator, and you do not cure your Claim Form, your Claim Form will be processed as if you elected Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash.

To look up more details about how the Cash Payments work, visit **www.XXXXXXXXX.com** or call toll-free **1-XXX-XXX-XXXX**. *By filling out the boxes below, you are certifying that the money you spent does not relate to other data incidents or breaches.*

Expense Type and Examples of Documents	**Amount and Date**	**Description of Expense or Money Spent and Supporting Documents** (Identify what you are attaching, and why it's related to the Data Incident)
Professional fees incurred that are fairly traceable to the Data Incident, such as falsified tax returns and account fraud. *Examples: Receipts, notices, or account statements reflecting payment for a credit freeze or unfreezing.*	$ ☐☐☐☐☐ • ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	
Other losses or costs that are fairly traceable to the Data Incident. *Examples: Account statement with unauthorized charges circled; bank fees, and fees for credit reports, credit monitoring, or other identity theft insurance products purchased*	$ ☐☐☐☐☐ • ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	
Other miscellaneous expenses such as notary, fax, postage, copying, mileage, and/or long-distance telephone charges related to the Data Incident. *Examples: Phone bills, receipts, detailed list of addresses you traveled (i.e. police station, IRS office), reason why you traveled there (i.e. police report or letter from IRS re: falsified tax return) and number of miles you traveled*	$ ☐☐☐☐☐ • ☐☐ Date: ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash

Instead of selecting Cash Payment A, without documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) cash payment in the estimated amount of $50.

Your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) increase or decrease depending upon the total value of all Valid Claims.

☐ **By checking this box, I affirm I want to receive an Alternate Cash Payment.**

Payment Election

If your claim is eligible, you will receive payment by check unless you select one of the electronic payment options below and provide the email address **or** phone number associated with your account:

Digital Payment Account

	☐ PayPal ☐ Venmo ☐ Zelle
Provide the email OR phone number, NOT both, associated with your selected digital payment account.	
Email Address:	
Phone Number:	

Signature

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

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

Signature

Print Name

Date: MM – DD – YYYY

EXHIBIT 2

If your Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident involving Central Maine Healthcare and Central Maine Medical Center that occurred March to June of 2025, and you were sent notice, you may be entitled to Settlement Class Member Benefits from a Settlement.

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

- A $1,368,025 Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Central Maine Healthcare d/b/a Central Maine Healthcare ("CMHC") and Central Maine Medical Center ("CMMC") (together, "CMH" or "Defendants") related to the potential unauthorized access to Settlement Class members' Private Information from approximately March to June of 2025 ("Data Incident"). Private Information means information collected and/or maintained by Defendants, including names combined with any other type of private health information or non-public personally identifiable information.
- The Settlement Class includes: all individuals residing in the United States whose Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident and to whom Defendants sent an individual notification that they were affected by the Data Incident.
- If you are a member of the Settlement Class, you can submit a Claim Form for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

  Cash Payment A – Documented Losses: You may submit a Claim Form and provide reasonable documentation for losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $5,000 per Settlement Class Member; **OR**

  Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash: Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) cash payment in the estimated amount of $50; **AND**

  Medical Records Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payment A (Documented Losses) ***or*** Cash Payment B (Alternate Cash), you may also submit a Claim Form to receive one year of free Medical Records Monitoring.

  Your Cash Payment will be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) increase or decrease depending upon the total value of all Valid Claims submitted.

  Injunctive Relief: Defendants are implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

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

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

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

BASIC INFORMATION

1. Why is this Notice being provided?

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

The Honorable Thomas McKeon of the Business and Consumer Court for Androscoggin County, Maine, is overseeing this class action. The lawsuit is known as *IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION*, Docket No. BCD-CIV-2025-00028 ("lawsuit"). The individuals who filed this lawsuit are called the "Plaintiffs" and/or "Class Representatives" and the companies sued, Central Maine Healthcare Corporation d/b/a Central Maine Healthcare and Central Maine Medical Center, are called the "Defendants."

2. What is this lawsuit about?

Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit against the Defendants on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated involving the potential unauthorized access to Settlement Class members' Private Information from approximately March to June of 2025. Private Information means information collected and/or maintained by Defendants, including names combined with any other type of private health information or non-public personally identifiable information.

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

3. Why is there a Settlement?

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

4. Why is this lawsuit a class action?

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

WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE SETTLEMENT?

5. How do I know if I am included in the Settlement?

You are included in the Settlement Class if you are an individual residing in the United States whose Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident and to whom Defendants sent an individual notification that you were affected by the Data Incident.

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

Yes. Excluded from the Settlement Class are (a) all persons who are directors and officers of Defendants; (b) governmental entities; and (c) the Judge assigned to the lawsuit, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff.

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

If you are still not sure whether you are a Settlement Class member, you may go to www.XXXXXXXXXXX.com or call toll-free 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX.

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

8. What does this Settlement provide?

If you are a Settlement Class Member, you can submit a Claim Form for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses

You may submit a Claim Form with reasonable documentation for losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $5,000 per Settlement Class Member.

You will not be reimbursed for expenses if you have been reimbursed for the same expenses by another source.

If you do not submit reasonable documentation supporting a loss, or if your Claim Form is invalid as determined by the Settlement Administrator, and you do not cure your Claim Form, your Claim Form will be processed as if you elected Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash.

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash

Instead of selecting Cash Payment A, without documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) cash payment in the estimated amount of $50.

Medical Records Monitoring

In addition to Cash Payment A (Documented Losses) ***or*** Cash Payment B (Alternate Cash), you may also submit a Claim Form to receive one year of free Medical Records Monitoring.

Your Cash Payment will be subject to a *pro rata* increase if the amount of Valid Claims does not use the entire net Settlement Fund. Alternatively, if the amount of Valid Claims exceeds the amount of the net Settlement Fund, your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* reduction.

Your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) increase if the amount of Valid Claims does not use the entire Settlement Fund, calculated after payment for Medical Records Monitoring has been subtracted. Alternatively, if the amount of Valid Claims exceeds the

amount of the net Settlement Fund, calculated after payment for Medical Records Monitoring has been subtracted, your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* reduction.

For purposes of calculating the *pro rata* increase or decrease, the Settlement Administrator must distribute the funds in the net Settlement Fund first for payment of Medical Records Monitoring and then for Cash Payments. Any *pro rata* increases or decreases to Cash Payments will be on an equal percentage basis.

Injunctive Relief

Defendants are implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

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

Unless you exclude yourself (opt-out), you will remain in the Settlement Class. If the Settlement is approved and becomes final, all Court orders and any judgments will apply to you and legally bind you. You will not be able to sue, continue to sue, or be part of any other lawsuit against the Released Parties about the Released Claims in this lawsuit. The specific rights you are giving up are called "Released Claims."

10. What are the Released Claims?

Section XII of the Settlement Agreement describes the Releases, Released Claims, and Released Parties, in necessary legal terminology, so please read this section carefully. The Settlement Agreement is available at www.XXXXXXXXXXX.com. For questions regarding the Releases, Released Claims, or Released Parties and what the language in the Settlement Agreement means, you can also contact Class Counsel listed below for free, or you can talk to your own lawyer at your own expense.

HOW TO GET BENEFITS FROM THE SETTLEMENT

11. How do I submit a Claim Form?

You must submit a timely and valid Claim Form to receive any Settlement Class Member Benefits as described above. Your Claim Form must be submitted online at www.XXXXXXXX.com by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, or mailed to the Settlement Administrator at the address on the Claim Form, **postmarked** by **Month DD, 20YY**. Claim Forms are also available at www.XXXXXXXX.com or by calling 1-XXX-XXX-XXXX or by writing to:

Central Maine Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland OR 972XX-XXXX

Please note per the United States Postal Service, mail may *not* be postmarked the day it is deposited in a mailbox or at a local post office. Postmarks occur when mail reaches a processing facility. To meet a postmark deadline, **mail at least a week prior to a postmark deadline**, get a manual postmark in-person at any post office, or send via Certified Mail.

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

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

Central Maine Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland OR 972XX-XXXX

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

If you file a timely and valid Claim Form, the Settlement Class Member Benefits will be provided after the Settlement is approved by the Court and becomes final.

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

EXCLUDE YOURSELF OR OPT-OUT OF THE SETTLEMENT

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

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

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

1) Your name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
2) Your personal physical signature; and
3) A statement that you want to be excluded from the Settlement Class, such as "I hereby request to be excluded from the Settlement Class in the *IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION*."

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

Central Maine Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland OR 972XX-XXXX

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

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

Please note per the United States Postal Service, mail may *not* be postmarked the day it is deposited in a mailbox or at a local post office. Postmarks occur when mail reaches a processing facility. To meet a postmark deadline, **mail at least a week prior to a postmark deadline**, get a manual postmark in-person at any post office, or send via Certified Mail.

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

No. If you opt-out, you will not be able to receive Settlement Class Member Benefits, and you will not be bound by the Settlement or any judgments in this lawsuit. You can only get Settlement Class Member Benefits if you stay in the Settlement and submit a timely and valid Claim Form.

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

No. Unless you opt-out, you give up any right to sue the Defendants and Released Parties for the legal claims this Settlement resolves and Releases, and you will be bound by all the terms of the Settlement, proceedings, orders, and judgments in the lawsuit. You must opt-out of this lawsuit to start or continue your own lawsuit or be part of any other lawsuit against the Defendants and Released Parties about the Released Claims in this Settlement. If you have a pending lawsuit, speak to your lawyer in that lawsuit immediately.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

5. How do I tell the Court I do not like the Settlement?

If you are a Settlement Class Member, you can tell the Court you do not agree with all or any part of the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards.

To object, you must file your timely written objection with the Court as provided below by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, and send by U.S. mail to Class Counsel, Defendants' Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator postmarked by or shipped by private courier (such as Federal Express) by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, stating you object to the Settlement in *IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION*, Docket No. BCD-CIV-2025-00028.

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

1) Your full name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
2) All grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to you as the objector or your own lawyer (if any);
3) The number of times you have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date of the filed the objection, the caption of each case in which you have made the objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling on your prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
4) The identity of all lawyers representing you (if any), including any former or current lawyers who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards;
5) The number of times your lawyer or your lawyer's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date of the filed objection, the caption of each case in which your lawyer or the firm has made such objection and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon your lawyer's or the lawyer's law firm's prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
6) The identity of all lawyers representing you (if any) and whether they will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;
7) A list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection (if any);
8) A statement confirming whether you intend to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing; and

9) Your signature as the objector (a lawyer's signature is not sufficient).

Class Counsel and/or Defendants' Counsel may conduct limited discovery on any objector or objector's lawyer, including the taking of depositions and requiring the production of documents.

To object, you must file your timely written objection with the Court by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, and send it by U.S. mail to Class Counsel, Defendants' Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator postmarked by or shipped by private courier (such as Federal Express) by **MONTH DD, 20YY**, at the following addresses:

COURT	CLASS COUNSEL	DEFENDANTS' COUNSEL	SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR
Clerk Androscoggin County Superior Court 2 Turner Street Auburn, ME 04210	Mariya Weekes Milberg PLLC 333 S.E. 2nd Ave. Suite 2000 Miami, FL 33131 Jeff Ostrow Kopelowitz Ostrow PC One West Las Olas Blvd. Suite 500 Fort Lauderdale, FL 03301	Edward J. McAndrew Baker & Hostetler LLP 1735 Market St. Suite 3300 Philadelphia, PA 19103	*Central Maine Data Security Litigation* Settlement Administrator PO Box xxxx Portland, OR 972xx-xxxx

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

Objecting is simply telling the Court that you do not like something about the Settlement. You can object only if you stay in the Settlement Class. Opting-out is telling the Court that you do not want to be part of the Settlement Class. If you opt-out, you cannot object because you are no longer part of the Settlement.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

7. Do I have a lawyer in the lawsuit?

Yes. The Court has appointed Mariya Weekes of Milberg PLLC and Jeff Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.C. as Class Counsel to represent you and the Settlement Class for the purposes of this Settlement. You may hire your own lawyer at your own cost if you want someone other than Class Counsel to represent you in this lawsuit.

8. How will Class Counsel be paid?

Class Counsel will file a motion asking the Court to award attorneys' fees of up to one-third of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of reasonable costs. Class Counsel will also ask the Court to approve the Service Awards for the Class Representatives for up to $2,500 each for their efforts. If awarded by the Court, the attorneys' fees and costs and Service Awards will be paid from the Settlement Fund. The Court may award less than these amounts.

THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING

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

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

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **MONTH DD, 20YY, at XX:XX a.m./p.m.** before the Honorable Thomas McKeon at the Androscoggin County Superior Court, 2 Turner Street, Auburn, Maine 04210. At this hearing, the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and decide whether to approve the Settlement, Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards.

If there are objections that were filed by the deadline, the Court will consider them. If you file a timely objection, and you (or your lawyer) ask to speak at the hearing, the Court, at its discretion, may hear objections at the hearing.

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

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

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

11. May I speak at the Final Approval Hearing?

If there are objections that were filed by the deadline, the Court will consider them. If you file a timely objection, and you (or your lawyer) ask to speak at the hearing, the Court, at its discretion, may hear objections at the hearing.

GET MORE INFORMATION

12. How do I get more information about the Settlement?

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

Central Maine Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX

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

EXHIBIT 3

Central Maine Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
PO Box XXXX
Portland, OR 972XX-XXXX

BARCODE NO-PRINT ZONE

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

Court-Approved Legal Notice

IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION
Docket No. BCD-CIV-2025-00028
Business and Consumer Court for Androscoggin County, Maine

If your Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident involving Central Maine Healthcare and Central Maine Medical Center that occurred March to June of 2025, and you were sent notice, you may be entitled to Settlement Class Member Benefits from a Settlement.

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

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

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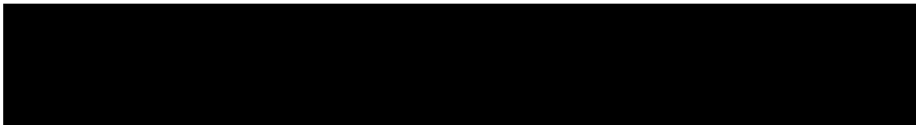


A $1,368,025 Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Central Maine Healthcare d/b/a Central Maine Healthcare ("CMHC") and Central Maine Medical Center ("CMMC") (together, "CMH" or "Defendants") related to the potential unauthorized access to Settlement Class members' Private Information from approximately March to June of 2025 ("Data Incident"). Private Information means information collected and/or maintained by Defendants, including names combined with any other type of private health information or non-public personally identifiable information.

Who is Included? Records show you are a member of the Settlement Class defined as: all individuals residing in the United States whose Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident and to whom Defendants sent an individual notification that they were affected by the Data Incident.

What does the Settlement Provide? You can submit a Claim Form online or by mail postmarked by **Month XX, 20YY,** for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses: You may submit a Claim Form and provide reasonable documentation for losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $5,000 per Settlement Class Member; **OR**
Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash: Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) cash payment in the estimated amount of $50; **AND**
Medical Records Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payment A (Documented Losses) *or* Cash Payment B (Alternate Cash), you may also submit a Claim Form to receive one year of free Medical Records Monitoring.

Your Cash Payment may be subject to a *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) increase or decrease depending upon the total value of all Valid Claims.

Injunctive Relief: Defendants are implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

Other Options. If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must submit an opt-out **postmarked** by **Month XX, 20YY**. If you do not opt-out, you will give up the right to sue and will release the Defendants and Released Parties about the legal claims in this lawsuit. If you do not opt-out, you may object to the Settlement Agreement by **Month XX, 20YY**. The Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website explains how to opt-out or object. If you do nothing, you will get no Settlement Class Member Benefits, and you will be bound by the Settlement and any judgments and orders. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **Month XX, 20YY**, to consider whether to approve the Settlement, Class Counsel's attorneys' fees up to one-third of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of reasonable costs, Service Awards, and any objections. You or your lawyer may appear at the hearing if you object, but you are not required to do so.

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

EXHIBIT 4

STATE OF MAINE
ADROSCOGGIN, SS.

BUSINESS AND CONSUMER COURT
CIVIL ACTION
DOCKET NO. BCD-CIV-2025-00028

IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION

PRELIMINARY APPROVAL ORDER

WHEREAS, this Action[1] is a consolidated putative class action before this Court;

WHEREAS, Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of the proposed Settlement Class, and Defendants, Central Maine Healthcare Corporation d/b/a Central Maine Healthcare ("CMHC") and Central Maine Medical Center ("CMMC") (collectively, "CMH"), have entered into the Settlement Agreement, which is subject to review and approval by the Court under Maine Rule of Civil Procedure 23, and which, together with its exhibits, provides for a complete dismissal on the merits and with prejudice of the claims asserted in the Action against Defendants should the Court grant Final Approval of the Settlement;

WHEREAS, Plaintiffs filed an unopposed motion requesting entry of an order to: (1) conditionally certify the Settlement Class; (2) appoint the plaintiffs identified in paragraph 46 of the Agreement as Class Representatives; (3) appoint Mariya Weekes and Jeff Ostrow as Class Counsel; (4) preliminarily approve the Settlement; (5) approve the Notice Program and Notices

[1] The capitalized terms herein have the same meanings as those defined in Section II of the Settlement Agreement, attached to the Motion for Preliminary Approval as Exhibit A.

and direct that Notice be sent to the Settlement Class members; (6) approve the Claim Form and Claims process; (7) order the Settlement's opt-out and objection procedures; (8) appoint the Settlement Administrator; (9) stay all deadlines in the Action pending Final Approval of the Settlement; (10) enjoin and bar all members of the Settlement Class from initiating or continuing in any litigation or asserting any claims against Defendants and the Released Parties arising out of, relating to, or in connection with the Released Claims prior to the Court's decision to grant Final Approval of the Settlement; and (11) set a date for the Final Approval Hearing; and

WHEREAS, the Court having reviewed the Motion along with the Settlement and its exhibits and finding that substantial and efficient grounds exist for entering this Preliminary Approval Order granting the relief requested.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. **Settlement Class Certification:** Pursuant to Maine Rules of Civil Procedure Rules 23(a), 23(b)(3) and (e), and for purposes of settlement only, the Action is hereby preliminarily certified as a class action on behalf of the following Settlement Class:

> All individuals residing in the United States whose Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident and to whom Defendants sent an individual notification that they were affected by the Data Incident.

