

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

Case No.: 2023-001405-CA-01

FARAHNAZ HREBENAR,
individually and on behalf of others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

CLASS ACTION

v.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

DAVIS YULEE, LLC d/b/a DAVIS CHRYSLER
DODGE JEEP RAM OF YULEE,

Defendant.

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

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

I. CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE PRECISE RELIEF REQUESTED

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

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

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

II. STATEMENT OF THE BASIS FOR THE REQUEST

As set forth in the Plaintiff’s Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement, the Parties reached a Settlement Agreement wherein Defendant has agreed to establish a fund of **\$875,475.00** for the benefit of the Settlement Class members. Through the Settlement Agreement, each Class Member may receive up to \$225.00. Moreover, the Parties have implemented the Notice plan and provided the Notice as approved and ordered by the Court, and *no Class Member has objected or requested to be excluded from the terms of the Settlement Agreement*. See Declaration of Class Administrator, attached hereto as **Exhibit C** (“Epiq Declaration”) at ¶ 27. Thus, the terms of the Settlement are fair and reasonable, the form of Notice comported with due process requirements, and the Settlement Agreement is ripe for final approval so that the agreed-upon payments may be made to Settlement Class Claimants in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. Importantly, the Class Notice program here reached approximately 98.7% of all Settlement Class Members. See Epic Decl. at ¶ 29

III. MEMORANDUM OF LEGAL AUTHORITY

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

a. Terms of the Settlement

The Settlement requires Defendant to pay \$875,475.00 into a Settlement Fund pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement for the purpose of payment to all settlement class members who submit a valid claim. Any costs related to Class Notice and Administration will be paid from the Settlement Fund and any attorney’s fees, costs, and incentive award that this Court approves will also be paid from the Settlement Fund. *See, generally*, Exhibit A.

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

Generally, where there is no objection to certification and no change in circumstances from the Order preliminarily certifying a class for settlement purposes, courts certify a class for purposes of final approval of the settlement as a matter of course. *See, e.g., Burrow v. Forjas Taurus S.A.*, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 151734, at *20 (S.D. Fla. Sep. 6, 2019).¹ Here, there were no objections to certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes. *See* Epic Decl. at ¶ 27. Moreover, there has been no change in factual circumstances since preliminary approval.

As to Rule 1.220(a), (1) there are thousands of class members (numerosity), (2) all class members make the same claim – that the Defendant caused text messages or phone calls to be transmitted to their telephones in violation of the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”) (commonality), (3) Plaintiffs’ claims and interest in the settlement are the same as class members’ claims and Plaintiffs are not subject to any unique affirmative defenses (typicality), and (4) Plaintiffs and Class Counsel have zealously litigated the claim, secured full relief, and have no

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

interests antagonistic to the class (adequacy). As to Rule 1.220(b)(3), pursuant to the terms of the Settlement, (1) there are no individual issues precluding class treatment (predominance), and (2) class treatment is the best method of adjudication, as seen in the fact that every class member received virtually full relief without the need for numerous (and duplicative) individual cases (superiority). Thus, certification of the Settlement Class is warranted for settlement purposes only.

c. The Notice Provided to Class Members Was the Best Practicable Notice and Comported with Due Process Requirements

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

Here, the Parties agreed to send direct, individual Notice by email to members of the Settlement Class for whom email addresses were available and mail to those whom it wasn't. Agreement at III(B). Individual, direct notice by email and mail clearly comports with due process requirements. See, e.g., Juris v. Inamed Corp., 685 F.3d 1294, 1320 (11th Cir. 2012). Moreover, and as explained in Agreed Order Preliminarily Approving Class Action Settlement dated March 29, 2023 (the “Preliminary Approval Order”), the Claim Form, Mail, and E-Mail Notices provided included a clear explanation of the terms of the Settlement, the amount sought in attorneys' fees and service awards, informed class members of their right to object to seek exclusion and the

method by which to do so and provided an opportunity to be heard. The Class Notice program also notifies the Settlement Class that by making a claim they may receive up to \$225.00 and that any costs, incentive award or attorneys' fees will also be paid from the Settlement Fund. The Class Notice program here reached approximately 98.7% of all Settlement Class Members. See Epic Decl. at ¶ 29

On March 31, 2023, Counsel for Defendant provided the Class Administrator, Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq” or “Administrator”) with the Settlement Class Data which included the following data for each record: name, mobile telephone number(s), e-mail address, and/or physical mailing addresses. See Epic Decl. at ¶ 14. Upon analysis of the Settlement Class Data, the Administrator determined that there were 3,878 Settlement Class Members to be sent notice. See Epic Decl. at ¶ 16

On May 9, 2023, Epiq sent an E-mail Notice to 2,789 identified Settlement Class Members for whom a valid e-mail address was available. See Epic Decl. at ¶ 17. The E-mail Notices were sent from an IP address known to major e-mail providers as one not used to send bulk “SPAM” or “junk” e-mail blasts. Id. Each E-mail Notice was transmitted with a digital signature to the header and content of the E-mail Notice, which allowed ISPs to programmatically authenticate that the E-mail Notices were from authorized mail servers. Id. Each E-mail Notice was also transmitted with a unique message identifier. Id. The E-mail Notice included an embedded link to the Settlement Website. Id.