Excluded from the Settlement Class are (a) all persons who are directors and officers of Defendants; (b) governmental entities; and (c) the Judge assigned to the Action, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff.

2. **Settlement Fund:** The Settlement provides for a non-reversionary $1,368,025.00 cash Settlement Fund for the benefit of the Settlement Class that Defendants shall collectively cause to be paid under the Settlement. The Settlement Fund will be used to pay all Settlement Class Member Benefits; Settlement Administration Costs; any Court-approved attorneys' fees and costs

to Class Counsel; and any Court-approved Service Awards to Plaintiffs for serving as Class Representatives. The Settlement Fund will be created and funded subject to the terms of the Settlement.

3. Pursuant to M.R. Civ. P. 23(e), the terms of the Settlement (and the Settlement provided for therein) are preliminarily approved and likely to be approved at the Final Approval Hearing because:

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

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(2).

4. **Settlement Class Findings:** The Court finds, for purposes of the Settlement only, and without any adjudication on the merits, that the prerequisites for certifying the Action as a class action under Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and 23(b)(3) have been satisfied, and that the Court will likely certify at the Final Approval stage a Settlement Class.

5. As to Rule 23(a), the Court finds that, for purposes of the Settlement only: (a) the number of Settlement Class members is so numerous that joinder is impracticable; (b) there are questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class; (c) the claims of the proposed Class Representatives are typical of the claims of the Settlement Class; and (d) the proposed Class Representatives and Class Counsel have and will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Settlement Class.

6. As to Rule 23(b)(3), the Court finds that, for purposes of the Settlement only, questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class predominate over any questions affecting individual members. Also, a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating the Action taking into consideration: (i) the lack of evidence of any intent among the Settlement Class members to individually control the prosecution of separate actions; (ii) the Parties are not aware of any litigation concerning the controversy already begun by Settlement Class members other than the proposed Class Representatives; (iii) the small value of the claims of many of the individual Settlement Class members making the pursuit of individual actions cost prohibitive for most Settlement Class members; and (iv) the similarity of the Settlement Class members' claims. *See* M.R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3).

7. **Appointment of Class Representatives and Class Counsel:** The Court hereby finds and concludes pursuant to M.R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4), and for purposes of the Settlement only, that Plaintiffs are adequate class representatives and appoints them as Class Representatives for the Settlement Class.

8. In appointing class counsel, Rule of Civil Procedure 23(g) requires the Court to consider (1) the work counsel have done in identifying or investigating potential claims in the action, (2) counsel's experience in handling class actions, other complex litigation, and the types of claims asserted in the action, (3) counsel's knowledge of applicable law, and (4) the resources counsel will commit to representing the class. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g)(1)(A). The Court may also consider any other matter pertinent to counsel's ability to represent the class. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g)(1)(B). The Court finds that proposed Class Counsel and their law firms have expended a reasonable amount of time, effort, and expense investigating the Data Incident. It is clear from their track records of success, as outlined in their resumes, that Class Counsel are highly skilled

and knowledgeable concerning class action practice. For purposes of the Settlement only, and pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(g)(1), the Court appoints the following as Class Counsel to act on behalf of the Settlement Class and the Class Representatives with respect to the Settlement: Mariya Weekes and Jeff Ostrow.

9. **Preliminary Approval of the Settlement:** The Court hereby preliminarily approves the Settlement, as embodied in the Agreement, as being fair, reasonable, and adequate, and in the best interest of the named Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class, subject to further consideration at the Final Approval Hearing to be conducted as described below. The Court finds the Settlement meets the considerations set forth in Rule 23(e)(2).

10. **Settlement Administrator:** Class Counsel are authorized to use Epiq as the Settlement Administrator to supervise and administer the Notice Program, as well as to administer the Settlement should the Court grant Final Approval.

11. **Approval of Notice Program and Notices:** The Court approves, as to form and content, the Notice Program, including the Email Notice, Postcard Notice, and Long Form Notice, substantially in the forms attached as Exhibits to the Agreement. The Court finds that the Notice Program: (a) is the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (b) constitutes notice that is reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class members of the pendency of the Action, the terms of the Settlement, the effect of the proposed Settlement (including the Releases contained therein), and their right to opt-out of or to object to the proposed Settlement and appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (c) constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (d) satisfies the requirements of Maine Rule of Civil Procedure 23, due process, the rules of this Court, and all other applicable law and rules. The date and time of the Final Approval Hearing shall be posted

on the Settlement Website and included in the Email Notice, Postcard Notice, and Long Form Notice, respectively, before they are emailed, mailed, or published.

12. **Claim Form and Claims Process**: The Court approves the Claim Form as set forth in the Settlement, and the Claims process to be implemented by the Settlement Administrator. The Claim Form is straightforward and easy to complete, allowing each Settlement Class Member to elect the alternative Settlement Class Member Benefits. Should the Court grant Final Approval of the Settlement, Settlement Class Members who do not opt-out of the Settlement shall be bound by its terms even if they do not submit Claims.

13. **Dissemination of Notice and Claim Forms:** The Court directs the Settlement Administrator to disseminate the Notices and Claim Form as approved herein. Class Counsel and Defendants' counsel are hereby authorized to use all reasonable procedures in connection with approval and administration of the Settlement that are not materially inconsistent with this order or the Settlement, including making, without the Court's further approval, minor form or content changes to the Notices and Claim Form they jointly agree are reasonable or necessary.

14. **Opt-Outs from the Settlement Class:** The Notice shall provide that any member of the Settlement Class who wishes to opt-out from the Settlement Class must request exclusion in writing within the time and manner set forth in the Notice. The Notices shall provide that opt-out requests must be sent to the Settlement Administrator and be postmarked no later than 45 days before the original date set for the Final Approval Hearing (the last day of the Opt-Out Period). The opt-out request must be personally signed by the Settlement Class member and contain the name, postal address, email address (if any), telephone number, a brief statement identifying membership in the Settlement Class, and a statement that indicates a request to be excluded from the Settlement Class. If submitted by mail, an opt-out request shall be deemed to have been

submitted when posted if received with a postmark date indicated on the envelope if mailed first-class postage prepaid and addressed in accordance with the instructions. If submitted by private courier (e.g., Federal Express), an opt-out request shall be deemed to have been submitted on the shipping date reflected on the shipping label.

15. Any Settlement Class member who timely and validly opts-out from the Settlement Class shall, provided the Court grants Final Approval: (a) be excluded from the Settlement Class by Order of the Court; (b) not be a Settlement Class Member; (c) not be bound by the terms of the Settlement; and (d) have no right to the Settlement Class Member Benefits. Any Settlement Class member who does not timely and validly request to opt-out shall be bound by the terms of this Settlement.

16. **Objections to the Settlement:** The Notice shall also provide that any Settlement Class Member who does not opt-out from the Settlement Class may object to the Settlement and/or the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. Objections must be filed with the Clerk of the Court and mailed to the Settlement Administrator. For an objection to be considered by the Court, the objection must be submitted on behalf of a Settlement Class Member no later than 45 days before the original date set for the Final Approval Hearing (the last day of the Objection Period). When submitted by mail, an objection shall be deemed to have been submitted when posted if received with a postmark date indicated on the envelope if mailed first-class postage prepaid and addressed in accordance with the instructions. If submitted by private courier (e.g., Federal Express), an objection shall be deemed to have been submitted on the shipping date reflected on the shipping label.

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

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

address (if any);

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

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

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

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

f. the identity of all counsel (if any) representing the objector, and whether they will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;

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

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

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

18. Class Counsel and/or Defendants' Counsel may conduct limited discovery on any objector or objector's counsel, including taking depositions and propounding document requests.

19. Class Counsel and/or Defendants' counsel may conduct limited discovery on any objector consistent with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, and respond in writing to the objections prior to the Final Approval Hearing.

20. Any Settlement Class Member who does not make an objection in the manner provided herein shall be deemed to have waived the right to object to any aspect of the Settlement and/or to the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards and, if Final Judgment is entered, shall forever be barred and foreclosed from raising such objections in this or any other proceeding and from challenging or opposing, or seeking to reverse, vacate, or modify, the Final Judgment or any aspect thereof.

21. **Motion for Final Approval and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards:** Class Counsel intends to seek an award of up to 33.33% of the Settlement Fund as attorneys' fees, as well as reimbursement of reasonable litigation costs, and Service Awards for the Class Representatives of $2,500.00 each to be paid from the Settlement Fund. The Court will defer ruling on those awards until the Final Approval Hearing when considering Class Counsel's Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards.

22. Class Counsel shall file their Motion for Final Approval and Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards no later than 60 days before the original date set for the Final Approval Hearing. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will hear argument on Class

Counsel's request for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards for the Class Representatives. In the Court's discretion, the Court also will hear argument at the Final Approval Hearing from any Settlement Class Members (or their counsel) who object to the Settlement or to the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, provided the objector(s) submitted timely objections that meet all of the requirements listed in the Settlement and in this order.

23. **Termination:** If the Settlement is terminated, not approved, canceled, fails to become effective for any reason, or the Effective Date does not occur, this order shall become null and void and shall be without prejudice to the rights of Plaintiffs, the Settlement Class members, and Defendants, all of whom shall be restored to their respective positions in the Action as provided in the Agreement.

24. **Stay:** All pretrial proceedings in this Action are stayed and suspended until further order of this Court, except such actions as may be necessary to implement the Settlement and this Preliminary Approval Order.

25. Upon the entry of this order, with the exception of Class Counsel's, Defendants' Counsel's, Defendants', and the Class Representatives' implementation of the Settlement and the approval process in this Action, all members of the Settlement Class shall be provisionally enjoined and barred from asserting any claims or continuing any litigation against Defendants and the Released Parties arising out of, relating to, or in connection with the Released Claims prior to the Court's decision as to whether to grant Final Approval of the Settlement.

26. **Jurisdiction:** For the benefit of the Settlement Class and to protect this Court's jurisdiction, this Court retains continuing jurisdiction over the Settlement proceedings to ensure the effectuation thereof in accordance with the Settlement preliminarily approved herein and the related orders of this Court.

27. **Final Approval Hearing:** The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **_____, 2026, at _____ am/pm.** The Final Approval Hearing will be conducted for the following purposes: (a) to determine whether the proposed Settlement, on the terms and conditions provided for in the Settlement, is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and should be approved by the Court; (b) to determine whether an order of Final Judgment should be entered dismissing the Action on the merits and with prejudice; (c) to determine whether the proposed plan of allocation and distribution of the Settlement Fund is fair and reasonable and should be approved; (d) to determine whether any requested award of attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel and Service Awards to the Class Representatives should be approved; and (e) to consider any other matters that may properly be brought before the Court in connection with the Settlement. The Court may elect to hold the Final Approval Hearing virtually by Zoom or some other application, and if it does, the instructions on how to attend shall be posted by the Settlement Administrator on the Settlement Website.

28. **Schedule:** The Court hereby sets the following schedule of events:

Event	Date
Class List shall be delivered to Settlement Administrator	10 days after Preliminary Approval
Notice Program Begins	30 days after Preliminary Approval
Notice Program Ends	45 days before the initial Final Approval Hearing date
Deadline to File Motion for Final Approval, and Application for Attorneys' Fees , Costs, and Service Award	60 days before initial Final Approval Hearing date
Opt-Out Deadline	45 days before initial Final Approval Hearing date
Objection Deadline	45 days before initial Final Approval Hearing date

Deadline to Respond to Objections	15 days before initial Final Approval Hearing date
Deadline to Submit Claim Forms	30 days before initial Final Approval Hearing date
Final Approval Hearing	**_____, 2026, at _____ am/pm**

SO ORDERED this _____ day of _____, 202_.

_____
HONORABLE_____

Electronically Filed: 8/31/2026 10:56 AM
~~Electronically Filed: 9/8/2026 10:56 AM~~

EXHIBIT B

STATE OF MAINE
ADROSCOGGIN, SS.

BUSINESS AND CONSUMER COURT
CIVIL ACTION
DOCKET NO. BCD-CIV-2025-00028

IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION

DECLARATION OF CAMERON R. AZARI, ESQ. REGARDING COMMENCEMENT OF NOTICE PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

the world. Courts have recognized and approved numerous notice plans developed by Epiq Legal Noticing, and those decisions have invariably withstood appellate review.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

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

a) *Rodriguez, et al. v. Google LLC* 20-cv-04688 (N.D. Cal.), is a landmark privacy lawsuit for which Epiq implemented an extensive notice program with one of the largest, if not the largest email campaign ever for a class action lawsuit, sending more than 369 million email notices. The email notices were successfully delivered to approximately 93.1% of the class who were sent an email notice. The reach of the individual notice effort was enhanced by a media plan that included digital and social media notice that generated over 178 million impressions, sponsored search listings, and a case website. Overall, the Class Notice Plan reached well in excess of 85% of the Class.

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

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

media notice (delivering more than 280 million impressions), sponsored search, an informational release, and a settlement website.

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

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

f) *In re: 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.

g) *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.

h) *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.

i) *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).

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

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

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

Data Breach & Privacy Cases	Case No. & Court
Snyder et al. v. The Urology Center of Colorado, P.C.	2021CV33707 (2nd Dist. Ct. Cnty. of Denver Col.)
Dearing v. Magellan Health Inc. et al.	CV2020-013648 (Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Maricopa, Ariz.)
Torretto et al. v. Donnelley Financial Solutions, Inc. and Mediant Communications	1:20-cv-02667 (S.D.N.Y.)
Stoll et al. v. Musculoskeletal Institute, Chartered d/b/a Florida Orthopaedic Institute	8:20-cv-01798 (M.D. Fla.)
Hameed-Bolden et al. v. Forever 21 Retail, Inc. et al.	2:18-cv-03019 (C.D. Cal.)
In re Community Health Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation	MDL No. 2595 (N.D. Ala.)
Lozano v. CodeMetro Inc.	37-2020-00022701 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego)
Fox et al. v. Iowa Health System d.b.a. UnityPoint Health	3:18-cv-00327 (W.D. Wis.)
Armon et al. v. Washington State University	17-2-23244-1 consolidated with 17-2-25052-0 (Sup. Ct. Wash.)
Kuss v. American HomePatient, Inc. et al.	8:18-cv-02348 (M.D. Fla.)
Nelson v. Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc.	1:18-cv-07400 (N.D. Ill.)
Adlouni v. UCLA Health System Auxiliary et al.	BC589243 (Cal. Sup. Ct., L.A. Cnty.)
Parsons v. Kimpton Hotel & Restaurant Group, LLC	3:16-cv-05387 (N.D. Cal.)
In re: Valley Anesthesiology Consultants, Inc. Data Breach Litigation	CV2016-013446 (Ariz. Super. Ct., Maricopa Cnty.)
McGann et al., v. Schnuck Markets, Inc.	1322-CC00800 (Mo. Cir. Ct.)
Greater Chautauqua Federal Credit Union et al. v. Kmart Corp. et al.	1:15-cv-02228 (N.D. Ill.)
In re: Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. Data Security Breach Litigation	MDL No. 2046 (S.D. Tex.)
In re: Countrywide Financial Corp. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation	MDL No. 1998, (W.D. Ky.)
Bandy v. TOC Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a Tennessee Orthopaedic Clinics, a division of Tennessee Orthopaedic Alliance, P.A.	3:23-cv-00598, (M.D. Tenn)
Medina et al. v. PracticeMax, Inc.	CV-22-01261, (D. Ariz.)
In re Waste Management Data Breach Litigation	1:21-cv-06199, (S.D.N.Y)
Sherwood, et al. v. Horizon Actuarial Services, LLC	1:22-cv-01495, (N.D. Ga.)

Data Breach & Privacy Cases	Case No. & Court
Briscoe et al. v. First Financial Credit Union	D-202-CV-2022-02974, (2nd. Jud. Dist. Cnty. of Bernalillo, N.M.)
Patterson et al. v. DPP II LLC, et al.	DC-23-01733, (Dist. Ct of Dallas Cnty., Tex.)
In Re: Canon U.S.A. Data Breach Litigation	1:20-cv-06239, (E.D.N.Y.)

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

8. In forming expert opinions, my staff and I draw from our in-depth class action case experience, as well as our educational and related work experiences. I am an active member of the Oregon State Bar, having received my Bachelor of Science from Willamette University and my Juris Doctor from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College. I have served as the Director of Legal Notice for Epiq since 2008 and have overseen the detailed planning of virtually all of our court-approved notice programs during that time. Overall, I have more than 26 years of experience in the design and implementation of legal notification and claims administration programs, having been personally involved in well over one hundred successful notice programs.

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

OVERVIEW

10. This declaration describes the successful implementation of the Settlement Notice Program ("Notice Program") and notices (the "Notice" or "Notices") *In Re Central Maine Data Security Litigation*, Docket No. BCD-CIV-2025-00028, in the Business and Consumer Court for Androscoggin County, Maine. 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 will be the best practicable notice under the circumstances to provide notice to the Settlement Class.

DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY

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

12. With respect to the data it receives, collects, and otherwise hosts, Epiq serves as a data processor and acts only at the direction of the designated data controller or of the Court, as described in applicable contracts, statements of work, and/or Court documents and Orders. Epiq does not utilize or perform other procedures on personal data provided or obtained as part of services as Settlement Administrator. Epiq does not use any information provided by Settlement Class Members for any other purpose than the administration of this Action. Specifically, Settlement Class Member information is not used, disseminated, or disclosed by or to any other person for any other purpose unrelated to the administration of this Action.

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

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

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

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

17. Upon completion of a project, Epiq continues to host all data until otherwise instructed in writing by a customer to delete, archive or return such data. When a customer

requests that Epiq delete or destroy all data, Epiq agrees to delete or destroy all such data; provided, however, that Epiq may retain data as required by applicable law, rule or regulation, and to the extent such copies are electronically stored in accordance with Epiq's record retention or back-up policies or procedures (including those regarding electronic communications) then in effect. Epiq keeps data in line with client retention requirements. If no retention period is specified, Epiq returns the data to the client or securely deletes it as appropriate.

NOTICE PROGRAM SUMMARY

18. Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23 directs that notice must be "the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort."[1] The Notice Program satisfied these requirements.

NOTICE PROGRAM DETAIL

19. On July 9, 2026, the Court approved the Notice Program and appointed Epiq as the Settlement Administrator in the *Preliminary Approval Order* ("Preliminary Approval Order"). In the Preliminary Approval Order, the Court approved and certified, for settlement purposes only, the following "Settlement Class":

> [A]ll individuals residing in the United States whose Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident and to whom Defendants sent an individual notification that they were affected by the Data Incident.
>
> Excluded from the Settlement Class are (1) all persons who are directors and officers of Defendants; (2) governmental entities; and (3) the Judge assigned to the Action, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff.

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. This declaration also discusses the administration activity to date.

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

NOTICE PROGRAM

Individual Notice

21. On July 13, 2026, Epiq received four data files with 219,283 identified Settlement Class Member records, which included full names and mailing addresses ("Class List"). 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 218,600 unique, identified Settlement Class Member records (of these, five records did not have an associated mailing address and were not sent Notice).

Individual Notice – Direct Mail

22. On August 10, 2026, Epiq commenced sending 218,595 Postcard Notices ("Postcard Notice") to all identified Settlement Class Members for whom an associated mailing address was available. The Postcard Notice was sent via United States Postal Service ("USPS") first-class mail. The Postcard Notice clearly and concisely described the Settlement and the legal rights of the Settlement Class Members. In addition, the Postcard Notice also directed the recipients to the Settlement Website where they could access the Long Form Notice and additional information about the Settlement. The Postcard Notice is included as **Attachment 2**.

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

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

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

Settlement Website

25. On August 7, 2026, Epiq established a dedicated website for the Settlement with an easy to remember domain name (www.CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com). Relevant documents, including the Settlement Agreement, Preliminary Approval Order, Long Form Notice, Postcard Notice, and Claim Form are posted on the Settlement Website. In addition, the Settlement Website includes relevant dates, answers to frequently asked questions ("FAQs"), instructions for how Settlement Class Members may opt-out (request exclusion) from or object to the Settlement, contact information for the Settlement Administrator, and how to obtain other case-related information. Settlement Class Members are also able to submit a Claim Form on the Settlement Website. The Settlement Website address was prominently displayed in all notice documents. As of August 20, 2026, there have been 2,902 unique visitor sessions to the Settlement Website, and 13,904 web pages have been presented. The Long Form Notice is included as **Attachment 3**. The Claim Form is included as **Attachment 4**.

Toll-Free Telephone Number and Other Contact Information

26. On August 7, 2026, a toll-free telephone number (1-877-385-9773) was established for the Settlement. Callers are able to hear an introductory message, have the option to learn more about the Settlement in the form of recorded answers to FAQs, and request that a Long Form Notice and Claim Form ("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 August 20, 2026, there has been 877 calls to the toll-free telephone number representing 1,571 minutes of use.

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

Opt-Outs & Objections

28. The Opt-Out Deadline and Objection Deadline for the Settlement is September 13, 2026. As of August 20, 2026, Epiq has received no opt-outs. As of August 20, 2026, Epiq is aware of no objections to the Settlement.

Claim Submission & Distribution Options

29. The Notices provided a detailed summary of the relevant information about the Settlement, including the Settlement Website address and how Settlement Class Members can submit a Claim Form online or by mail. 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. The type of digital payment selected does not impact Epiq's compensation for its work as the Settlement Administrator, and no digital option is discouraged relative to other options.

30. The deadline for Settlement Class Members to file a Claim Form is September 28, 2026. As of August 20, 2026, Epiq has received 2,817 online Claim Forms. Since the September 28, 2026, claim filing deadline has not yet passed, these numbers are preliminary and subject to change. As standard practice, Epiq is in the process of conducting a complete quality control review of Claim Forms received. There is a likelihood that after detailed review, the total number of Claim Forms received will change due to duplicate and denied Claim Forms.

PLAIN LANGUAGE NOTICE DESIGN

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

32. The Notices sent to identified Settlement Class Members provided substantial information to the Settlement Class. The Notices included (i) details regarding Settlement Class Members' ability to opt-out or object, (ii) the deadline to opt-out or object, and (iii) the date, time, and location of the Final Approval Hearing, among other information.

CONCLUSION

33. 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.

34. 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).

35. The Notice Program conformed to all aspects of the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure regarding notice and comported with the guidance for effective notice set out in the Manual for Complex Litigation, Fourth.

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

37. Given the recent commencement of the notice campaign, I will provide a supplemental declaration to the Court prior to the Final Approval Hearing with additional details regarding the final reach of the Notice Program and updated administration statistics.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed August 20, 2026.

Cameron R. Azari, Esq.

Attachment 1

epiq legal noticing℠



Legal Noticing Experts

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

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

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



Case Expertise

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

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

10.7M
email notices

836M
digital impressions

80%
of class reached

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

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

$190M
settlement

93.6M
email or mail notices

96%
of class reached

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

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

$85M
settlement

158M
email or mail notices

91%
of class reached

Case Expertise

$5.5B
settlement

36.1M
mail notices

1.45B
digital impressions

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

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

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

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

$21M
settlement

620.1M
digital impressions

80.2%
of class reached

$1.91B
settlements

61.8M
mail notices

95%
reach of notice program

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

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

Case Expertise

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

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

$60M
settlement

13.8M
email or mail notices

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

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

$88M
settlements

7.92M
email or mail notices

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

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

$50M
settlement

5.1M
email or mail notices

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

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

$63M
settlement

758M
digital impressions

85%
of class reached

Case Expertise

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

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

$175M
settlement benefits

13.8M
email or mail notices

93% – 95%
of class reached

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

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

geo-targeted
media noticing

95%
of class reached

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

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

$26.5M
settlement

29M
email notices

93.7%
of class reached

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

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

1.8M
mail or email notice to vehicle owners

epiq legal noticing℠

Case Expertise

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

For a $250 million settlement with 4.7 million class members, Epiq designed and implemented a notice program with postcard or email notice to over 1.43 million class members and a robust publication program that reached 78.8% of all U.S. adults aged 35+, approximately 2.4 times each.

$250M
settlement

4.7M
class members

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

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

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

In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.)

For BP's $7.8 billion settlement for the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, possibly the most complex class action case in U.S. history, Epiq opined on all forms of notice, and designed and implemented a dual notice program for "Economic and Property Damages" and "Medical Benefits." The notice program reached at least 95% of Gulf Coast region adults with over 7,900 TV spots, 5,200 radio spots, 5,400 print insertions in newspapers, consumer publications and trade journals, digital media, and individual notice. Epiq also implemented one of the largest claim deadline notice campaigns, with paid print, television, radio, and digital notice, reaching over 90% of adults aged 18+ in 26 identified Designated Market Areas ("DMAs") covering the Gulf Coast Areas, an average of 5.5 times each.

$7.8B
settlement

7,900
tv spots

5,200
radio spots

5,400
print insertions

6.9M
email or mail notices

90.%
of class reached

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

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

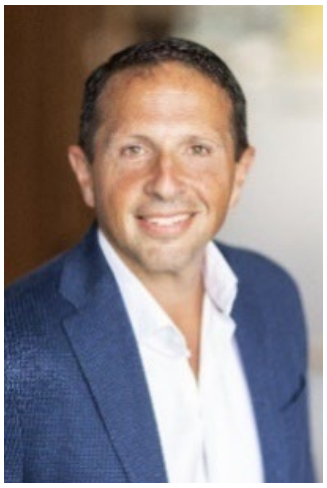
In re Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. et al. 16-cv-31602 (Bankr. W.D. N.C.)

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

asbestos, personal injury claims
notice program

epiq legal noticing℠

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



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

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

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



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

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

Kyle Bingham, Senior Director Epiq Legal Noticing & Media Noticing



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

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

Experts' Articles and Presentations

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

Experts' Articles and Presentations

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "One Class Action or 50? Choice of Law Considerations as Potential Impediment to Nationwide Class Action Settlements." 5th Annual Western Regional CLE Program on Class Actions and Mass Torts, Clyde & Co LLP, San Francisco, CA, June 22, 2018.

- **Cameron Azari** and **Stephanie Fiereck** Co-Authors, *A Practical Guide to Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Publication Notice*. E-book, published, May 2017.

- **Cameron Azari** Featured Speaker, "Proposed Changes to Rule 23 Notice and Scrutiny of Claim Filing Rates." DC Consumer Class Action Lawyers Luncheon, Washington, DC, Dec. 6, 2016.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Recent Developments in Consumer Class Action Notice and Claims Administration." Berman DeValerio Litigation Group, San Francisco, CA, June 8, 2016.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "2016 Cybersecurity & Privacy Summit. Moving From 'Issue Spotting' To Implementing a Mature Risk Management Model." King & Spalding, Atlanta, GA, Apr. 25, 2016.

- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, "Tips for Responding to a Mega-Sized Data Breach." *Law360,* May 2016.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Live Cyber Incident Simulation Exercise." Advisen's Cyber Risk Insights Conference, London, UK, Feb. 10, 2015.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Pitfalls of Class Action Notice and Claims Administration." PLI's Class Action Litigation 2014 Conference, New York, NY, July 9, 2014.

- **Cameron Azari** and **Stephanie Fiereck** Co-Authors, "What You Need to Know About Frequency Capping In Online Class Action Notice Programs." *Class Action Litigation Report*, June 2014.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Class Settlement Update – Legal Notice and Court Expectations." PLI's 19th Annual Consumer Financial Services Institute Conference, New York, NY, Apr. 7-8, 2014.

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- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, "Planning For The Next Mega-Sized Class Action Settlement." *Law360,* Feb. 2014.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Notice in Consumer Finance Settlements - Recent Developments." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 29-30, 2014.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Notice in Building Products Cases." HarrisMartin's Construction Product Litigation Conference, Miami, FL, Oct. 25, 2013.

Experts' Articles and Presentations

- **Cameron Azari** and **Stephanie Fiereck** Co-Authors, "Class Action Legal Noticing: Plain Language Revisited." *Law360*, Apr. 2013.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Legal Notice in Consumer Finance Settlements Getting your Settlement Approved." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 2013.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Perspectives from Class Action Claims Administrators: Email Notices and Response Rates." CLE International's 8th Annual Class Actions Conference, Los Angeles, CA, May 17-18, 2012.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Class Action Litigation Trends: A Look into New Cases, Theories of Liability & Updates on the Cases to Watch." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 26-27, 2012.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Data Breaches Involving Consumer Financial Information: Litigation Exposures and Settlement Considerations." ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 2011.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice in Consumer Class Actions: Adequacy, Efficiency and Best Practices." CLE International's 5th Annual Class Action Conference: Prosecuting and Defending Complex Litigation, San Francisco, CA, 2009.

- **Cameron Azari** Author, "Clearing the Five Hurdles of Email - Delivery of Class Action Legal Notices." *Thomson Reuters Class Action Litigation Reporter*, June 2008.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Planning for a Smooth Settlement." ACI: Class Action Defense – Complex Settlement Administration for the Class Action Litigator, Phoenix, AZ, 2007.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Structuring a Litigation Settlement." CLE International's 3rd Annual Conference on Class Actions, Los Angeles, CA, 2007.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Noticing and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements." Class Action Bar Gathering, Vancouver, British Columbia, 2007.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements." Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom, LLP, New York, NY, 2006.

- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, "Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements." Bridgeport Continuing Legal Education, Class Action and the UCL, San Diego, CA, 2006.

- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, "Consultant Service Companies Assisting Counsel in Class-Action Suits." *New Jersey Lawyer*, Vol. 14, No. 44, Oct. 2005.

- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, "Expand Your Internet Research Toolbox." The American Bar Association, *The Young Lawyer*, Vol. 9, No. 10, July/Aug. 2005.

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- **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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

language and are readily understandable by Settlement Class Members. The Court further finds that notice has been provided to the appropriate state and federal officials in accordance with the requirements of the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, drawing no objections.

Judge Katherine A. Bacal, *Ward-Howie v. Frontwave Credit Union* (July 18, 2024) 37-2022-00016328 (Sup. Ct. Cal. San Diego Cnty., Cal.):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Court finds that the Class Notice, website, and Notice Plan implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the Court's Preliminary Approval Order: (a) constituted the best practicable notice; (b) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of this Action, of their right to exclude themselves from or object to the proposed Settlement, of their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, of Plaintiffs Counsel's application for an award of attorneys' fee and expenses, and of Plaintiffs' application for a Service Award associated with the Action; (c) provided a full and fair opportunity to all Settlement Class Members to be heard with respect to the foregoing matters; and (d) met all applicable requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, due process, and any other applicable rules or law.

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

[T]he Court concludes that the notice provided to the Settlement Class...complied with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2) and was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the action, their right to object to or to exclude themselves from the Settlement Agreement, and their right to appear at the final approval hearing.

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 (3rd Dist., Salt Lake Cnty., Utah):

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Court finds that the mailed notice, publication notice, website, and Class Notice plan implemented pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and approved by the Court in the Order dated February 15, 2023 (ECF No. 426), amended by Order dated May 16, 2023 (ECF No. 458); (a) constituted the best practicable notice; (b) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action, of their right to exclude themselves from or object to the proposed Settlement, of their right to appear at the Fairness Hearing, of the Distribution Plan, and of Class Counsel's application for an award of attorneys' fees, Incentive Award(s), and for reimbursement of expenses associated with the Action; (c) provided a full and fair opportunity to all Settlement Class Members to be heard with respect to the foregoing matters; and (d) met all applicable requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, Due Process, and any other applicable rules or law.

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

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

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

Notice to the Members of the Settlement Class required by Mo. R. Civ. P. 52.08(b)(3) has been provided as directed by this Court in the Preliminary Approval Order, and such notice constituted the best notice practicable, including, but not limited to, the forms of notice and methods of identifying and providing notice to the Settlement Class Members, and satisfied the requirements of the Missouri Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable laws. The Court finds that adequate notice was given to all Settlement Class Members pursuant to the terms of the Parties' Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court has further determined that the Notice Plan fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members of all material elements of the Settlement, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and fully satisfied the requirements of Mo. R. Civ. P. 52.08(b)(3), applicable law, and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Mach 1, 2021, a total of 495,006 email notices were delivered, and 32,499 remained undeliverable …. In light of these facts, the Court finds that the parties have sufficiently provided the best practicable notice to the Class Members.

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

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

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

Rules of Civil Procedure, the requirements of the California Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1781, and all due process rights under the U.S. Constitution and California Constitutions.

Judge Sherri A. Lydon, *Fitzhenry v. Independent Home Products, LLC* (Mar. 2, 2021) 2:19-cv-02993 (D.S.C.):

Notice was provided to Class Members in compliance with Section VI of the Settlement Agreement, due process, and Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The notice: (i) fully and accurately informed

Settlement Class Members about the lawsuit and settlement; (ii) provided sufficient information so that Settlement Class Members could decide whether to accept the benefits offered, opt-out and pursue their own remedies, or object to the settlement; (iii) provided procedures for Class Members to file written objections to the proposed settlement, to appear at the hearing, and to state objections to the proposed settlement; and (iv) provided the time, date, and place of the final fairness hearing.

Judge James V. Selna, *Alvarez v. Sirius XM Radio Inc.* (Feb. 9, 2021) 2:18-cv-08605 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Notices attached as Exhibits to the Settlement Agreement: (a) was implemented in accordance with the Notice Order; (b) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of (i) the pendency of the Action; (ii) their right to submit a claim (where applicable) by submitting a Claim Form; (iii) their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class; (iv) the effect of the proposed Settlement (including the Releases to be provided thereunder); (v) Named Plaintiffs' application for the payment of Service Awards; (vi) Class Counsel's motion for an award an attorneys' fees and expenses; (vii) their right to object to any aspect of the Settlement, and/or Class Counsel's motion for attorneys' fees and expenses (including a Service Award to the Named Plaintiffs and Mr. Wright); and (viii) their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (d) constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice of the proposed Settlement; and (e) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause), and all other applicable laws and rules.

Judge Jon S. Tigar, *Elder v. Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc.* (Feb. 4, 2021) 16-cv-00278 (N.D. Cal.):

"Epiq implemented the notice plan precisely as set out in the Settlement Agreement and as ordered by the Court." ECF No. 162 at 9-10. Epiq sent initial notice by email to 8,777 Class Members and by U.S. Mail to the remaining 1,244 Class members. Id. at 10. The Notice informed Class Members about all aspects of the Settlement, the date and time of the fairness hearing, and the process for objections. ECF No. 155 at 28-37. Epiq then mailed notice to the 2,696 Class Members whose emails were returned as undeliverable. Id. "Of the 10,021 Class Members identified from Defendants' records, Epiq was unable to deliver the notice to only 35 Class Members. Accordingly, the reach of the notice is 99.65%." Id. (citation omitted). Epiq also created and maintained a settlement website and a toll-free hotline that Class Members could call if they had questions about the settlement . . . The Court finds that the parties have complied with the Court's preliminary approval order and, because the notice plan complied with Rule 23, have provided adequate notice to class members.