On May 9, 2023, Epiq sent 1,089 Notices to identified Settlement Class Members with an associated physical mailing address. Id. at ¶ 19. The Notices were sent via United States Postal Service (“USPS”) first-class mail. Id. Subsequently, on May 26, 2023, Epiq sent 151 Notices to

identified Settlement Class Members with an associated physical address for whom an E-mail Notice was undeliverable after multiple attempts. Id. The Notices were sent via USPS first-class mail. Id. The Notice clearly and concisely described the Settlement and the legal rights of the Settlement Class Members and directed Settlement Class Members to the Settlement Website for additional information. Id. Prior to sending the 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. Id. at ¶ 20.

On May 9, 2023, Epiq established a neutral, informational Settlement Website (www.davisyuleeftsasettlement.com) with an easy to remember domain name. Id. at ¶ 24. The Settlement Website allows Settlement Class Members to obtain detailed information about the case and review relevant documents, including the Long Form Notice, Short Form Notice, Claim Form, Settlement Agreement, Notice of Filing, Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement, Notice of Hearing, Filed Complaint, and Preliminary Approval Order. Id. 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 Administrator, and how to obtain other case-related information. Id. The Settlement Website address was prominently displayed in all notice documents. Id.

On May 9, 2023, Epiq established a toll-free telephone number (888-520-2773) to allow Settlement Class Members to call for additional information, listen to answers to FAQs, and to request that a Long Form Notice and/or Claim Form be mailed to them. Id. at ¶ 25. This automated phone system is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Id. The toll-free telephone number

was prominently displayed in all notice documents. Id. Thus, and for the same reasons as set forth in the Motion for Preliminary Approval and this Court's Preliminary Approval Order, the Notice provided to Settlement Class Members constituted the best notice practicable and comported with due process requirements. Id.

In total, the Class Notice program here reached approximately 98.7% of all Settlement Class Members. See Epic Decl. at ¶ 29.

d. The Terms of the Settlement are Fair and Reasonable

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

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

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

As set forth in the Motion for Preliminary Approval, the Settlement Fund made available to the class here is more than reasonable, given the complexity of the litigation and the significant risks and barriers that loomed in the absence of settlement including, but not limited to, arbitration and consent. Defendant has asserted various legal challenges, and additional motion practice was to follow, including a motion for class certification and motions for summary judgment, plus trial and potential appellate review following a final judgment.

Furthermore, the Settlement Agreement has been positively received by the Settlement Class Members as not a single one has either objected to the agreement or asked to be excluded from the agreement. See Epiq Decl. at ¶ 27. The fact that it has been positively received speaks to its fairness and reasonableness.

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

e. The Attorneys' Fees Requested Are Reasonable

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

Here, Class Counsel is seeking up to 28% of the Settlement Fund or \$245,133.00 (Class Counsel does not seek reimbursement of costs even though they are entitled to seek them), and expended numerous hours related to this matter. Courts typically award between 20-40% of the fund in cases brought under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (an analogous statute). For the Eleventh Circuit, an award of one-third of the common fund is “consistent with the trend in this Circuit.” Reyes v. AT&T Mobility Servs., LLC, No. 10-CV-20837, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 202820, 2013 WL 12219252, at *6 (S.D. Fla. Jun. 21, 2013). Indeed, district courts in the Eleventh Circuit routinely approve fee awards of one-third of the common settlement fund. See, e.g., Wolff v. Cash 4 Titles, No. 03-cv-22778-JIC, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 153786, 2012 WL 5290155, at *6 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 26, 2012) (collecting cases and concluding that 33% is consistent with the market rate in class actions); Waters v. Int'l Precious Metals Corp., 190 F.3d 1295-1296 (1999) (affirming attorneys' fee award of 33.3% to class counsel).

Moreover, courts in the Southern District regularly base fee awards on the market rate of one-third of the common fund in TCPA class action settlements. See e.g., Soto v. The Gallup

Organization, Inc., No. 13-cv-61747-MGC (S.D. Fla. Nov. 24, 2015) (ECF No. 95) (awarding fees of one-third of the settlement fund in TCPA action); Guarisma v. ADCAHB Medical Coverages, Inc., et al., 13-cv-21016-FAM (S.D. Fla. June 24, 2015) (ECF No. 95) (awarding fees of one-third of the settlement fund plus costs in TCPA action); Espinal v. Burger King Corp., No. 09-20982-MGC (S.D. Fla. 2010) (ECF No. 65) (same). The hours spent here by Class Counsel were on numerous issues, including investigating the potential claim and relevant legal and factual issues, drafting the Complaint, researching legal issues, discovery-related issues, data analysis, and multiple mediation sessions.

f. The Service Awards Requested Are Reasonable

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

Here, Defendant has agreed to pay the service awards of up to \$5,000.00 to the named Plaintiff, which is far less than amounts regularly approved by courts. See, e.g., Altamonte Springs Imaging, 12 So. 3d at 857 (approving incentive award of \$10,000); Bastian v. USAA, No. 13-cv-1454, USDC Middle District of Florida (\$10,000 service awards in total-loss class action settlement).