Judge Michael W. Jones, *Wallace et al. v. Monier Lifetile LLC et al.* (Jan. 15, 2021) SCV-16410 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Court also finds that the Class Notice and notice process were implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order, providing the best practicable notice under the circumstances.

Judge Kristi K. DuBose, *Drazen v. GoDaddy.com, LLC* and *Bennett v. GoDaddy.com, LLC* (Dec. 23, 2020) 1:19-cv-00563 (S.D. Ala.):

The Court finds that the Notice and the claims procedures actually implemented satisfy due process, meet the requirements of Rule 23(e)(1), and the Notice constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Haywood S. Gilliam, Jr., *Izor v. Abacus Data Systems, Inc.* (Dec. 21, 2020) 19-cv-01057 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice plan previously approved by the Court was implemented and that the notice thus satisfied Rule 23(c)(2)(B). [T]he Court finds that the parties have sufficiently provided the best practicable notice to the class members.

Judge Christopher C. Conner, *Al's Discount Plumbing et al. v. Viega, LLC* (Dec. 18, 2020) 19-cv-00159 (M.D. Pa.):

The Court finds that the notice and notice plan previously approved by the Court was implemented and complies with Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) and due process. Specifically, the Court ordered that the third-party Settlement Administrator, Epiq, send class notice via email, U.S. mail, by publication in two recognized industry magazines, Plumber and PHC News, in both their print and online digital forms, and to implement a digital media campaign. (ECF 99). Epiq represents that class notice was provided as directed. See Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, ¶¶ 12-15 (ECF 104-13).

Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald, *In re Libor-Based Financial Instruments Antitrust Litigation* (Dec. 16, 2020) MDL No. 2262, 1:11-md-02262 (S.D.N.Y.):

Upon review of the record, the Court hereby finds that the forms and methods of notifying the members of the Settlement Classes and their terms and conditions have met the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable law and rules; constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; and constituted due and sufficient notice to all members of the Settlement Classes of these proceedings and the matters set forth herein, including the Settlements, the Plan of Allocation and the Fairness Hearing. Therefore, the Class Notice is finally approved.

Judge Larry A. Burns, *Cox et al. Ametek, Inc. et al.* (Dec 15, 2020) 3:17-cv-00597 (S.D. Cal.):

The Class has received the best practicable notice under the circumstances of this case. The Parties' selection and retention of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq") as the Claims Administrator was reasonable and appropriate. Based on the Declaration of Cameron Azari of Epiq, the Court finds that the Settlement Notices were published to the Class Members in the form and manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. See Dkt. 129-6. The Settlement Notices provided fair, effective, and the best practicable notice to the Class of the Settlement's terms. The Settlement Notices informed the Class of Plaintiffs' intent to seek attorneys' fees, costs, and incentive payments, set forth the date, time, and place of the Fairness Hearing, and explained Class Members' rights to object to the Settlement or Fee Motion and to appear at the Fairness Hearing … The Settlement Notices fully satisfied all notice requirements under the law, including the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the requirements of the California Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1781, and all due process rights under the U.S. Constitution and California Constitutions.

Judge Timothy J. Sullivan, *Robinson v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC* (Dec. 11, 2020) 8:14-cv-03667 (D. Md.):

The Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class conforms with the requirements of Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 23, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, by providing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort, and by providing due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein to the other Settlement Class Members. The Class Notice fully satisfied the requirements of Due Process.

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, *In re Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation* (Dec. 10, 2020) MDL No. 2420, 4:13-md-02420 (N.D. Cal.):

The proposed notice plan was undertaken and carried out pursuant to this Court's preliminary approval order prior to remand, and a second notice campaign thereafter. (See Dkt. No. 2571.) The class received direct and indirect notice through several methods – email notice, mailed notice upon request, an informative settlement website, a telephone support line, and a vigorous online campaign. Digital banner advertisements were targeted specifically to settlement class members, including on Google and Yahoo's ad networks, as well as Facebook and Instagram, with over 396 million impressions delivered. Sponsored search listings were employed on Google, Yahoo and Bing, resulting in 216,477 results, with 1,845 clicks through to the settlement website. An informational release was distributed to 495 media contacts in the consumer electronics industry. The case website has continued to be maintained as a channel for communications with class members. Between February 11, 2020 and April 23, 2020, there were 207,205 unique visitors to the website. In the same period, the toll-free telephone number available to class members received 515 calls.

Judge Katherine A. Bacal, *Garvin v. San Diego Unified Port District* (Nov. 20, 2020) 37-2020-00015064 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

Notice was provided to Class Members in compliance with the Settlement Agreement, California Code of Civil Procedure §382 and California Rules of Court 3.766 and 3.769, the California and United States

Constitutions, and any other applicable law, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, by providing notice to all individual Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort, and by providing due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein to the other Class Members. The Notice fully satisfied the requirements of due process.

Judge Catherine D. Perry, *Pirozzi et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising, LLC* (Nov. 13, 2020) 4:19-cv-807 (E.D. Mo.):

The COURT hereby finds that the CLASS NOTICE given to the CLASS: (i) fairly and accurately described the ACTION and the proposed SETTLEMENT; (ii) provided sufficient information so that the CLASS MEMBERS were able to decide whether to accept the benefits offered by the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT; (iii) adequately described the time and manner by which CLASS MEMBERS could submit a CLAIM under the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT and/or appear at the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING; and (iv) provided the date, time, and place of the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING. The COURT hereby finds that the CLASS NOTICE was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, constituted a reasonable manner of notice to all class members who would be bound by the SETTLEMENT, and complied fully with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 23, due process, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Robert E. Payne, *Skochin et al. v. Genworth Life Insurance Company et al.* (Nov. 12, 2020) 3:19-cv-00049 (E.D. Va.):

For the reasons set forth in the Court's Memorandum Opinion addressing objections to the Settlement Agreement, … the plan to disseminate the Class Notice and Publication Notice, which the Court previously approved, has been implemented and satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) and due process.

Judge Jeff Carpenter, *Eastwood Construction LLC et al. v. City of Monroe* (Oct. 27, 2020) 18-cvs-2692 and ***The Estate of Donald Alan Plyler Sr. et al. v. City of Monroe*** (Oct. 27, 2020) 19-cvs-1825 (Sup. Ct. N.C.):

The Settlement Agreement and the Settlement Notice are found to be fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class, and are hereby approved pursuant to North Carolina Rule of Civil Procedure 23. The Parties are hereby authorized and directed to comply with and to consummate the Settlement Agreement in accordance with the terms and provisions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and the Clerk of the Court is directed to enter and docket this Order and Final Judgement in the Actions.

Judge M. James Lorenz, *Walters et al. v. Target Corp.* (Oct. 26, 2020) 3:16-cv-1678 (S.D. Cal.):

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

Judge Maren E. Nelson, *Harris et al. v. Farmers Insurance Exchange and Mid Century Insurance Company* (Oct. 26, 2020) BC 579498 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

Distribution of Notice directed to the Settlement Class Members as set forth in the Settlement has been completed in conformity with the Preliminary Approval Order, including individual notice to all Settlement Class members who could be identified through reasonable effort, and the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice, which reached 99.9% of all Settlement Class Members, provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed Settlement, to all persons entitled to Notice, and the Notice and its distribution fully satisfied the requirements of due process.

Judge Vera M. Scanlon, *Lashambae v. Capital One Bank, N.A.* (Oct. 21, 2020) 1:17-cv-06406 (E.D.N.Y.):

The Class Notice, as amended, contained all of the necessary elements, including the class definition, the identifies of the named Parties and their counsel, a summary of the terms of the proposed Settlement, information regarding the manner in which objections may be submitted, information regarding the opt-out procedures and deadlines, and the date and location of the Final Approval Hearing. Notice was successfully delivered to approximately 98.7% of the Settlement Class and only 78 individual Settlement Class Members did not receive notice by email or first class mail.

Having reviewed the content of the Class Notice, as amended, and the manner in which the Class Notice was disseminated, this Court finds that the Class Notice, as amended, satisfied the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable law and rules. The Class Notice, as amended, provided to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and provided this Court with jurisdiction over the absent Settlement Class Members. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B).

Chancellor Walter L. Evans, *K.B., by and through her natural parent, Jennifer Qassis, and Lillian Knox-Bender v. Methodist Healthcare - Memphis Hospitals* (Oct. 14, 2020) CH-13-04871-1 (30th Jud. Dist. Tenn.):

Based upon the filings and the record as a whole, the Court finds and determines that dissemination of the Class Notice as set forth herein complies with Tenn. R. Civ. P. 23.03(3) and 23.05 and (i) constitutes the best practicable notice under the circumstances, (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of Class Settlement, their rights to object to the proposed Settlement, (iii) was reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice, (iv) meets all applicable requirements of Due Process; (v) and properly provides notice of the attorney's fees that Class Counsel shall seek in this action. As a result, the Court finds that Class Members were properly notified of their rights, received full Due Process ….

Judge Sara L. Ellis, *Nelson v. Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc.* (Sept. 15, 2020) 1:18-cv-07400 (N.D. Ill.):

Notice of the Final Approval Hearing, the proposed motion for attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses, and the proposed Service Award payment to Plaintiff have been provided to Settlement Class Members as directed by this Court's Orders.

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members in compliance with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge George H. Wu, *Lusnak v. Bank of America, N.A.* (Aug. 10, 2020) 14-cv-01855 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the Notice program for disseminating notice to the Settlement Class, provided for in the Settlement Agreement and previously approved and directed by the Court, has been implemented by the Settlement Administrator and the Parties. The Court finds that such Notice program, including the approved forms of notice: (a) constituted the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances; (b) included direct individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort; (c) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the nature of the Lawsuit, the definition of the Settlement Class certified, the class claims and issues, the opportunity to enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; the opportunity, the time, and manner for requesting exclusion from the Settlement Class, and the binding effect of a class judgment; (d) constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice; and (e) met all applicable requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, due process under the U.S. Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge James Lawrence King, *Dasher v. RBC Bank (USA) predecessor in interest to PNC Bank, N.A.* (Aug. 10, 2020) 1:10-cv-22190 (S.D. Fla.) as part of ***In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the members of the Settlement Class were provided with the best practicable notice; the notice was "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." Shutts, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting Mullane, 339 U.S. at 314-15). This Settlement was widely publicized, and any member of the Settlement Class who wished to express comments or objections had ample opportunity and means to do so.

Judge Jeffrey S. Ross, *Lehman v. Transbay Joint Powers Authority et al.* (Aug. 7, 2020) CGC-16-553758 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Notice approved by this Court was distributed to the Settlement Class Members in compliance with this Court's Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement, dated May 8, 2020. The Notice provided to the Settlement Class Members met the requirements of due process and constituted the best notice practicable in the circumstances. Based on evidence and other material submitted in conjunction with the final approval hearing, notice to the class was adequate.

Judge Jean Hoefer Toal, *Cook et al. v. South Carolina Public Service Authority et al.* (July 31, 2020) 2019-CP-23-6675 (Ct. of Com. Pleas. 13th Jud. Cir. S.C.):

Notice was sent to more than 1.65 million Class members, published in newspapers whose collective circulation covers the entirety of the State, and supplemented with internet banner ads totaling approximately 12.3 million impressions. The notices directed Class members to the settlement website and toll-free line for additional inquiries and further information. After this extensive notice campaign, only 78 individuals (0.0047%) have opted-out, and only nine (0.00054%) have objected. The Court finds this response to be overwhelmingly favorable.

Judge Peter J. Messitte, *Jackson et al. v. Viking Group, Inc. et al.* (July 28, 2020) 8:18-cv-02356 (D. Md.):

[T]he Court finds, that the Notice Plan has been implemented in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order as amended. The Court finds that the Notice Plan: (i) constitutes the best notice practicable to the Settlement Class under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of this Lawsuit and the terms of the Settlement, their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement, or to object to any part of the Settlement, their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of the Final Approval Order and the Final Judgment, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all Persons who do not exclude themselves from the Settlement Class, (iii) due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice; and (iv) notice that fully satisfies the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, and any other applicable law.

Judge Michael P. Shea, *Grayson et al. v. General Electric Company* (July 27, 2020) 3:13-cv-01799 (D. Conn.):

Pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Notice was mailed, emailed and disseminated by the other means described in the Settlement Agreement to the Class Members. This Court finds that this notice procedure was (i) the best practicable notice; (ii) reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Class Members of the pendency of the Civil Action and of their right to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement; and (iii) reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all entities and persons entitled to receive notice.

Judge Gerald J. Pappert, *Rose v. The Travelers Home and Marine Insurance Company et al.* (July 20, 2020) 19-cv-00977 (E.D. Pa.):

The Class Notice … has been given to the Settlement Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. Such Class Notice (i) constituted the best notice practicable to the Settlement Class under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency and nature of this Action, the definition of the Settlement Class, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the rights of the Settlement Class to exclude themselves from the settlement or to object to any part of the settlement, the rights of the Settlement Class to appear at the Final Approval Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of the Settlement Agreement on all persons who do not exclude themselves from the Settlement Class, (iii) provided due, adequate, and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class; and (iv) fully satisfied all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the due process requirements of the United States Constitution.

Judge Christina A. Snyder, *Waldrup v. Countrywide Financial Corporation et al.* (July 16, 2020) 2:13-cv-08833 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that mailed and publication notice previously given to Class Members in the Action was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfies the requirements of due process and FED. R. CIV. P. 23. The Court further finds that, because (a) adequate notice has been provided to all Class Members and (b) all Class Members have been given the opportunity to object to, and/or request exclusion from, the Settlement, it has jurisdiction over all Class Members. The Court further finds that all requirements of statute (including but not limited to 28 U.S.C. § 1715), rule, and state and federal constitutions necessary to effectuate this Settlement have been met and satisfied.

Judicial Quotes

Judge James Donato, *Coffeng et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.* (June 10, 2020) 17-cv-01825 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that, as demonstrated by the Declaration and Supplemental Declaration of Cameron Azari, and counsel's submissions, Notice to the Settlement Class was timely and properly effectuated in accordance with FED. R. CIV. P. 23(e) and the approved Notice Plan set forth in the Court's Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that said Notice constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfies all requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process.

Judge Michael W. Fitzgerald, *Behfarin v. Pruco Life Insurance Company et al.* (June 3, 2020) 17-cv-05290 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure and other laws and rules applicable to final settlement approval of class actions have been satisfied . . . This Court finds that the Claims Administrator caused notice to be disseminated to the Class in accordance with the plan to disseminate Notice outlined in the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order, and that Notice was given in an adequate and sufficient manner and complies with Due Process and Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

Judge Nancy J. Rosenstengel, *First Impressions Salon, Inc. et al. v. National Milk Producers Federation et al.* (Apr. 27, 2020) 3:13-cv-00454 (S.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Notice given to the Class Members was completed as approved by this Court and complied in all respects with the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process. The settlement Notice Plan was modeled on and supplements the previous court-approved plan and, having been completed, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances. In making this determination, the Court finds that the Notice provided Class members due and adequate notice of the Settlement, the Settlement Agreement, the Plan of Distribution, these proceedings, and the rights of Class members to opt-out of the Class and/or object to Final Approval of the Settlement, as well as Plaintiffs' Motion requesting attorney fees, costs, and Class Representative service awards.

Judge Harvey Schlesinger, *In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation* (CooperVision, Inc.) (Mar. 4, 2020) 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla.):

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

Judge Amos L. Mazzant, *Stone et al. v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens* (Mar. 3, 2020) 4:17-cv-00001 (E.D. Tex.):

The Court has reviewed the Notice Plan and its implementation and efficacy, and finds that it constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to the proposed settlement in full compliance with the requirements of applicable law, including the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and Rules 23(c) and (e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

In addition, Class Notice clearly and concisely stated in plain, easily understood language: (i) the nature of the action; (ii) the definition of the certified Equitable Relief Settlement Class; (iii) the claims and issues of the Equitable Relief Settlement Class; (iv) that a Settlement Class Member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (v) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(3).

Judge Michael H. Simon, *In re Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation* (Mar. 2, 2020) MDL No. 2633, 3:15-md-2633 (D. Ore.):

The Court confirms that the form and content of the Summary Notice, Long Form Notice, Publication Notice, and Claim Form, and the procedure set forth in the Settlement for providing notice of the Settlement to the Class, were in full compliance with the notice requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B) and 23(e), fully, fairly, accurately, and adequately advised members of the Class of their rights under the Settlement, provided the best notice practicable under the circumstances, fully satisfied the requirements of due process and Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and afforded Class Members with adequate time and opportunity to file objections to the Settlement and attorney's fee motion, submit Requests for Exclusion, and submit Claim Forms to the Settlement Administrator.

Judge Maxine M. Chesney, *McKinney-Drobnis et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising* (Mar. 2, 2020) 3:16-cv-06450 (N.D. Cal.):

The COURT hereby finds that the individual direct CLASS NOTICE given to the CLASS via email or First Class U.S. Mail (i) fairly and accurately described the ACTION and the proposed SETTLEMENT; (ii) provided sufficient information so that the CLASS MEMBERS were able to decide whether to accept the benefits offered by the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT; (iii) adequately described the manner in which CLASS MEMBERS could submit a VOUCHER REQUEST under the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT and/or appear at the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING; and (iv) provided the date, time, and place of the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING. The COURT hereby finds that the CLASS NOTICE was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and complied fully with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 23, due process, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Harry D. Leinenweber, *Albrecht v. Oasis Power, LLC d/b/a Oasis Energy* (Feb. 6, 2020) 1:18-cv-01061 (N.D. Ill.):

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

The Court finds that the Class Notice and methodology set forth in the Settlement Agreement, the Preliminary Approval Order, and this Final Approval Order (i) constitute the most effective and practicable notice of the Final Approval Order, the relief available to Settlement Class Members pursuant to the Final Approval Order, and applicable time periods; (ii) constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice for all other purposes to all Settlement Class Members; and (iii) comply fully with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable laws.

Judge Robert Scola, Jr., *Wilson et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.* (Jan. 28, 2020) 17-cv-23033 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice, in the form approved by the Court, was properly disseminated to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Notice Plan and constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances. The forms and methods of the Notice Plan approved by the Court met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Code, the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), and any other applicable law.

Judge Michael Davis, *Garcia v. Target Corporation* (Jan. 27, 2020) 16-cv-02574 (D. Minn.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this case, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement

Agreement, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Bruce Howe Hendricks, *In re TD Bank, N.A. Debit Card Overdraft Fee Litigation* (Jan. 9, 2020) MDL No. 2613, 6:15-MN-02613 (D.S.C.):

The Classes have been notified of the settlement pursuant to the plan approved by the Court. After having reviewed the Declaration of Cameron R. Azari (ECF No. 220-1) and the Supplemental Declaration of Cameron R. Azari . . ., the Court hereby finds that notice was accomplished in accordance with the Court's directives. The Court further finds that the notice program constituted the best practicable notice to the Settlement Classes under the circumstances and fully satisfies the requirements of due process and Federal Rule 23.

Judge Margo K. Brodie, *In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (Dec. 13, 2019) MDL No. 1720, 05-md-01720 (E.D.N.Y.):

The notice and exclusion procedures provided to the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class, including but not limited to the methods of identifying and notifying members of the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class, were fair, adequate, and sufficient, constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances, and were reasonably calculated to apprise members of the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class of the Action, the terms of the Superseding Settlement Agreement, and their objection rights, and to apprise members of the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class of their exclusion rights, and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, any other applicable laws or rules of the Court, and due process.

Judge Steven Logan, *Knapper v. Cox Communications, Inc.* (Dec. 13, 2019) 2:17-cv-00913 (D. Ariz.):

The Court finds that the form and method for notifying the class members of the settlement and its terms and conditions was in conformity with this Court's Preliminary Approval Order (Doc. 120). The Court further finds that the notice satisfied due process principles and the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c), and the Plaintiff chose the best practicable notice under the circumstances. The Court further finds that the notice was clearly designed to advise the class members of their rights.

Judge Manish Shah, *Prather v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.* (Dec. 10, 2019) 1:17-cv-00481 (N.D. Ill.):

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

Judge Liam O'Grady, *Liggio v. Apple Federal Credit Union* (Dec. 6, 2019) 1:18-cv-01059 (E.D. Va.):

The Court finds that the manner and form of notice (the "Notice Plan") as provided for in this Court's July 2, 2019 Order granting preliminary approval of class settlement, and as set forth in the Parties' Settlement Agreement was provided to Settlement Class Members by the Settlement Administrator .... The Notice Plan was reasonably calculated to give actual notice to Settlement Class Members of the right to receive benefits from the Settlement, and to be excluded from or object to the Settlement. The Notice Plan met the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and due process and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Brian McDonald, *Armon et al. v. Washington State University* (Nov. 8, 2019) 17-2-23244-1 (consolidated with 17-2-25052-0) (Sup. Ct. Wash.):

The Court finds that the Notice Program, as set forth in the Settlement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, satisfied CR 23(c)(2), was the best Notice practicable under the circumstances, was reasonably calculated to provide-and did provide-due and sufficient Notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Litigation; certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only; the existence and terms of the Settlement; the identity of Class Counsel and appropriate information about Class Counsel's then-forthcoming application for attorneys' fees and incentive awards to the Class Representatives; appropriate information about how to participate in the Settlement; Settlement Class Members' right to exclude themselves; their right to object to the Settlement and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, through counsel if they

desired; and appropriate instructions as to how to obtain additional information regarding this Litigation and the Settlement. In addition, pursuant to CR 23(c)(2)(B), the Notice properly informed Settlement Class Members that any Settlement Class Member who failed to opt-out would be prohibited from bringing a lawsuit against Defendant based on or related to any of the claims asserted by Plaintiffs, and it satisfied the other requirements of the Civil Rules.

Judge Andrew J. Guilford, *In re Wells Fargo Collateral Protection Insurance Litigation* (Nov. 4, 2019) 8:17-ml-02797 (C.D. Cal.):

Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. ("Epiq"), the parties' settlement administrator, was able to deliver the court-approved notice materials to all class members, including 2,254,411 notice packets and 1,019,408 summary notices.

Judge Paul L. Maloney, *Burch v. Whirlpool Corporation* (Oct. 16, 2019) 1:17-cv-00018 (W.D. Mich.):

[T]he Court hereby finds and concludes that members of the Settlement Class have been provided the best notice practicable of the Settlement and that such notice satisfies all requirements of federal and applicable state laws and due process.

Judge Gene E.K. Pratter, *Tashica Fulton-Green et al. v. Accolade, Inc.* (Sept. 24, 2019) 2:18-cv-00274 (E.D. Pa.):

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members in compliance with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge Edwin Torres, *Burrow et al. v. Forjas Taurus S.A. et al.* (Sept. 6, 2019) 1:16-cv-21606 (S.D. Fla.):

Because the Parties complied with the agreed-to notice provisions as preliminarily approved by this Court, and given that there are no developments or changes in the facts to alter the Court's previous conclusion, the Court finds that the notice provided in this case satisfied the requirements of due process and of Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge Amos L. Mazzant, *Fessler v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens* (Aug. 30, 2019) 4:19-cv-00248 (E.D. Tex.):

The Court has reviewed the Notice Plan and its implementation and efficacy, and finds that it constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to the proposed settlement or opt out of the Settlement Class in full compliance with the requirements of applicable law, including the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and Rules 23(c) and (e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

In addition, Class Notice clearly and concisely stated in plain, easily understood language: (i) the nature of the action; (ii) the definition of the certified 2011 Settlement Class; (iii) the claims and issues of the 2011 Settlement Class; (iv) that a Settlement Class Member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (v) that the Court will exclude from the Settlement Class any member who requests exclusions; (vi) the time and manner for requesting exclusion; and (vii) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(3).

Judge Karon Owen Bowdre, *In re Community Health Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation* (Aug. 22, 2019) MDL No. 2595, 2:15-cv-00222 (N.D. Ala.):

The court finds that the Notice Program: (1) satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) and due process; (2) was the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (3) reasonably apprised Settlement Class members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to the settlement or opt-out of the Settlement Class; and (4) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice. Approximately 90% of the 6,081,189 individuals identified as Settlement Class members received the Initial Postcard Notice of this Settlement Action.

The court further finds, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), that the Class Notice adequately informed Settlement Class members of their rights with respect to this action.

Judicial Quotes

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

The Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class conforms with the requirements of Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 23, the California and United States Constitutions, and any other applicable law, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, by providing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort, and by providing due and adequate notice

of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein to the other Settlement Class Members. The notice fully satisfied the requirements of Due Process. No Settlement Class Members have objected to the terms of the Settlement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judge Muriel D. Hughes, *Glaske v. Independent Bank Corporation* (Jan. 11, 2018) 13-009983 (Cir. Ct. Mich.):

The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfied due process requirements … The notice, among other things, was calculated to reach Settlement Class Members because it was sent to their last known email or mail address in the Bank's files.

Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald, *Orlander v. Staples, Inc.* (Dec. 13, 2017) 13-cv-00703 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Notice of Class Action Settlement ("Notice") was given to all Class Members who could be identified with reasonable effort in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order. The form and method of notifying the Class of the pendency of the Action as a class action and the terms and conditions of the proposed Settlement met the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause); and any other applicable law, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto.

Judge Lisa Godbey Wood, *T.A.N. v. PNI Digital Media, Inc.* (Dec. 1, 2017) 2:16-cv-132 (S.D. Ga.):

Notice to the Settlement Class Members required by Rule 23 has been provided as directed by this Court in the Preliminary Approval Order, and such notice constituted the best notice practicable, including, but not limited to, the forms of notice and methods of identifying and providing notice to the Settlement Class Members, and satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 and due process, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Robin L. Rosenberg, *Gottlieb v. Citgo Petroleum Corporation* (Nov. 29, 2017) 9:16-cv-81911 (S.D. Fla):

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

Judge Donald M. Middlebrooks, *Mahoney v. TT of Pine Ridge, Inc.* (Nov. 20, 2017) 9:17-cv-80029 (S.D. Fla.):

Based on the Settlement Agreement, Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement Agreement, and upon the Declaration of Cameron Azari, Esq. (DE 61-1), the Court finds that Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that it satisfied the requirements of due process and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(1).

Judge Gerald Austin McHugh, *Sobiech v. U.S. Gas & Electric, Inc., i/t/d/b/a Pennsylvania Gas & Electric et al.* (Nov. 8, 2017) 2:14-cv-04464 (E.D. Pa.):

Notice has been provided to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this Action, the conditional certification of the Settlement Class for purposes of this Settlement, and the preliminary approval of the Settlement Agreement and the Settlement contemplated thereby. The Court finds that the notice provided was the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons entitled to such notice and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation* (BMW, Mazda, Toyota, & Subaru) (Nov. 1, 2017) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

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

Judicial Quotes

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

The Court is satisfied that the Notice Program was reasonably calculated to notify Class Members of the proposed Settlement. The Notice "apprise[d] interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford[ed] them an opportunity to present their objections." Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). Indeed, the Notice Administrator reports that the notice delivery rate of 97.04% "exceed[ed] the expected range and is indicative of the extensive address updating and re-mailing protocols used."

Judge Rebecca Brett Nightingale, *Ratzlaff et al. v. BOKF, NA d/b/a Bank of Oklahoma et al.* (May 15, 2017) CJ-2015-00859 (Dist. Ct. Okla.):

The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfies Oklahoma law because it is "reasonable" (12 O.S. § 2023(E)(I)) and it satisfies due process requirements because it was "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." Shutts, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting Mullane, 339 U.S. at 314-15).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Clause), the rules of this court, and any other applicable law, and provided sufficient notice to bind all Class Members, regardless of whether a particular Class Member received actual notice.

Judge Robert W. Gettleman, *Adkins et al. v. Nestlé Purina PetCare Company et al.* (June 23, 2015) 1:12-cv-02871 (N.D. Ill.):

Notice to the Settlement Class and other potentially interested parties has been provided in accordance with the notice requirements specified by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. Such notice fully and accurately informed the Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and of their opportunity to object or comment thereon or to exclude themselves from the Settlement; provided Settlement Class Members adequate instructions and a variety of means to obtain additional information; was the best notice practicable under the circumstances; was valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class members; and complied fully with the laws of the State of Illinois, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, due process, and other applicable law.

Judge James Lawrence King, *Steen v. Capital One, N.A.* (May 22, 2015) 2:10-cv-01505 (E.D. La.) and 1:10-cv-22058 (S.D. Fla.) as part of ***In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation***, MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Settlement Class Members were provided with the best practicable notice; the notice was reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections . . . This Settlement with Capital One was widely publicized, and any Settlement Class Member who wished to express comments or objections had ample opportunity and means to do so.

Judge Rya W. Zobel, *Gulbankian et al. v. MW Manufacturers, Inc.* (Dec. 29, 2014) 1:10-cv-10392 (D. Mass.):

This Court finds that the Class Notice was provided to the Settlement Class consistent with the Preliminary Approval Order and that it was the best notice practicable and fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, and applicable law. The Court finds that the Notice Plan that was implemented by the Claims Administrator satisfies the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and Due Process, and is the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Plan constituted due and sufficient notice of the Settlement, the Final Approval Hearing, and the other matters referred to in the notices. Proof of the giving of such notices has been filed with the Court via the Azari Declaration and its exhibits.

Judge Edward J. Davila, *Rose v. Bank of America Corporation et al.* (Aug. 29, 2014) 5:11-cv-02390 & 5:12-cv-00400 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of this action, all material elements of the Settlement, the opportunity for Settlement Class Members to exclude themselves from, object to, or comment on the settlement and to appear at the final approval hearing. The notice was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, satisfying the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B); provided notice in a reasonable manner to all class members, satisfying Rule 23(e)(1)(B); was adequate and sufficient notice to all Class Members; and, complied fully with the laws of the United States and of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, due process and any other applicable rules of court.

Judge James A. Robertson, II, *Wong et al. v. Alacer Corp.* (June 27, 2014) CGC-12-519221 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

Notice to the Settlement Class has been provided in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order. Based on the Declaration of Cameron Azari dated March 7, 2014, such Class Notice has been provided in an adequate and sufficient manner, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfies the requirements of California Civil Code Section 1781, California Civil Code of Civil Procedure Section 382, Rules 3.766 of the California Rules of Court, and due process.

Judge John Gleeson, *In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (Dec. 13, 2013) MDL No. 1720, 05-md-01720 (E.D.N.Y.):

The Class Administrator notified class members of the terms of the proposed settlement through a mailed notice and publication campaign that included more than 20 million mailings and publication in more than 400 publications. The notice here meets the requirements of due process and notice standards . . . The objectors' complaints provide no reason to conclude that the purposes and requirements of a notice to a class were not met here.

Judge Lance M. Africk, *Evans et al. v. TIN, Inc. et al.* (July 7, 2013) 2:11-cv-02067 (E.D. La.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Class Notice... as described in Notice Agent Lauran Schultz's Declaration: (a) constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (b) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances...; (c) constituted notice that was reasonable, due, adequate, and sufficient; and (d) constituted notice that fully satisfied all applicable legal requirements, including Rules 23(c)(2)(B) and (e)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution (including Due Process Clause), the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable law, as well as complied with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Edward M. Chen, *Marolda v. Symantec Corporation* (Apr. 5, 2013) 3:08-cv-05701 (N.D. Cal.):

Approximately 3.9 million notices were delivered by email to class members, but only a very small percentage objected or opted out ... The Court ... concludes that notice of settlement to the class was adequate and satisfied all requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e) and due process. Class members received direct notice by email, and additional notice was given by publication in numerous widely circulated publications as well as in numerous targeted publications. These were the best practicable means of informing class members of their rights and of the settlement's terms.

Judge Ann D. Montgomery, *In re Zurn Pex Plumbing Products Liability Litigation* (Feb. 27, 2013) MDL No. 1958, 08-md-01958 (D. Minn.):

*The form and content of the notices provided to the class were direct, understandable, and consistent with the "plain language" principles advanced by the Federal Judicial Center . . . The notice plan's multi-faceted approach to providing notice to settlement class members whose identity is not known to the settling parties constitutes "the best notice [*26] that is practicable under the circumstances" consistent with Rule 23(c)(2)(B).*

Magistrate Judge Stewart, *Gessele et al. v. Jack in the Box, Inc.* (Jan. 28, 2013) 3:10-cv-00960 (D. Ore.):

Moreover, plaintiffs have submitted [a] declaration from Cameron Azari, a nationally recognized notice expert, who attests that fashioning an effective joint notice is not unworkable or unduly confusing. Azari also provides a detailed analysis of how he would approach fashioning an effective notice in this case.

Judge Carl J. Barbier, *In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010* *(Medical Benefits Settlement)* (Jan. 11, 2013) MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.):

Through August 9, 2012, 366,242 individual notices had been sent to potential [Medical Benefits] Settlement Class Members by postal mail and 56,136 individual notices had been e-mailed. Only 10,700 mailings—or 3.3%—were known to be undeliverable. (Azari Decl. ¶¶ 8, 9.) Notice was also provided through an extensive schedule of local newspaper, radio, television and Internet placements, well-read consumer magazines, a national daily business newspaper, highly-trafficked websites, and Sunday local newspapers (via newspaper supplements). Notice was also provided in non-measured trade, business and specialty publications, African-American, Vietnamese, and Spanish language publications, and Cajun radio programming. The combined measurable paid print, television, radio, and Internet effort reached an estimated 95% of adults aged 18+ in the Gulf Coast region an average of 10.3 times each, and an estimated 83% of all adults in the United States aged 18+ an average of 4 times each. (Id. ¶¶ 8, 10.). All notice documents were designed to be clear, substantive, and informative. (Id. ¶ 5.).

The Court received no objections to the scope or content of the [Medical Benefits] Notice Program. (Azari Supp. Decl. ¶ 12.). The Court finds that the Notice and Notice Plan as implemented satisfied the best notice practicable standard of Rule 23(c) and, in accordance with Rule 23(e)(1), provided notice in a reasonable manner to Class Members who would be bound by the Settlement, including individual notice to all Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort. Likewise, the Notice and Notice Plan satisfied the requirements of Due Process. The Court also finds the Notice and Notice Plan satisfied the requirements of CAFA.

Judge Carl J. Barbier, *In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010* *(Economic and Property Damages Settlement)* (Dec. 21, 2012) MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice and Class Notice Plan satisfied and continue to satisfy the applicable requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(b) and 23(e), the Class Action Fairness Act (28 U.S.C. § 1711 et seq.), and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution (U.S. Const., amend. V), constituting the best notice

that is practicable under the circumstances of this litigation. The notice program surpassed the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA. Based on the factual elements of the Notice Program as detailed below, the Notice Program surpassed all of the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA.

The Notice Program, as duly implemented, surpasses other notice programs … executed with court approval. The Notice Program included notification to known or potential Class Members via postal mail and e-mail; an extensive schedule of local newspaper, radio, television and Internet placements, well-read consumer magazines, a national daily business newspaper, and Sunday local newspapers. Notice placements also appeared in non-measured trade, business, and specialty publications, African-American, Vietnamese, and Spanish language publications, and Cajun radio programming. The Notice Program met the objective of reaching the greatest possible number of class members and providing them with every reasonable opportunity to understand their legal rights. See Azari Decl. ¶¶ 8, 15, 68. The Notice Program was substantially completed on July 15, 2012, allowing class members adequate time to make decisions before the opt-out and objections deadlines.