CONCLUSION

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

1. Directing payment be issued to Settlement Class Members in accordance with the terms of the Agreement;
2. Certifying the Settlement Class for purposes of settlement only;
3. Finding that the Notice provided was the best notice practicable and comported with due process requirements;
4. Appointing the named Plaintiff Farahnaz Hrebenar as class representatives;
5. Appointing Ignacio Hiraldo, Michael Eisenband, and Manuel Hiraldo as Class Counsel;
6. Finding that the terms of the Settlement were fair, adequate, and reasonable;
7. Releasing the Settling Parties and the Released Parties from Released Claims;
8. Barring and enjoining Releasing Parties from asserting Released Claims;
9. Entering judgment with prejudice and without costs except as provided in the Agreement;
10. Approving Class Counsel's application for attorneys' fees and costs and Plaintiffs' Service Awards in accordance with the Agreement; and
11. Reserving jurisdiction to administer, supervise, and enforce the Agreement according to its terms.

Dated: June 29, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

EISENBAND LAW, P.A.

/s/Michael Eisenband

Michael Eisenband

Florida Bar No. 94235

515 E Las Olas Blvd, Ste. 120 Fort

Lauderdale, FL 33301

Email: meisenband@eisenbandlaw.com

Telephone:954-533-4092

*Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the
Settlement Class*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on Monday, June 29, 2023, a true and correct copy of the foregoing was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court by using the Florida Courts E-filing Portal, and served via the Portal to all parties on the attached Service List.

EISENBAND LAW, P.A.

/s/Michael Eisenband

Michael Eisenband

Florida Bar No. 94235

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EXHIBIT A

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

Case No.: 2023-001405-CA-01

FARAHNAZ HREBENAR,
individually and on behalf of others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

CLASS ACTION

v.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

DAVIS YULEE, LLC d/b/a DAVIS
CHRYSLER DODGE JEEP RAM
OF YULEE,

Defendant.

_____ /

SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND RELEASE

This Settlement Agreement and Release is entered into between and among the following parties, by and through their respective counsel: Plaintiff Farahnaz Hrebenar (“Plaintiff” or “Class Representative”), on behalf of himself and the Settlement Class, and Defendant Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee (“Defendant”). Plaintiff and Defendant will sometimes be referred to together as the “Parties,” or, individually, as a “Party.”

WHEREAS, on February 25, 2022, Plaintiff filed a Class Action Complaint (the “First Action”) on behalf of herself and a putative class in the lawsuit styled *Farahnaz Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee*, Case Number 2022CA0060, in the Circuit Court of the Fourth Judicial Circuit in and for Nassau County, Florida.;

WHEREAS, Defendant removed the First Action to the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Case Number 22-cv-00401-MMH-PDB.

WHEREAS, on January 26 2023, the First Action was dismissed.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff filed a Class Action Complaint (the “Action”) on behalf of herself and a putative class in the lawsuit styled *Farahnaz Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee*, in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida, which asserts claims under the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”), Fla. Stat. § 501.059, as amended by Senate Bill No. 1120.¹

WHEREAS, Plaintiff alleges that she and members of the class received marketing text messages and/or calls from Defendant without prior express written consent, which allegedly harmed them and the class (the “Allegations”);

¹ The amendment to the FTSA became effective on July 1, 2021.

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

WHEREAS, with the assistance of mediator Steven R. Jaffe of Upchurch Watson White & Max the Parties and their counsel engaged in an intensive arm's-length mediations in an attempt to resolve the Action with a view toward achieving substantial benefits for the Settlement Class as a whole, while avoiding the cost, delay, and uncertainty of further litigation, trial, and appellate practice;

WHEREAS, the Parties' counsel and Defendant's representatives ultimately reached an agreement in principle to resolve the Action;

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

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

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

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

WHEREAS, Defendant denies any and all liability or wrongdoing to the Class Representative and to the Settlement Class. Nonetheless, Defendant has concluded that further litigation would be protracted and expensive, has taken into account the uncertainty and risks inherent in this Action, and has determined that it is desirable that the Action and the Allegations be fully, completely, and finally settled in the manner and on the terms set forth herein.

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

I. DEFINITIONS

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

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

previously approved the Settlement preliminarily or finally. In the absence of agreement, either Class Counsel or Defendants may move the Court to substitute a different entity as Administrator on a showing of good cause.

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

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

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

E. “Claim Deadline” means the last date by which a Claim submitted to the Administrator by a Settlement Class Member for a Claim Settlement Payment must be postmarked, which shall occur no later than fifteen (15) days after the Final Approval Hearing. All Claims postmarked on or before the Claim Deadline shall be timely, and all Claims postmarked after the Claim Deadline shall be untimely and barred from entitlement to any Claim Settlement Payment.

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

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

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

I. “Class Counsel” means: (a) Michael Eisenband, Eisenband Law, P.A., 515 E Las Olas Blvd., Ste 120, Fort Lauderdale FL 33301; (b) Ignacio Hiraldo, IJH Law, 1200 Brickell Ave., Suite 1950, Miami, FL 33131; and (c) Manuel S. Hiraldo, Hiraldo, P.A., 401 East Las Olas Boulevard Suite 1400, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301.

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

K. “Class Notice Date” means the last date on which Class Notice can be disseminated, which shall be set by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order as approximately thirty (30) days prior to the Final Approval Hearing.

L. “Class Period” means the time period from July 1, 2021 through the date of execution of the Settlement Agreement.

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

N. “Counsel for Defendant” means: Brandon White, Holland & Knight, LLC, 701 Brickell Ave., Suite 3300 Miami, FL 33131

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

P. “Days” means calendar days, except that, when computing any period of time under this Agreement, the day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run shall not be included. Further, when computing any period of time under this

Agreement, the last day of the period so computed shall be included, unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

Q. “Effective Date” means the day when this Agreement is Finally Approved.

R. “Final Approval Hearing” means a hearing set by the Court for the purpose of: (i) determining the fairness, adequacy, and reasonableness of this Agreement and associated settlement in accordance with class action procedures and requirements; and (ii) entering the Final Approval Order.

S. This Agreement is “Finally Approved” means on the later of the date that (i) the time has run for any appeals from the Final Approval Order or (ii) any such appeals have been dismissed or resolved in favor of approving, or affirming the approval of, this Agreement. If no objection has been filed, and therefore nobody has standing to file an appeal, the Final Approval Order becomes the day which the Court enters the Final Approval Order.

T. “Final Approval Order” means the order and judgment to be entered by the Court, substantially in the form, and without material change to, the order attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**, approving this Agreement as fair, adequate, and reasonable and in the best interests of the Settlement Class as a whole in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, and making such other findings and determinations as the Court deems necessary and appropriate to effectuate the terms of this Agreement, including granting Final Approval to the Settlement and ruling on Class Counsel’s application for attorneys’ fees and expenses and the Service Award for the Class Representative. If the Court enters separate orders addressing the matters constituting the matters set forth in this paragraph, then the Final Approval Order includes all such orders.

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

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

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

X. “Objection Deadline” means the date identified in the Preliminary Approval Order and Class Notice by which a Settlement Class Member must serve written objections, if any, to the Settlement to be able to object to the Settlement. The Objection Deadline shall be no later than twenty (20) days before the Final Approval Hearing.

Y. “Opt-Out Deadline” means the date identified in the Preliminary Approval Order and Class Notice by which a Request for Exclusion must be submitted in writing to Class Counsel (or the Administrator) for a Settlement Class Member to be excluded from the Settlement Class. The Opt-Out Deadline shall be no later than twenty (20) before the Final Approval Hearing.

Z. “Preliminary Approval Order” means an order to be entered by the Court certifying the Settlement Class and granting preliminary approval to the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit 5**, without material change.

AA. “Released Claims” means all claims for relief, whether known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, against Released Parties that arise out of, concern or relate to the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act and any other related laws regarding any calls or text messages sent to Settlement Class Members by or on behalf of Defendant, as of the date of a final Court order approving the Settlement and dismissing the case with prejudice.

BB. “Released Parties” means Defendant and any vendors, contractors, or agents that were involved in any way with the complained of calls or text messages. It shall also include any of their owners, representatives, parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, vendors contractors, subcontractors, insurers, officers, board members, employees, predecessors, successors and assigns.

CC. “Request for Exclusion” means a written request from a Settlement Class Member compliant with the instructions on how to seek to exclude the Settlement Class Member from the Settlement Class.

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

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

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

All persons who, (1) were sent a telephonic sales call (call or text message) regarding Defendant’s goods and/or services, (2) using the same equipment or type of equipment utilized to call Plaintiff, from July 1, 2021 through the date of the settlement agreement.

The Settlement Class excludes the following: (1) the trial judge presiding over this case; (2) Defendant, as well as any parent, subsidiary, affiliate, or control person of Defendant, and the

officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees of Defendant; (3) any of the Released Parties; (4) the immediate family of any such person(s); any (6) Settlement Class Member who has timely opted out of this proceeding; and (7) Plaintiff's Counsel, their employees, and their immediate family.

GG. "Settlement Class Claimant" means any Settlement Class Member who submits a Claim in accordance with this Agreement.

HH. "Settlement Class Data" means data relating to approximately 3,891 persons who according to Defendant's records are members of the Settlement Class. The Settlement Class Data shall be treated as Confidential Information.

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

JJ. "Settlement Class Payment List" means the list of all Settlement Class Members who filed a Claim; whether the Claim was rejected or accepted, and, if rejected, the reason it was rejected; the address to which the Claim Settlement Check shall be sent; and the total amount of Claim Settlement Payments to be made.

KK. "Settlement Fund" means the total maximum amount that Defendant has agreed to make available, as described in Section II B.1., to cover the Claim Settlement Payments as well as Attorneys' Fees, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award.