The media notice effort alone reached an estimated 95% of adults in the Gulf region an average of 10.3 times each, and an estimated 83% of all adults in the United States an average of 4 times each. These figures do not include notice efforts that cannot be measured, such as advertisements in trade publications and sponsored search engine listings. The Notice Program fairly and adequately covered and notified the class without excluding any demographic group or geographic area, and it exceeded the reach percentage achieved in most other court-approved notice programs.

Judge Alonzo Harris, *Opelousas General Hospital Authority, A Public Trust, D/B/A Opelousas General Health System and Arklamiss Surgery Center, L.L.C. v. FairPay Solutions, Inc.* (Aug. 17, 2012) 12-C-1599 (27th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

Notice given to Class Members and all other interested parties pursuant to this Court's order of April 18, 2012, was reasonably calculated to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action, the certification of the Class as Defined for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, Class Members rights to be represented by private counsel, at their own costs, and Class Members rights to appear in Court to have their objections heard, and to afford persons or entities within the Class Definition an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Class. Such notice complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the Due Process Clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Class as Defined.

Judge James Lawrence King, *Sachar v. Iberiabank Corporation* (Apr. 26, 2012) as part of ***In re Checking Account Overdraft*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla):

The Court finds that the Notice previously approved was fully and properly effectuated and was sufficient to satisfy the requirements of due process because it described "the substantive claims … [and] contained information reasonably necessary to [allow Settlement Class Members to] make a decision to remain a class member and be bound by the final judgment."…. The Notice, among other things, defined the Settlement Class, described the release as well as the amount and method and manner of proposed distribution of the Settlement proceeds, and informed Settlement Class Members of their rights to opt-out or object, the procedures for doing so, and the time and place of the Final Approval Hearing. The Notice also informed Settlement Class Members that a class judgment would bind them unless they opted out, and told them where they could obtain more information, such as access to a full copy of the Agreement. Further, the Notice described in summary form the fact that Class Counsel would be seeking attorneys' fees of up to 30 percent of the Settlement. Settlement Class Members were provided with the best practicable notice "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise them of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." Mullane, 339 U.S. at 314. The content of the Notice fully complied with the requirements of Rule 23.

Judge Bobby Peters, *Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers* (Apr. 13, 2012) SU10-cv-2267B (Ga. Super. Ct.):

The Court finds that the Notice and the Notice Plan was fulfilled, in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the Amendment, and this Court's Preliminary Approval Order and that this Notice and Notice Plan constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances of this action, constituted due and sufficient Notice of the proposed Settlement to all persons entitled to

participate in the proposed Settlement, and was in full compliance with Ga. Code Ann § 9-11-23 and the constitutional requirements of due process. Extensive notice was provided to the class, including point of sale notification, publication notice and notice by first-class mail for certain potential Class Members.

The affidavit of the notice expert conclusively supports this Court's finding that the notice program was adequate, appropriate, and comported with Georgia Code Ann. § 9-11-23(b)(2), the Due Process Clause of the Constitution, and the guidance for effective notice articulate in the FJC's Manual for Complex Litigation, 4th.

Judge Lee Rosenthal, *In re Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation* (Mar. 2, 2012) MDL No. 2046 (S.D. Tex.):

*The notice that has been given clearly complies with Rule 23(e)(1)'s reasonableness requirement … the notice plan after its implementation and conservatively estimated that notice reached 81.4 percent of the class members. (Docket Entry No. 106, ¶ 32). Both the summary notice and the detailed notice provided the information reasonably necessary for the presumptive class members to determine whether to object to the proposed settlement. See Katrina Canal Breaches, 628 F.3d at 197. Both the summary notice and the detailed notice "were written in easy-to-understand plain English." In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litig., — F. Supp. 2d —, 2011 WL 5117058, at *23 (D.D.C. 2011); accord AGGREGATE LITIGATION § 3.04(c).15 The notice provided "satisf[ies] the broad reasonableness standards imposed by due process" and Rule 23. Katrina Canal Breaches, 628 F.3d at 197.*

Judge John D. Bates, *Trombley v. National City Bank* (Dec. 1, 2011) 1:10-cv-00232 (D.D.C.) as part of ***In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to the Settlement Class were in full compliance with the Court's January 11, 2011 Order, the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e), and due process. The notice was adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. In addition, adequate notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to participate in the final fairness hearing were provided to the Settlement Class.

Judge Robert M. Dow, Jr., *Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank* (July 29, 2011) 1:09-cv-06655 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court has reviewed the content of all of the various notices, as well as the manner in which Notice was disseminated, and concludes that the Notice given to the Class fully complied with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, as it was the best notice practicable, satisfied all constitutional due process concerns, and provided the Court with jurisdiction over the absent Class Members.

Judge Ellis J. Daigle, *Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer Inc.* (June 30, 2011) 11-C-3187-B (27th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

Notices given to Settlement Class members and all other interested parties throughout this proceeding with respect to the certification of the Settlement Class, the proposed settlement, and all related procedures and hearings—including, without limitation, the notice to putative Settlement Class members and others … were reasonably calculated under all the circumstances and have been sufficient, as to form, content, and manner of dissemination, to apprise interested parties and members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the action, the certification of the Settlement Class, the Settlement Agreement and its contents, Settlement Class members' right to be represented by private counsel, at their own cost, and Settlement Class members' right to appear in Court to have their objections heard, and to afford Settlement Class members an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class. Such notices complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the due process clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedures, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Settlement Class.

Judge Stefan R. Underhill, *Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A.* (Mar. 24, 2011) 3:10-cv-01448 (D. Conn.) as part of ***In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to the Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice, as given, provided valid, due, and sufficient notice of the proposed settlement, the terms and conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and these proceedings to all persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process.

Judicial Quotes

Judge Ted Stewart, *Miller v. Basic Research, LLC* (Sept. 2, 2010) 2:07-cv-00871 (D. Utah):

Plaintiffs state that they have hired a firm specializing in designing and implementing large scale, unbiased, legal notification plans. Plaintiffs represent to the Court that such notice will include: 1) individual notice by electronic mail and/or first-class mail sent to all reasonably identifiable Class members; 2) nationwide paid media notice through a combination of print publications, including newspapers, consumer magazines, newspaper supplements and the Internet; 3) a neutral, Court-approved, informational press release; 4) a neutral, Court-approved Internet website; and 5) a toll-free telephone number. Similar mixed media plans have been approved by other district courts post class certification. The Court finds this plan is sufficient to meet the notice requirement.

Judge Sara Loi, *Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co.* (Oct. 7, 2009) 5:07-cv-02580 (N.D. Ohio):

[T]he elaborate notice program contained in the Settlement Agreement provides for notice through a variety of means, including direct mail to each class member, notice to the United States Attorney General and each State, a toll free number, and a website designed to provide information about the settlement and instructions on submitting claims. With a 99.9% effective rate, the Court finds that the notice program constituted the "best notice that is practicable under the circumstances," Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), and clearly satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge James Robertson, *In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation* (Sept. 23, 2009) MDL No. 1796 (D.D.C.):

The Notice Plan, as implemented, satisfied the requirements of due process and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Plan was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the action, the terms of the Settlement, and their right to appear, object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement. Further, the notice was reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice.

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

Legal Noticing Cases

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

Legal Noticing Cases

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

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

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

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

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Wallace v. Wells Fargo (Overdraft Fees on Uber and Lyft One-Time Transactions)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Santa Clara, No. 17-cv-317775
In re Turkey Antitrust Litigations (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs' Action – CIIPPs) *Sandee's Bakery d/b/a Sandee's Catering Bakery & Deli et al. v. Agri Stats, Inc.*	N.D. Ill., No. 1:20-cv-02295
Coleman v. Alaska USA Federal Credit Union (Retry Bank Fees)	D. Alaska, No. 3:19-cv-00229
Fiore et al. v. Ingenious Designs, L.L.C. and HSN, Inc. (My Little Steamer)	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:18-cv-07124
In re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPPs) (JBS USA Food Company, JBS USA Food Company Holdings)	D. Minn., No. 0:18-cv-01776
Lozano v. CodeMetro Inc. (Data Breach)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2020-00022701
Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC (Schiff Move Free® Advanced Glucosamine Supplements)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-03529
Cin-Q Automobiles, Inc. et al. v. Buccaneers Limited Partnership (TCPA)	M.D. Fla., No. 8:13-cv-01592
Thompson et al. v. Community Bank, N.A. (Overdraft)	N.D.N.Y., No. 8:19-cv-00919
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In re Toll Roads Litigation; Borsuk et al. v. Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency et al. (OCTA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
In re Toll Roads Litigation (3M/TCA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
Pearlstone v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. (Sales Tax)	C.D. Cal., No. 4:17-cv-02856
Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc. (Fortnite or Rocket League Video Games)	Sup. Ct. Wake Cnty. N.C., No. 21-CVS-534
In re Flint Water Cases	E.D. Mich., No. 5:16-cv-10444
Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc. (Weighted Goods Pricing)	S.D. Fla., No. 1:19-cv-20592
Grace v. Apple, Inc. (Apple iPhone 4 and iPhone 4S Devices)	N.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-00551
Alvarez v. Sirius XM Radio Inc.	C.D. Cal., No. 2:18-cv-08605
In re Pre-Filled Propane Tank Antitrust Litigation	W.D. Mo., No. MDL No. 2567, No. 14-cv-02567
In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (ABB Concise Optical Group, LLC) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
Morris v. Provident Credit Union (Overdraft)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Fran., No. CGC-19-581616
Pennington v. Tetra Tech, Inc. et al. (Property)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:18-cv-05330
Maldonado et al. v. Apple Inc. et al. (Apple Care iPhone)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-04067

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

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Coffeng et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.	N.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-01825
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In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (CooperVision, Inc.) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
Hyder et al. v. Consumers County Mutual Insurance Company	D. Ct. of Travis Cnty. Tex., No. D-1-GN-16-000596
Fessler v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens	E.D. Tex., No. 4:19-cv-00248
In re TD Bank, N.A. Debit Card Overdraft Fee Litigation	D.S.C., MDL No. 2613, No. 6:15-MN-02613
Liggio v. Apple Federal Credit Union	E.D. Va., No. 1:18-cv-01059
Garcia v. Target Corporation (TCPA)	D. Minn., No. 16-cv-02574
Albrecht v. Oasis Power, LLC d/b/a Oasis Energy	N.D. Ill., No. 1:18-cv-01061
McKinney-Drobnis et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-06450
In re Optical Disk Drive Products Antitrust Litigation	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2143, No. 3:10-md-02143
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In re Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. et al. (Asbestos)	Bankr. W.D. N.C., No. 16-31602
Kuss v. American HomePatient, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)	M.D. Fla., No. 8:18-cv-02348
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In re Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation	D. Ore., MDL No. 2633, No. 3:15-md-02633
Elder v. Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc. (Hotel Stay Promotion)	N.D. Cal., No. 16-cv-00278
Grayson et al. v. General Electric Company (Microwaves)	D. Conn., No. 3:13-cv-01799
Behfarin v. Pruco Life Insurance Company et al.	C.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-05290
Lashambae v. Capital One Bank, N.A. (Overdraft)	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:17-cv-06406
Trujillo et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)	S.D. Cal., No. 3:15-cv-01394
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Pirozzi et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising, LLC	E.D. Mo., No. 4:19-cv-00807
Lehman v. Transbay Joint Powers Authority et al. (Millennium Tower)	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. GCG-16-553758
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Harris et al. v. Farmers Insurance Exchange and Mid Century Insurance Company	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. BC 579498
In re Renovate America Finance Cases (Tax Assessment Financing)	Sup. Ct., Cal., Cnty. of Riverside, No. RICJCCP4940
Nelson v. Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc. (Data Breach)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:18-cv-07400
Skochin et al. v. Genworth Life Insurance Company et al.	E.D. Va., No. 3:19-cv-00049
Walters et al. v. Target Corp. (Overdraft)	S.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-01678
Jackson et al. v. Viking Group, Inc. et al.	D. Md., No. 8:18-cv-02356
Waldrup v. Countrywide Financial Corporation et al.	C.D. Cal., No. 2:13-cv-08833
Burrow et al. v. Forjas Taurus S.A. et al.	S.D. Fla., No. 1:16-cv-21606
Henrikson v. Samsung Electronics Canada Inc.	Ontario Super. Ct., No. 2762-16cp
In re Comcast Corp. Set-Top Cable Television Box Antitrust Litigation	E.D. Pa., No. 2:09-md-02034
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Rabin v. HP Canada Co. et al.	Quebec Ct., Dist. of Montreal, No. 500-06-000813-168
Di Filippo v. The Bank of Nova Scotia et al. (Gold Market Instrument)	Ontario Sup. Ct., No. CV-15-543005-00CP & No. CV-16-551067-00CP
Zaklit et al. v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC et al. (TCPA)	C.D. Cal., No. 5:15-cv-02190
Adlouni v. UCLA Health Systems Auxiliary et al.	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. BC589243
Lloyd et al. v. Navy Federal Credit Union	S.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-01280
Luib v. Henkel Consumer Goods Inc.	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:17-cv-03021
McIntosh v. Takata Corporation et al.; Vitoratos et al. v. Takata Corporation et al.; and Hall v. Takata Corporation et al.	Ontario Sup Ct., No. CV-16-543833-00CP; Quebec Sup. Ct. of Justice, No. 500-06-000723-144; & Court of Queen's Bench for Saskatchewan, No. QBG. 1284 or 2015
In re HP Printer Firmware Update Litigation	N.D. Cal., No. 5:16-cv-05820
In re Dealer Management Systems Antitrust Litigation	N.D. Ill., MDL No. 2817, No. 18-cv-00864
Mosser v. TD Bank, N.A. and Mazzadra et al. v. TD Bank, N.A., as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	E.D. Pa., No. 2:10-cv-00731, S.D. Fla., No. 10-cv-21386 and S.D. Fla., No. 1:10-cv-21870, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Naiman v. Total Merchant Services, Inc. et al. (TCPA)	N.D. Cal., No. 4:17-cv-03806
In re Valley Anesthesiology Consultants, Inc. Data Breach Litigation	Sup. Ct. of Maricopa Ariz., No. CV2016-013446
Parsons v. Kimpton Hotel & Restaurant Group, LLC (Data Breach)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-05387

Legal Noticing Cases

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

Legal Noticing Cases

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

Legal Noticing Cases

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

Legal Noticing Cases

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

Legal Noticing Cases

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

Legal Noticing Cases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
Williams v. S.I.F. Consultants (CorVel Corporation)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5244-C
Sachar v. Iberiabank Corporation, as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc. (SIF Consultants)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc. (Risk Management)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc. (Hammerman)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (First Health)	14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
Delandro v. County of Allegheny (Prisoner Strip Search)	W.D. Pa., No. 2:06-cv-00927
Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A., as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	D. Conn, No. 3:10-cv-01448, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers (Defective Drywall)	Ga. Super. Ct., No. SU10-cv-2267B
Trombley v. National City Bank, as part of *In re Checking Account Overdraft*	D.D.C., No. 1:10-cv-00232, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank (Overdraft Fees)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:09-cv-06655
Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc. (Text Messaging)	N.D. Cal., No. 06-cv-02893
Coyle v. Hornell Brewing Co. (Arizona Iced Tea)	D.N.J., No. 08-cv-02797
Holk v. Snapple Beverage Corporation	D.N.J., No. 3:07-cv-03018
In re Heartland Data Payment System Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation	S.D. Tex., MDL No. 2046
Weiner v. Snapple Beverage Corporation	S.D.N.Y., No. 07-cv-08742
Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (Cambridge)	14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
Miller v. Basic Research, LLC (Weight-loss Supplement)	D. Utah, No. 2:07-cv-00871
In re Countrywide Customer Data Breach Litigation	W.D. Ky., MDL No. 1998
Boone v. City of Philadelphia (Prisoner Strip Search)	E.D. Pa., No. 05-cv-01851
Little v. Kia Motors America, Inc. (Braking Systems)	N.J. Super. Ct., No. UNN-L-0800-01
Opelousas Trust Authority v. Summit Consulting	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 07-C-3737-B
Steele v. Pergo (Flooring Products)	D. Ore., No. 07-cv-01493
Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co. (Long Term Care Insurance)	N.D. Ohio, No. 5:07-cv-02580
Dolen v. ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (Callable CD's)	Ill. Cir. Ct., Nos. 01-L-454 & 01-L-493
In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation	D.D.C., MDL No. 1796
In re Katrina Canal Breaches Consolidated Litigation	E.D. La., No. 05-cv-04182

Attachment 2

Central Maine Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 2417
Portland, OR 97208-2417

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PORTLAND, OR
PERMIT NO. 2882

Court-Approved Legal Notice

IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION
Docket No. ANDSC-CIV-2025-00083
Business and Consumer Court for
Androscoggin County, Maine

If your Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident involving Central Maine Healthcare and Central Maine Medical Center that occurred March to June of 2025, and you were sent notice, you may be entitled to Settlement Class Member Benefits from a Settlement.

A Court has authorized this Notice.
*This is **not** a solicitation from a lawyer.*
CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com

1-877-385-9773

Unique ID: [redacted] PIN: [redacted]

[redacted]

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A $1,368,025 Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Central Maine Healthcare d/b/a Central Maine Healthcare ("CMHC") and Central Maine Medical Center ("CMMC") (together, "CMH" or "Defendants") related to the potential unauthorized access to Settlement Class Members' Private Information from approximately March to June of 2025 ("Data Incident"). Private Information means information collected and/or maintained by Defendants, including names combined with any other type of private health information or non-public personally identifiable information.

Who is Included? Records show you are a member of the Settlement Class defined as all individuals residing in the United States whose Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident and to whom Defendants sent an individual notification that they were affected by the Data Incident.