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

II. SETTLEMENT TERMS

A. Certification of Settlement Class and Conditional Nature of Agreement

For settlement purposes only, Defendant conditionally agrees and consents to certification of the Settlement Class. Defendants' conditional agreement is contingent on (i) the Parties'

execution of this Agreement, (ii) the Court's entry of the Final Approval Order, and (iii) the Final Approval Order becoming Final. Except as provided below, if this Agreement, for any reason, does not receive Final Approval, if the Final Approval Order does not become Final, or if the Agreement is otherwise terminated, it shall be null and void, it shall be of no force or effect whatsoever, it shall not be referred to or used for any purpose whatsoever, and the negotiation, terms, and entry of the Agreement shall remain inadmissible under the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, Florida Rules of Evidence, and any applicable state law or rule of civil procedure or evidence.

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

B. Settlement Class Relief

1. Claim Settlement Payments to Settlement Class

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

Defendant shall make available up to \$875,475.00 in cash (the “Settlement Fund”) available for payment of claims submitted by Class Members, Attorneys’ Fees, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award.

Settlement Class Members must submit a timely, valid, and verified Claim Form, by the Claim Deadline in the manner required by this Agreement, to receive a Claim Settlement Payment from the Settlement Fund.

Each Settlement Class Member who submits a timely, valid, correct and verified Claim Form by the Claim Deadline in the manner required by this Agreement, making all the required affirmations and representations, shall be sent a Claim Settlement Check by the Administrator in the amount of \$225.00. However, the total amount each Settlement Class Member receives may be reduced to account for Attorneys’ Fees, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award. One (1) claim is allowed per Settlement Class Member.

Within sixty (60) days after the Effective Date of receiving a timely, valid, correct, and verified Claim Form, the Administrator shall send, by first-class mail, a Claim Settlement Check to each Settlement Class Member who submits a timely, valid, correct, and verified Claim Form. Checks will be valid for ninety (90) days from the date on the check.

All Attorneys’ Fees, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award will be paid by Defendant from the Settlement Fund.

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

C. Settlement Approval

Concurrent with submission of this Agreement for the Court’s consideration, Class Counsel shall submit to the Court a motion for preliminary approval of this Agreement. The motion

shall seek entry of a Preliminary Approval Order, which shall be in a form agreed upon by Class Counsel and Defendant.

D. Service Award and Attorneys' Fees and Expenses

1. Service Award

Plaintiff may petition the court for a Service Award which will be paid from the Settlement Fund of no more than \$5,000. To the extent the court does not approve an incentive award or does not award the entirety of the requested amount, the monies will remain in the Settlement Fund to be distributed as per the other provisions of the agreement. The non-approval of the amount requested by Plaintiff shall not be a basis to terminate the settlement. Any Service Award that the Court awards to Plaintiff shall be paid to Plaintiff by check payable to Plaintiff delivered to an address that Class Counsel will identify within fifteen business (15) days of later of the Effective Date and or the date on which Defendant's counsel receives a completed W-9 form from Plaintiff.

2. Attorneys' Fees and Expenses

Class Counsel Fees and Costs shall be paid from the Settlement Fund subject to court approval and Class Counsel shall not seek more than 28% of the Settlement Fund or \$245,133. To the extent the court does not approve an attorney's fee award or does not award the entirety of the requested amount, the monies will remain in the Settlement Fund to be distributed as per the other provisions of the agreement. The non-approval of the amount requested by Class Counsel shall not be a basis to terminate the settlement. Class Counsel shall be responsible for allocating and shall allocate among Class Counsel any Attorneys' Fees and Expenses, and Defendant shall have no responsibility, role, or liability in connection with such allocation. All Attorneys' Fees and Expenses awarded by the Court shall be paid to Hiraldo P.A. in a manner agreed between the Class Counsel and Defendant within fifteen business (15) days of later of the Effective Date and

or the date on which Hiraldo P.A. provides a completed W-9 form. Hiraldo P.A. shall handle any distribution of Attorneys' Fees and Expenses between Class Counsel.

III. CLAIMS ADMINISTRATION

A. Administrator

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

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

All Notice and Administrative Costs shall be paid by Defendant from the Settlement Fund. Defendants shall not be obligated to compute, estimate, or pay any taxes on behalf of Plaintiff, any Settlement Class Member, Class Counsel, or the Administrator. The Administrator will invoice Defendant directly for start-up and initial Class Notice costs at any time after entry of the

Preliminary Approval Order and will bill Defendant monthly for incurred fees and expenses thereafter. The Administrator will complete and provide to Defendants any W9 forms necessary for Defendants to pay for the Notice and Administrative Costs.

B. Notice

1. Notice to the Settlement Class

Class Counsel and Defendant shall insert the correct dates and deadlines in the Notice before the Notice Program commences, based upon those dates and deadlines set by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. Any Notices provided under or as part of the Notice Program shall not bear or include the Defendants' logo or trademarks or the return address of Defendant, or otherwise be styled to appear to originate from Defendant. At Defendant's request, ownership of the Settlement Website URL shall be transferred to Defendants within ten (10) days of the date on which operation of the Settlement Website ceases, which shall be three months following distribution of the Net Settlement Fund to Settlement Class Claimants, or such other date as Class Counsel and Defendants may agree upon in writing.

2. Settlement Class Data

Within fifteen (15) days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, Defendant—if it has not already done so—will provide to the Administrator the Settlement Class Data in electronic format. Using the Settlement Class Data, the Administrator will determine the email associated with each of the telephone numbers of the Settlement Class Members.

3. Notice

The Administrator shall send Notice to Settlement Class Members for which Defendant maintains mail and/or email addresses. For those Settlement Class Members whose email address is available, one copy of E-Mail Notice shall be provided. The Administrator shall review the Settlement Class Data, utilize methods commonly used in the class administration industry to

verify and/or update e-mail addresses (e.g., reliable sources like LexisNexis and TransUnion), and shall, to the extent reasonably possible, send the E-Mail Notice to all Settlement Class Members. The E-Mail Notice program shall be completed by the Class Notice Date. The Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and Defendant a sworn declaration that confirms that the E-Mail Notice program was completed in a timely manner and in accordance with this Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order.

For those Settlement Class Members whose email address is unknown or not discernable or for whom the e-mail Notice is returned as undeliverable, and a mail address is available instead, one copy of the mail Notice shall be sent instead. For these Class Members, the Administrator shall review the Settlement Class Data, utilize methods commonly used in the class administration industry to verify and/or update existing mailing addresses (e.g., reverse telephone number look up, verification through the National Change of Address Database or other reliable sources like LexisNexis and TransUnion), and shall, to the extent reasonably possible, mail the mail Notice to all Settlement Class Members for whom an email address is unknown or not discernable through an email verification search, or for whom the e-mail Notice is returned as undeliverable, and a mail address is available instead. The Mail Notice shall be completed by the Class Notice Date. The Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and Defendant a sworn declaration that confirms that the Mail Notice was completed in a timely manner and in accordance with this Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order.

4. Long-Form Notice

E-Mail Notice will contain the address for the Settlement Website, www._____.com. On the website, Settlement Class members will find important documents and court filings, including the Long-Form Notice, which will contain more detail than

the email Notice. The Long Form Notice will be sent to all Settlement Class members who contact the Administrator by telephone or email and request a copy.

5. Settlement Website

By the Class Notice Date, the Administrator shall establish and maintain the Settlement Website, which, among other things: (i) enables Settlement Class Members to access and download the Claim Form, (ii) provides contact information for Class Counsel, and (iii) provides access to relevant documents concerning the Action. Such documents shall include this Agreement and Class Notice; the Long-Form Notice, the Preliminary Approval Order; the Complaint; and, when filed, the Final Approval Order. The Class Notice shall include the address (URL) of www._____.com for the Settlement Website. The Administrator shall maintain the Settlement Website until at least sixty (60) days following the Claim Deadline. The Settlement Website shall have a portal where Claim Forms can be submitted.

6. IVR

By the Class Notice Date, the Administrator shall establish and maintain a toll-free number that maintains an IVR (or similar) system to answer questions about the Settlement. The Administrator shall maintain the IVR (or similar) system until at least sixty (60) days following the Claim Deadline.

C. Claim Filing, Review, and Approval Process

1. Claim Form

To submit a Claim, Settlement Class Members must correctly provide the information and documentation required by the Claim Form. The Claim Form shall require any Settlement Class Member who submits a Claim to provide the following documentation and information under penalty of perjury: (a) Settlement Class Claimant's name, current address, telephone number, and

e-mail address (if any); and (b) Settlement Class Claimant's telephone number that received a text message/call from Defendant.

2. Claim Filing Process

Settlement Class Members shall be permitted to make a Claim for a Claim Settlement Payment by submitting a claim on the Settlement Website on a date no later than the Claim Deadline. Any Settlement Class Member who does not submit an accurate and fully completed Claim Form by the Claim Deadline shall be deemed to have waived any Claim and any such Claim will be rejected. Only one Claim Form may be submitted per cellular telephone number that received a call or text message by Defendant, regardless of how many calls or messages were received by the Settlement Class Member. Claim Forms can also be submitted via email to the Administrator or by mail to the Administrator.

3. Invalid Claims

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

4. Claim Review Process

The Administrator shall confirm that each Claim Form submitted is in the form required; that each Claim Form includes the required affirmations, information, and documentation; that each Claim Form was submitted in a timely fashion; that the Settlement Class Claimant is a member of the Settlement Class; and that text messages or calls were made to the telephone number identified in the form. Any Settlement Class Claimant's failure to provide any of the required

affirmations or information shall result in the Claim being deemed invalid, and Defendant shall not have any further obligation to process or make any Claim Settlement Payment on such invalid Claim. The Administrator shall not receive any incentive for denying claims. The amount each Settlement Class Member receives will be based on their pro rata share of any funds available from the Settlement Fund after all Attorneys' Fees, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award have been paid.

D. Opt-Out Rights

1. Opt-Out Requirements

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

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

A Settlement Class Member who desires to opt-out must take timely affirmative written action in accordance with this Section, even if the Settlement Class Member desiring to opt-out

(a) files or has filed a separate action against any of the Released Parties, or (b) is, or becomes, a putative class member in any other class action filed against any of the Released Parties.

If more than 50 Settlement Class Members opt-out of the settlement, Defendant has the option to terminate this settlement agreement prior to final approval and the case shall go back to its status quo.