What does the Settlement Provide? You can submit a Claim Form online or by mail postmarked September 28, 2026, for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses: You may submit a Claim Form and provide reasonable documentation for losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $5,000 per Settlement Class Member; **OR**

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash: Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) Cash Payment in the estimated amount of $50; **AND**

Medical Records Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payment A (Documented Losses) *or* Cash Payment B (Alternate Cash), you may also submit a Claim Form to receive one year of free Medical Records Monitoring.

Your Cash Payment may be subject to a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) increase or decrease depending upon the total value of all Valid Claims.

Injunctive Relief: Defendants are implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

Other Options. If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must submit an opt out **postmarked** by **September 13, 2026**. If you do not opt out, you will give up the right to sue and will release the Defendants and Released Parties about the legal claims in this lawsuit. If you do not opt out, you may object to the Settlement Agreement by **September 13, 2026**. The Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website explains how to opt out or object. If you do nothing, you will get no Settlement Class Member Benefits, and you will be bound by the Settlement and any judgments and orders. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **October 28, 2026**, to consider whether to approve the Settlement, Class Counsel's attorneys' fees up to one-third of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of reasonable costs, Service Awards, and any objections. You or your lawyer may appear at the hearing if you object, but you are not required to do so.

This Notice is a summary. Learn more about the Settlement at CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com, or by calling toll-free 1-877-385-9773.

Attachment 3

If your Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident involving Central Maine Healthcare and Central Maine Medical Center that occurred March to June of 2025, and you were sent notice, you may be entitled to Settlement Class Member Benefits from a Settlement.

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

- A $1,368,025 Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against Central Maine Healthcare d/b/a Central Maine Healthcare ("CMHC") and Central Maine Medical Center ("CMMC") (together, "CMH" or "Defendants") related to the potential unauthorized access to Settlement Class Members' Private Information from approximately March to June of 2025 ("Data Incident"). Private Information means information collected and/or maintained by Defendants, including names combined with any other type of private health information or non-public personally identifiable information.
- The Settlement Class includes all individuals residing in the United States whose Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident and to whom Defendants sent an individual notification that they were affected by the Data Incident.
- If you are a member of the Settlement Class, you can submit a Claim Form for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

  Cash Payment A – Documented Losses: You may submit a Claim Form and provide reasonable documentation for losses traceable to the Data Incident for up to $5,000 per Settlement Class Member; **OR**

  Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash: Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) Cash Payment in the estimated amount of $50; **AND**

  Medical Records Monitoring: In addition to Cash Payment A (Documented Losses) ***or*** Cash Payment B (Alternate Cash), you may also submit a Claim Form to receive one year of free Medical Records Monitoring.

  Your Cash Payment will be subject to pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) increase or decrease depending upon the total value of all Valid Claims submitted.

  Injunctive Relief: Defendants are implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

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

	Your Legal Rights & Options	Deadline
Submit a Claim Form	The only way to get Settlement Class Member Benefits is to submit a timely and valid Claim Form.	Submitted or postmarked by: **SEPTEMBER 28, 2026**
Exclude Yourself	Get no Settlement Class Member Benefits. Keep your right to file your own lawsuit against the Released Parties about the Released Claims that are released by the Settlement in this lawsuit.	Postmarked by: **SEPTEMBER 13, 2026**
Object to the Settlement	Stay in the Settlement but tell the Court why you do not agree with the Settlement. You will still be bound by the Settlement if the Court approves it.	Filed by: **SEPTEMBER 13, 2026**
Do Nothing	Get no Settlement Class Member Benefits. Give up your legal rights and get nothing.	

- These rights and options—**and the deadlines to exercise them**—are explained in this Notice.
- The Court must decide whether to approve the Settlement and the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. No Settlement Class Member Benefits will be provided unless the Court approves the Settlement.

Basic Information

1. Why is this Notice being provided?

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

The Honorable Thomas McKeon of the Business and Consumer Court for Androscoggin County, Maine, is overseeing this class action. The lawsuit is known as *IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION*, Docket No. ANDSC-CIV-2025-00083 ("lawsuit"). The individuals who filed this lawsuit are called the "Plaintiffs" and/or "Class Representatives", and the companies sued, Central Maine Healthcare Corporation d/b/a Central Maine Healthcare and Central Maine Medical Center, are called the "Defendants."

2. What is this lawsuit about?

Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit against the Defendants on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated involving the potential unauthorized access to Settlement Class Members' Private Information from approximately March to June of 2025. Private Information means information collected and/or maintained by Defendants, including names combined with any other type of private health information or non-public personally identifiable information.

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

3. Why is there a Settlement?

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

4. Why is this lawsuit a class action?

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

Who is Included in the Settlement?

5. How do I know if I am included in the Settlement?

You are included in the Settlement Class if you are an individual residing in the United States whose Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident and to whom Defendants sent an individual notification that you were affected by the Data Incident.

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

Yes. Excluding from the Settlement Class are (a) all persons who are directors and officers of Defendants; (b) governmental entities; and (c) the Judge assigned to the lawsuit, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff.

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

If you are still not sure whether you are a Settlement Class Member, you may go to CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com or call toll-free 1-877-385-9773.

The Settlement Benefits

8. What does this Settlement provide?

If you are a Settlement Class Member, you can submit a Claim Form for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses

You may submit a Claim Form with reasonable documentation for losses traceable to the Data Incident for up to $5,000 per Settlement Class Member.

You will not be reimbursed for expenses if you have been reimbursed for the same expenses by another source.

If you do not submit reasonable documentation supporting a loss, or if your Claim Form is invalid as determined by the Settlement Administrator, and you do not cure your Claim Form, your Claim Form will be processed as if you elected Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash.

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash

Instead of selecting Cash Payment A, without documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) Cash Payment in the estimated amount of $50.

Medical Records Monitoring

In addition to Cash Payment A (Documented Losses) ***or*** Cash Payment B (Alternate Cash), you may also submit a Claim Form to receive one year of free Medical Records Monitoring.

Your Cash Payment will be subject to a pro rata increase if the amount of Valid Claims does not use the entire Net Settlement Fund. Alternatively, if the amount of Valid Claims exceeds the amount of the Net Settlement Fund, your Cash Payment may be subject to a pro rata reduction.

Your Cash Payment may be subject to pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) increase if the amount of Valid Claims does not use the entire Settlement Fund, calculated after payment for Medical Records Monitoring has been subtracted. Alternatively, if the amount of Valid Claims exceeds the amount of the Net Settlement Fund, calculated after payment for Medical Records Monitoring has been subtracted, your Cash Payment may be subject to a pro rata reduction.

For purposes of calculating the pro rata increase or decrease, the Settlement Administrator must distribute the funds in the Net Settlement Fund first for payment of Medical Records Monitoring and then for Cash Payments. Any pro rata increases or decreases to Cash Payments will be on an equal percentage basis.

Injunctive Relief

Defendants are implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

9. What am I giving up receiving Settlement Class Member Benefits or stay in the Settlement?

Unless you exclude yourself (opt out), you will remain in the Settlement Class. If the Settlement is approved and becomes final, all Court orders and any judgments will apply to you and legally bind you. You will not be able to sue, continue to sue, or be part of any other lawsuit against the Released Parties about the Released Claims in this lawsuit. The specific rights you are giving up are called "Released Claims."

10. What are the Released Claims?

Section XII of the Settlement Agreement describes the Releases, Released Claims, and Released Parties, in necessary legal terminology, so please read this section carefully. The Settlement Agreement is available at **CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com.** For questions regarding the Releases, Released Claims, or Released Parties and what the language in the Settlement Agreement means, you can also contact Class Counsel listed below for free, or you can talk to your own lawyer at your own expense.

How to Get Benefits from the Settlement

11. How do I submit a Claim Form?

You must submit a timely and valid Claim Form to receive any Settlement Class Member Benefits as described above. Your Claim Form must be submitted online at CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com by **September 28, 2026**, or mailed to the Settlement Administrator at the address on the Claim Form, **postmarked by September 28, 2026**. Claims Forms are also available at CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com, by calling 1-877-385-9773, or by writing to:

Central Maine Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 2417
Portland OR 97208-2417

Please note per the United States Postal Service, mail may *not* be postmarked the day it is deposited in a mailbox or at a local post office. Postmarks occur when mail reaches a processing facility. To meet a postmark deadline, **mail at least a week prior to a postmark deadline**, get a manual postmark in-person at any post office, or send via Certified Mail.

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

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

Central Maine Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 2417
Portland OR 97208-2417

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

If you file a timely and valid Claim Form, the Settlement Class Member Benefits will be provided after the Settlement is approved by the Court and becomes final.

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

Exclude Yourself or Opt Out of the Settlement

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

14. How do I opt out of the Settlement?

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

1) Your name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any)
2) Your personal physical signature
3) A statement that you want to be excluded from the Settlement Class, such as "I hereby request to be excluded from the Settlement Class in the *IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION*."

The exclusion request must be **mailed** to the Settlement Administrator at the following address, and be **postmarked** by **September 13, 2026**:

Central Maine Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 2417
Portland OR 97208-2417

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

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

Please note per the United States Postal Service, mail may *not* be postmarked the day it is deposited in a mailbox or at a local post office. Postmarks occur when mail reaches a processing facility. To meet a postmark deadline, **mail at least a week prior to a postmark deadlin**e, get a manual postmark in-person at any post office, or send via Certified Mail.

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

No. If you opt out, you will not be able to receive Settlement Class Member Benefits, and you will not be bound by the Settlement or any judgments in this lawsuit. You can only get Settlement Class Member Benefits if you stay in the Settlement and submit a timely and valid Claim Form.

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

No. Unless you opt out, you give up any right to sue the Defendants and Released Parties for the legal claims this Settlement resolves and Releases, and you will be bound by all the terms of the Settlement, proceedings, orders, and judgments in the lawsuit. You must opt out of this lawsuit to start or continue your own lawsuit or be part of any other lawsuit against the Defendants and Released Parties about the Released Claims in this Settlement. If you have a pending lawsuit, speak to your lawyer in that lawsuit immediately.

Objecting to the Settlement

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

If you are a Settlement Class Member, you can tell the Court you do not agree with all or any part of the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards.

To object, you must file your timely written objection with the Court as provided below by September 13, 2026, and send by First Class Mail to Class Counsel, Defendants' Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator postmarked by or shipped by private courier (such as FedEx) by September 13, 2026, stating you object to the Settlement in *IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION*, Docket No. ANDSC-CIV-2025-00083.

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

1) Your full name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address (if any)
2) All grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to you as the objector or your own lawyer (if any)
3) The number of times you have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date of the filed the objection, the caption of each case in which you have made the objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling on your prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case
4) The identity of all lawyers representing you (if any), including any former or current lawyers who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards
5) The number of times your lawyer or your lawyer's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date of the filed objection, the caption of each case in which your lawyer or the firm has made such objection and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon your lawyer's or the lawyer's law firm's prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case

6) The identity of all lawyers representing you (if any) and whether they will appear at the Final Approval Hearing
7) A list of all people who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection (if any)
8) A statement confirming whether you intend to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing
9) Your signature as the objector (a lawyer's signature is not sufficient)

Class Counsel and/or Defendants' Counsel may conduct limited discovery on any objector or objector's lawyer, including the taking of depositions and requiring the production of documents.

To object, you must file your timely written objection with the Court by **September 13, 2026**, and send it by First-Class Mail to Class Counsel, Defendants' Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator postmarked by or shipped by private courier (such as FedEx) by **September 13, 2026**, at the following addresses:

Court	Class Counsel	Defendants' Counsel	Settlement Administrator
Clerk Androscoggin County Superior Court 2 Turner Street Auburn, ME 04210	Mariya Weekes Milberg PLLC 333 S.E. 2nd Ave. Suite 2000 Miami, FL 33131 Jeff Ostrow Koplowitz Ostrow PC 1 West Las Olas Blvd. Suite 500 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301	Edward J. McAndrew Baker & Hostetler LLP 1735 Market St. Suite 3300 Philadelphia, PA 19103	Central Maine Data Security Litigation Settlement Administrator P.O. Box 2417 Portland, OR 97208-2417

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

Objecting is simply telling the Court that you do not like something about the Settlement. You can object only if you stay in the Settlement Class. Opting out is telling the Court that you do not want to be part of the Settlement Class. If you opt out, you cannot object because you are no longer part of the Settlement.

The Lawyers Representing You

19. Do I have a lawyer in the lawsuit?

Yes. The Court has appointed Mariya Weekes of Milberg PLLC and Jeff Ostrow of Koplowitz Ostrow P.C. as Class Counsel to represent you and the Settlement Class for the purposes of this Settlement. You may hire your own lawyer at your own cost if you want someone other than Class Counsel to represent you in this lawsuit.

20. How will Class Counsel be paid?

Class Counsel will file a motion asking the Court to award attorneys' fees of up to one-third of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of reasonable costs. Class Counsel will also ask the Court to approve the Service Awards for the Class Representatives for up to $2,500 each for their efforts. If awarded by the Court, the attorneys' fees and costs and Service Awards will be paid from the Settlement Fund. The Court may award less than these amounts.

The Final Approval Hearing

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

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

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **October 28, 2026, at 9:00 a.m.** before the Honorable Thomas McKeon at the Androscoggin County Superior Court, 2 Turner Street, Auburn, Maine 04210. At this hearing, the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and decide whether to approve the Settlement and the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards.

If there are objections that were filed by the deadline, the Court will consider them. If you file a timely objection, and you (or your lawyer) ask to speak at the hearing, the Court, at its discretion, may hear objections at the hearing.

Note: The date and time of the Final Approval Hearing are subject to change without further notice to the Settlement Class. The Court may also decide to hold the hearing via video conference or by telephone. You should check the Settlement Website **CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com** to confirm the date and time of the Final Approval Hearing have not changed.

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

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

23. May I speak at the Final Approval Hearing?

If there are objections that were filed by the deadline, the Court will consider them. If you file a timely objection, and you (or your lawyer) ask to speak at the hearing, the Court, at its discretion, may hear objections at the hearing.

Get More Information

24. How do I get more information about the Settlement?

This Notice summarizes the Settlement. Complete details about the Settlement are provided in the Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Agreement and other related documents are available at CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com, by calling toll-free 1-877-385-9773, or by writing to:

Central Maine Data Security Litigation
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 2417
Portland, OR 97208-2417

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

Attachment 4

[redacted]

Must be postmarked or submitted online NO LATER THAN September 28, 2026

Central Maine Data Security Litigation
SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR
P.O. BOX 2417
PORTLAND, OR 97208-2417
CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com

IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION CLAIM FORM

Docket No. ANDSC-CIV-2025-00083

GENERAL INFORMATION

If your Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident involving Central Maine Healthcare and Central Maine Medical Center that occurred March to June of 2025, and you were sent notice, you may be entitled to Settlement Class Member Benefits from a Settlement.

You may submit a Claim Form for Settlement Class Member Benefits, outlined below, by visiting the Settlement Website at cmhdatasecuritysettlement.com. **Claims must be submitted online or postmarked by September 28, 2026. If you would prefer to submit by mail, please use the return address at the top of this form**.

The easiest way to submit a Claim is online at CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com, or you can print out, complete, and mail this entire Claim Form (with any required documentation) to the mailing address above. **Claims must be submitted online or mailed by September 28, 2026. If you would prefer to submit by mail, please use the address at the top of this form.**

SETTLEMENT CLASS MEMBER BENEFITS – WHAT YOU MAY GET

If you are a Settlement Class Member, you can submit a Claim Form for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

1. **Cash Payment A – Documented Losses**: You may submit a Claim Form and provide reasonable documentation for losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $5,000 per Settlement Class Member;

   OR

2. **Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash**: Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) Cash Payment in the estimated amount of $50;

   AND

3. **Medical Records Monitoring:** In addition to Cash Payment A (Documented Losses) ***or*** Cash Payment B (Alternate Cash), you may also submit a Claim Form to receive one year of free Medical Records Monitoring.

Your Cash Payment may be subject to a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) increase or decrease depending upon the total value of all Valid Claims submitted.

Injunctive Relief: Defendants are implementing additional security measures following the Data Incident.

* * *

Please note: the Settlement Administrator may contact you to request additional documents to process your Claim.

For more information and complete instructions visit the Settlement Website at CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com

[redacted]

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

Contact Information

1. NAME (REQUIRED):

First Name | MI | Last Name

2. MAILING ADDRESS (REQUIRED):

Street Address

Apt. No.

City | State | ZIP Code

3. PHONE NUMBER:

– –

4. EMAIL ADDRESS:

5. UNIQUE ID:

[redacted]

Medical Records Monitoring

In addition to Cash Payment A (Documented Losses) ***or*** Cash Payment B (Alternate Cash), you may also submit a Claim Form to receive one year of free Medical Records Monitoring.

Please select the checkbox if you want to enroll in the Medical Records Monitoring services for which you are eligible.

☐ **Medical Records Monitoring:** I want to receive one year of free Medical Records Monitoring at the email address entered in the above section.

If you select this option, you will be sent instructions and an activation code to your provided email address listed above after the Settlement is final.

Cash Payment A – Documented Losses

You may submit a Claim Form with reasonable documentation for losses fairly traceable to the Data Incident for up to $5,000 per Settlement Class Member.

You will not be reimbursed for expenses if you have been reimbursed for the same expenses by another source.

If you do not submit reasonable documentation supporting a loss, or if your Claim Form is invalid as determined by the Settlement Administrator, and you do not cure your Claim Form, your Claim Form will be processed as if you elected Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash.

To look up more details about how the Cash Payments work, visit CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com or call toll-free 1-877-385-9773.

By filling out the boxes below, you are certifying that the money you spent does not relate to other data incidents or breaches.