2. Opt-Outs Not Bound

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

3. List of Requests for Exclusion

At least ten (10) days before the Final Approval Hearing, the Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and Counsel for Defendants with a list of all timely Requests for Exclusion along with copies of such Requests for Exclusion.

4. All Settlement Class Members Bound By Settlement

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

E. Objections

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

1. Process

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

2. Requirements

The requirements to assert a valid written objection shall be set forth in the Class Notice.

To be valid, the written objection must include:

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

counsel's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the preceding 5 years the objector's counsel;

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

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

3. Appearance

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

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

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

4. Discovery From Settlement Class Members Who Object To The Settlement

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

F. Funding & Distribution of The Settlement Fund and Claim Settlement Payment

1. Settlement Fund

As described herein, the Settlement Fund shall be used to provide the exclusive recovery and relief for the Class. Any part of the Settlement Fund that is not used to provide relief for the Settlement Class shall remain with Defendant. Any Attorneys' Fees and Expenses, any Service Award, and all Notice and Administrative Costs will be paid by Defendant through the Settlement Fund.

2. Funding

From the Settlement Fund, Defendant, within twenty (20) business days after the Effective Date, shall fund all amounts required by the Administrator for distribution of any Claim Settlement Payments to Settlement Class Members who submit timely and valid Claim Forms.

3. Distribution

The Administrator shall pay any Claim Settlement Payments to Settlement Class Members who submit timely and valid Claim Forms within seventy (70) days after the Effective Date.

G. Non-Approval of Agreement

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

H. Termination of Agreement

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

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

I. Retention of Records

The Administrator shall retain all records relating to payment of claims under this Agreement for a period of five (5) years from the Effective Date. Those records shall be maintained in accordance with this Agreement as Confidential Information.

IV. EXCLUSIVE REMEDY/DISMISSAL OF CLAIMS/JURISDICTION

A. Exclusive Remedy; Permanent Injunction

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

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

B. Dismissal of Claims

The Parties agree that upon the Effective Date, the Action shall be dismissed with prejudice in accordance with the Final Approval Order and judgment shall be entered.

C. Continuing Jurisdiction of Court

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

V. RELEASES

Upon the Effective Date of this Agreement, the Released Parties shall be released and forever discharged by the Class Representative, the Settlement Class, and each Settlement Class Member from all Released Claims. The Settlement Class and each Settlement Class Member covenant and agree that they shall not hereafter seek to establish liability against any of the Released Parties based, in whole or in part, on any of the Released Claims. The Class Representatives, the Settlement Class, and each Settlement Class Member expressly waive and relinquish any and all rights which they may have under Section 1542 of the California Civil Code or any similar statute of the United States. Section 1542 reads as follows:

A general release does not extend to claims which the creditor does not know or suspect to exist in his or her favor at the time of executing the release, which if known by him or her must have materially affected his or her settlement with the debtor.

The Class Representative, the Settlement Class, and each Settlement Class Member may hereafter discover facts in addition to or different from those which they now know or believe to

be true with respect to the subject matter of the Released Claims, but the Class Representative, the Settlement Class, and each Settlement Class Member, upon the Effective Date, shall be deemed to have, and by operation of the Final Approval Order, shall have, nevertheless, fully, finally, and forever waived, settled, and released any and all Released Claims, regardless of such subsequent discovery of additional or different facts.

Upon the Effective Date of this Agreement, the Released Parties shall be released and forever discharged by the Plaintiff for any and all claims that he may have against any of the Released Parties.

Upon issuance of the Final Approval Order, the Plaintiff, and all Settlement Class Members shall be permanently barred and enjoined from: (a) asserting any Released Claims in any action or proceeding or from filing, commencing, prosecuting, intervening in, or participating in (as class members or otherwise) any action or proceeding based on any of the Released Claims; and (b) organizing Settlement Class Members, or soliciting the participation of Settlement Class Members, for purposes of pursuing any action or proceeding (including by seeking to amend a pending complaint to include class allegations, or seeking class certification in a pending or future action or proceeding) based on any of the Released Claims. Nothing in this Agreement shall preclude any action to enforce the terms of the Agreement.

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

VI. COVENANTS, REPRESENTATIONS, AND WARRANTIES

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

of Settlement Class Members in a separate class for purposes of pursuing any action or proceeding (including by seeking to amend a pending complaint to include class allegations, or seeking class certification in a pending or future action or proceeding) based on or relating to any of the Released Claims or the facts and circumstances relating thereto against the Released Parties; and (c) that the foregoing covenants and this Agreement shall be a complete defense to any of the Released Claims against any of the Released Parties.

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

VII. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

A. Receipt of Advice of Counsel

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

B. Cooperation to Facilitate this Settlement

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

C. Representation by Counsel

The Parties represent and warrant that they have been represented by, and have consulted with, the counsel of their choice regarding the provisions, obligations, rights, risks, and legal

effects of this Agreement and have been given the opportunity to review independently this Agreement with such legal counsel and agree to the particular language of the provisions herein.