[redacted]

Expense Type and Examples of Documents	**Amount and Date**	**Description of Expense or Money Spent and Supporting Documents** (Identify what you are attaching, and why it's related to the Data Incident)
Professional fees incurred that are fairly traceable to the Data Incident, such as falsified tax returns and account fraud. *Examples: Receipts, notices, or account statements reflecting payment for a credit freeze or unfreezing.*	$ ☐☐☐☐☐ • ☐☐ Date ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____
Other losses or costs that are fairly traceable to the Data Incident. *Examples: Account statement with unauthorized charges circled; bank fees, and fees for credit reports, credit monitoring, or other identity theft insurance products purchased*	$ ☐☐☐☐☐ • ☐☐ Date ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____
Other miscellaneous expenses such as notary, fax, postage, copying, mileage, and/or long-distance telephone charges related to the Data Incident. *Examples: Phone bills, receipts, detailed list of addresses you traveled (i.e. police station, IRS office), reason why you traveled there (i.e. police report or letter from IRS re: falsified tax return) and number of miles you traveled*	$ ☐☐☐☐☐ • ☐☐ Date ☐☐ – ☐☐ – ☐☐☐☐ MM DD YYYY	_____ _____ _____

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash

Instead of selecting Cash Payment A, without documentation, you may submit a Claim Form to receive a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) Cash Payment in the estimated amount of $50.

Your Cash Payment may be subject to a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) increase or decrease depending upon the total value of all Valid Claims.

☐ **By checking this box, I affirm I want to receive an Alternate Cash Payment.**

Payment Election

If your Claim is eligible, you will receive payment by check unless you select one of the electronic payment options below and provide the email address **or** phone number associated with your account:

#1 Digital Payment Account – Payment Option

☐ PayPal ☐ Venmo ☐ Zelle

*Provide the email **OR** phone number, **NOT** both, associated with your selected digital payment account.*

Email Address

OR Phone Number

			–				–				

Signature

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

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

Signature

Date: MM – DD – YYYY

Print Name

Questions? Go to **CMHDataSecuritySettlement.com** or call **1-877-385-9773**

~~Electronically Filed: 9/8/2026 10:56 AM~~
Electronically Filed: 8/31/2026 10:56 AM

EXHIBIT C

STATE OF MAINE
ADROSCOGGIN, SS.

BUSINESS AND CONSUMER COURT
CIVIL ACTION
DOCKET NO. BCD-CIV-2025-00028

IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION

JOINT DECLARATION OF CLASS COUNSEL IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES, EXPENSES, AND SERVICE AWARDS

We, Mariya Weekes and Jeff Ostrow, who are competent to testify, make the following declaration.

1. We are Counsel for Plaintiffs and Class Counsel for the Settlement Class in this Action. We submit this declaration in support of Plaintiff's Motion for an Award of Attorneys' Fees, Reimbursement of Expenses, and Service Awards to Class Representatives. Unless otherwise noted, we have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration and could and would testify competently to them if called upon to do so.

2. As the Court is aware, this class action lawsuit involves a March 2025 Data Incident in which unknown actors accessed Defendants networks. The unauthorized third-party may have accessed files containing the Private Information of as many as 218,884 CMH patients.

3. As a result of the Data Incident, commencing in June 2025, CMH was named in six putative Related Actions that have overlapping claims, seek to represent the same putative class members, and arise out of the same Data Incident. Plaintiffs in the Related Actions conferred and agreed to move to consolidate the Related Actions and to appoint Class Counsel as Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel. Thereafter, on July 31, 2025, the Court consolidated the actions into this

Action and appointed Mariya Weekes and Jeff Ostrow as Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel for plaintiffs in the Action.

4. We vigorously and aggressively gathered all the information that was available regarding CMH and the alleged Data Incident—including publicly-available documents concerning announcements of the Data Incident and notice of the data breach to affected individuals.

5. On September 30, 2025, Plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Complaint. Thereafter, the Parties began discussing mediation and settlement. In January 2026, the parties agreed to stay the case until after mediation. The Parties then scheduled a mediation with experienced data security mediator, Bruce A. Friedman Esq. of JAMS.

6. In advance of the mediation, Plaintiffs propounded informal discovery requests to learn as much as possible about the Data Incident and the scope of the class. Through the provision of informal discovery, Plaintiffs were able to evaluate the merits of Defendants' position. The Parties also drafted detailed mediation briefs outlining their positions with respect to liability, damages, and settlement-related issues. The Parties mediated on April 7, 2026, and after a full day of mediation, the Parties were unable to reach an agreement in principle to settle the matter on a class wide basis.

7. Thereafter, following weeks of voluntary discovery and arms-length negotiations, the Parties reached agreement on the materials terms of the settlement. Given the factual and legal challenges faced here, absent this Settlement, Settlement Class Members may never have secured relief, financial, or otherwise, and would have otherwise endured lengthy, expensive, and arduous litigation, during which they would still be exposed to the risk of identity theft. Absent the Settlement, the Parties would likely engage in extensive pre-trial motion practice followed by

complex and technical discovery, utilizing experts, which depletes resources from both Parties, as well as this Court.

8. This Settlement came about as the result of protracted, arms' length negotiations. Throughout the negotiations, Defendant was ably represented by the well-regarded defense firm with experience in cyber-security investigation and litigation. The Parties negotiated in good faith and zealously defended their respective positions as they negotiated the Settlement Agreement. Both Parties strongly advocated for their respective client's positions.

9. After reaching an agreement on the relief for Settlement Class members, the Parties continued to negotiate in good faith and at arms' length the finer points of the settlement, and drafted the Settlement Agreement and accompanying Notice documents and other exhibits. While negotiations were always collegial and professional between the Parties, there is no doubt that the negotiations were also adversarial in nature, with both Parties strongly advocating their respective client's positions.

10. The Settlement Agreement and the various exhibits thereto were ultimately finalized and signed in May 2026.

11. The value of this Settlement to the Settlement Class is considerable. The Settlement provides for a $1,368,025.00 non-reversionary cash Settlement Fund that will pay: (a) all claims for Cash Payments and Medical Records Monitoring; (b) all Settlement Administration Costs; and (c) any Court-awarded attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Award to Class Representative.

12. Plaintiff here seeks Court approval of a combined award attorneys' fees in the amount of $456,008.33 and out-of-pocket expenses in the amount of $7,403.25 which is 33% of the Settlement Fund. This request is within the range of attorneys' fee requests that have been approved in this District and within the First Circuit, including in similar data privacy class actions.

13. After finalizing the Settlement Agreement, we prepared and filed the motion for preliminary approval. The Court ultimately granted preliminary approval without a hearing on July 9, 2026.

14. After preliminary approval was granted, we spent time working with the Settlement Administrator (Epiq) on finalizing the notices (by adding the selected URL, telephone number, email address, mailing address, formatting the final postcard notice, and correcting any typos and errors), testing the settlement website, reviewing the script for the interactive voice response system, and working with Epiq to get notice issued on time.

15. We then monitored the Notice Program and claims process to ensure that adequate notice was issued to the Settlement Class, and that the claims process was proceeding smoothly.

16. We will continue to work throughout the claims period for this case. This involved monitoring for and defending against potential objections (there are none to date), tracking the requests for exclusion (none to date), and the supervision of the claims administration process and the distribution of the settlement proceeds.

17. Milberg has expended 67 hours of work on this matter to date. At our normal billing rates (ranging from $1,019.00 for Partners to $277.00 for paralegals per hour) that have been approved by courts across the country, this equates to a lodestar of $59,112.60.

18. Kopelowitz Ostrow has expended 113.10 hours of work on this matter to date. At our normal billing rates (ranging from $1,025.00 for partners to $150.00 for law clerks per hour) that have been approved by courts across the country, this equates to a lodestar of $115,200.00.

19. In addition, our co-counsel who accrued the following:

Law Firm	Hours	Hourly Rates	Total
Strauss Borrelli	45.9	$800 - $150.00	$33,415.00

Brian Ted Jones, PC	7.83	$650.00	$5,090.55

20. The total current lodestar is thus 233.83 hours, equaling $212,818.14. This reflects the combined attorney and paralegal time invested in the litigation thus far. The fees requested represent a current lodestar multiplier of 2.14.

21. We expect to spend another 40-50 hours of time consummating this Settlement, including traveling to and participating in the final approval hearing (if the hearing is in person), assisting Settlement Class Members with their claims and answering their questions, and working with the Settlement Administrator on claims administrator and distribution of benefits to the Settlement Class. This means that by the time this case is brought to final approval, and when the two firms who have not yet produced their lodestar do so, the lodestar "multiplier" will very likely be 2 or below, once these additional attorney hours are expended and added.

22. We devoted a significant amount of time to prosecuting Plaintiffs' claims efficiently and effectively to ensure that the best possible outcome for the Settlement Class could be achieved.

23. As part of the combined fee and expense request made here, we are seeking reimbursement for the reasonable out-of-pocket case expenses incurred. To date, we have incurred $7,403.25 in expenses, consisting entirely of court fees and the cost of service of process.

24. The other plaintiffs' counsel and Maine local counsel have incurred the following expenses:

Law Firm	**Expenses**
Milberg	$7,223.19
Brian Ted Jones, PC	$ 180.06

The total out-of-pocket expenses, all of which were reasonable and necessary for the prosecution of these cases, are thus $7,403.25 (inclusive of the anticipated costs for the final approval hearing).

25. Class Counsel undertook this Action on a purely contingent basis, with no assurance of recovery of costs or compensation for their time. As such, we assumed significant risk of nonpayment or underpayment.

26. The attorneys involved have foregone the ability to devote time to other cases and advanced their own funds to prosecute the Action, all at the substantial risk it would yield no (or very little) recovery and leave them uncompensated for their time and out-of-pocket costs. Despite these substantial risks, Class Counsel remained steadfast and chose to represent Plaintiffs on contingency.

27. Plaintiffs and Class Representatives made vital contributions to our litigation efforts. Specifically, they provided documents to Class Counsel, reviewed pleadings, and remained in frequent contact with Class Counsel and our firms in order to keep apprised of the status of proceedings and informed on important decision-making processes. All the Plaintiffs were subjected to extensive interviews by their counsel and submitted documentation to prove the hardship that the Data Incident caused them, and were prepared to take on the responsibilities of a class representative, including being deposed and testifying at trial. I believe that Class Representatives should each receive a service award and I support their request that the Court award Class Representatives $2,500.00 each in recognition of the time, effort, and expense she incurred pursuing claims that benefited the Settlement Class.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: August 31, 2026

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Mariya Weekes
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STATE OF MAINE
ANDROSCOGGIN, SS.

BUSINESS AND CONSUMER COURT
CIVIL ACTION
DOCKET NO. BCD-CIV-2025-00028

IN RE CENTRAL MAINE DATA SECURITY LITIGATION

ORDER AND FINAL JUDGMENT GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AND APPLICATION FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES, COSTS, AND SERVICE AWARDS

This matter comes before the Court on October 28, 2026, for a Final Approval Hearing on Plaintiffs' Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Application for Attorney's Fees, Costs and Service Awards (the "Motion"), filed by Plaintiffs and Class Representatives Vanessa DeJoseph, Tonia Blanchette, Cathy Farmer, Glendon Farmer, Tammy Lunt, Alex Hill, and Stephen Beauton (the "Class Representatives"), individually and on behalf of the Settlement Class. The Court has considered the Motion, the supporting Memorandum of Law, the Settlement Agreement and its exhibits (the "Settlement Agreement"), the Joint Declaration of Class Counsel in Support of Motion for Attorneys' Fees, Expenses, and Service Awards, the Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. Regarding Commencement of Notice Program, the record, and the arguments of counsel.

No Settlement Class Member has objected to the Settlement or the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. Good cause appearing, the Court FINDS, ORDERS, ADJUDGES, AND DECREES as follows:

1. Incorporation of Settlement Agreement. This Order incorporates the Settlement Agreement, filed as Exhibit A to Plaintiffs' Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement. Capitalized terms not defined herein have the meanings given in the Settlement Agreement.

2. Jurisdiction. The Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this Action and over all Parties to this Action, including all Settlement Class Members, for purposes of approving the Settlement and entering this Order and Final Judgment.

3. Final Certification of the Settlement Class. Pursuant to Me. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3), for settlement purposes only, the Court finally certifies the following Settlement Class:

> All individuals residing in the United States whose Private Information may have been impacted in the Data Incident and to whom Defendants sent an individual notification that they were affected by the Data Incident.
>
> Excluded from the Settlement Class are (a) all persons who are directors and officers of Defendants; (b) governmental entities; and (c) the Judge assigned to the Action, that Judge's immediate family, and Court staff.

4. Rule 23 Findings. The Court finds, for settlement purposes only, that: (a) the Settlement Class, consisting of approximately 218,884 individuals, is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable; (b) there are questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class; (c) the claims of the Class Representatives are typical of the claims of the Settlement Class; (d) the Class Representatives and Class Counsel have fairly and adequately represented and protected the interests of the Settlement Class; and (e) questions of law and fact common to the Settlement Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The requirements of Me. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3) are satisfied, and the Settlement Class is finally certified for settlement purposes only. If the Effective Date does not occur, this certification is automatically vacated and may not be used in support of any later certification motion in this Action.

5. Class Representatives and Class Counsel. The Court confirms the appointment of Vanessa DeJoseph, Tonia Blanchette, Cathy Farmer, Glendon Farmer, Tammy Lunt, Alex Hill, and Stephen Beauton as Class Representatives for the Settlement Class, and confirms the appointment of Mariya Weekes of Milberg PLLC and Jeffrey Ostrow of Kopelowitz Ostrow P.A. as Class Counsel for the Settlement Class.

6. Adequacy of Notice. The Notice Program implemented pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order entered July 9, 2026 included mailing Postcard Notice to 218,595

identified Settlement Class Members, maintaining the Settlement Website and Long Form Notice, and operating a toll-free telephone number. The Court finds the Notice Program was carried out in accordance with the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, provided due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to such notice, and satisfied Me. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2), due process, and all other applicable law. No further notice is required.

7. Final Approval of the Settlement. Having considered the Settlement in light of the likely results of continued litigation, the stage of the proceedings, the uniformly positive reaction of the Settlement Class (including the absence of any objections or requests for exclusion), the quality of counsel, the arms'-length, mediator-assisted negotiations that produced the Settlement, and the risks, expense, complexity, and likely duration of further litigation – including the risks of establishing liability and damages and of maintaining class certification through trial and any appeal – the Court finds that the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class. The Settlement is APPROVED pursuant to Me. R. Civ. P. 23(e), and the Parties and the Settlement Administrator shall perform their respective obligations in accordance with its terms.

8. Objections and Requests for Exclusion. The deadline to object to the Settlement or the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, or to request exclusion from the Settlement Class, was September 13, 2026. No Settlement Class Member has timely objected or timely and validly requested exclusion. All members of the Settlement Class who did not timely and validly request exclusion, including Settlement Class Members who did not submit a Claim Form, are bound by this Order and Final Judgment, including the release in Paragraph 13.

9. Attorneys' Fees and Costs. The Court finds Class Counsel's requested attorneys' fee is fair and reasonable under the percentage-of-the-fund method, considering the size of the Settlement Fund and the benefit to the Settlement Class, the skill and efficiency of Class Counsel, the risk and contingent nature of the litigation, the lodestar cross-check, the absence of objections, and fee awards in comparable data breach cases. The Court AWARDS Class Counsel $456,008.33 in attorneys' fees (one-third of the Settlement Fund)

and $7,403.25 in reasonable, out-of-pocket costs, a combined $463,411.58, payable from the Settlement Fund under Section XI of the Settlement Agreement.

10. Service Awards. The Court AWARDS each of the seven (7) Class Representatives a Service Award of $2,500.00, for a total of $17,500.00, payable from the Settlement Fund under Section XI of the Settlement Agreement, in addition to any Settlement Class Member Benefit otherwise due to them.

11. Distribution of Settlement Benefits. The Settlement Administrator shall pay Settlement Class Member Benefits to Settlement Class Members with Valid Claims, and shall pay Settlement Administration Costs, the attorneys' fees and costs awarded above, and the Service Awards, all from the Settlement Fund as set forth in the Settlement Agreement.

12. *Cy Pres*. Any residual funds remaining after distribution of Settlement Class Member Benefits and payment of Settlement Administration Costs, attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards shall be distributed to Central Maine Community College's Applied Science in Cybersecurity-Digital Forensics Program, the Parties' agreed-upon *cy pres* recipient.

13. Release. Upon the Effective Date, and in accordance with Section XII of the Settlement Agreement, the Releasing Parties shall be deemed to have, and by operation of this Order and Final Judgment shall have, fully, finally, and forever released, acquitted, relinquished, and discharged the Released Parties from any and all Released Claims. All Releasing Parties, including every Settlement Class Member who did not timely and validly request exclusion from the Settlement Class, are permanently barred and enjoined from filing, commencing, prosecuting, maintaining, or asserting any Released Claim against any Released Party, in any capacity and in any forum whatsoever.

14. Dismissal. The Action, including all claims asserted therein, is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE. Except as provided in the Settlement Agreement or this Order, the Parties shall bear their own attorneys' fees and costs.

15. No Admission. Neither this Order, the Settlement Agreement, nor any document, statement, or proceeding referred to therein, nor any action taken to carry out the

Settlement, is, or shall be construed as or offered or received in evidence as, an admission by or against Defendants of any fault, wrongdoing, or liability, or an admission by or against Plaintiffs or the Settlement Class that their claims lack merit or are subject to any defense.

16. Continuing Jurisdiction. Without affecting the finality of this Order and Final Judgment, the Court retains continuing and exclusive jurisdiction over this Action, the Parties, and all Settlement Class Members for purposes of administering, supervising, construing, and enforcing the Settlement Agreement and this Order, including any disputes arising out of the administration of the Settlement, the Claims Process, and the distribution of Settlement Class Member Benefits, attorneys' fees and costs, and Service Awards.

17. Entry of Judgment. The Clerk is directed to enter this Order as the Final Judgment in this Action forthwith.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: _____, 2026

_____
Hon. Thomas McKeon
Justice, Business and Consumer Court