D. No Admission of Liability

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

E. Contractual Agreement

The Parties understand and agree that all terms of this Agreement are contractual and are not a mere recital, and each signatory warrants that he or she is competent and possesses the full and complete authority to execute and covenant to this Agreement on behalf of the Party that he or she represents.

F. Change of Time Periods

The time periods and/or dates described in this Agreement with respect to the giving of notices and hearings are subject to approval and change by the Court or by written agreement of Class Counsel and Counsel for Defendant, without notice to Settlement Class Members. The

Parties reserve the right, by agreement and subject to Court approval, to grant any reasonable extension of time that might be needed to carry out any of the provisions of this Agreement.

G. Integration

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

H. Drafting

The Parties agree that no single Party shall be deemed to have drafted this Agreement, or any portion thereof, for purpose of the invocation of the doctrine of *contra proferentem*. This Agreement is a collaborative effort of the Parties and their respective attorneys.

I. Costs

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

J. Modification or Amendment

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

K. No Waiver

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

L. Severability

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

M. No Violation of Law or Agreement

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

N. Successors

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

O. Choice of Law

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

P. Fair and Reasonable

The Parties and their counsel believe that this Agreement is a fair and reasonable compromise of the disputed claims, it is in the best interests of the Parties, and have arrived at this Agreement as a result of extensive arms-length negotiations.

Q. Headings

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

R. Exhibits

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

S. Counterparts

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

T. Facsimile and Electronic Mail

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

U. Warranty of Signature

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

V. No Assignment

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

W. Confidentiality; Communications to Media and Public

The Parties agree that the terms of this Settlement shall remain confidential and not be disclosed by any Party until the Agreement is filed in connection with the Preliminary Approval Application.

The Parties also agree that before the entry of Final Approval of the Settlement, they shall not publish a press release or a release on the Internet concerning the Settlement without the prior written review and approval of Defendant.

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

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

Dated: Mar 3, 2023

By: 
Farahnaz Hrebendar (Mar 3, 2023 15:16 GMT)
FARAHNAZ HREBENAR

Dated: Mar 3, 2023

By: *Manuel S. Hiraldo*
Counsel for Plaintiff and the Settlement Class

Dated: _____

**DAVIS YULEE, LLC d/b/a DAVIS CHRYSLER
DODGE JEEP RAM OF YULEE**

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____



Counsel for Defendant Brandon T. White

Dated: _____

EXHIBIT 1

DAVIS CHRYSLER DODGE JEEP RAM OF YULEE – TEXT MESSAGE- SETTLEMENT

CLAIM FORM

Case No. XXX-XXXX-XXX

Return this Claim Form to: Claim Administrator, PO Box xxxx, Portland, OR xxxxx- xxxx. Questions, visit **www.XXXXXXXXXX** or call **1-xxx-xxx-xxxx**.

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

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

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

YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION

Name: _____
(First) (Middle) (Last)

Current Address: _____
(City) (State) (ZIP Code)

Telephone Number that you received a Text Message/Call from Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee:
(_____) _____ - _____

Email address (if any): _____

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

Claim ID: _____

Settlement Class Member Verification

By submitting this claim form, I attest under penalty of perjury that: (1) I was/am the user or subscriber of the telephone number to which Defendant placed a telemarketing Text Message/Call; (2) that I received a telemarketing Text Message or Call from Defendant; and that I did not provide Defendant with consent to send me the telemarketing Text Message/Call.

Additional information regarding the Settlement can be found at visit www.XXXXXXXXXX.com

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Print Name: _____

If you have questions, you may call the Claim Administrator at 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx.

EXHIBIT 2

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

Case No.: 2023-001405-CA-01

FARAHNAZ HREBENAR,
individually and on behalf of others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

CLASS ACTION

v.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

DAVIS YULEE, LLC d/b/a DAVIS CHRYSLER
DODGE JEEP RAM OF YULEE,

Defendant.

_____ /

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

On _____, 2023, the Court granted preliminary approval to the proposed class action settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Release between Plaintiff Farahnaz Hrebenar, on behalf of himself and all members of the Settlement Class, and Defendant, Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee (“Defendant”) (collectively, the “Parties”). The Court also provisionally certified the Settlement Class for settlement purposes, approved the procedure for giving Class Notice to the members of the Settlement Class, and set a Final Approval Hearing to take place on _____.

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

and (3) whether and in what amount to award counsel for the Settlement Class as Attorneys' Fees and Expenses and whether and in what amount to award Service Award to Plaintiff.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

I. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

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

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

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

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

II. CERTIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT CLASS

4. Pursuant to Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220, this Court hereby finally certifies the Settlement Class, as identified in the Settlement Agreement: “All persons who, (1) were sent a telephonic sales call (call or text message) regarding Defendant’s goods and/or services, (2) using the same equipment or type of equipment utilized to call Plaintiff, from July 1, 2021 through the date of the settlement agreement.” The Settlement Class excludes the following: (1) the trial judge presiding over this case; (2) Defendant, as well as any parent, subsidiary, affiliate, or control person of Defendant, and the officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees of Defendant; (3) any of the Released Parties; (4) the immediate family of any such person(s); any (6) Settlement Class Member who has timely opted out of this proceeding; and (7) Plaintiff’s Counsel, their employees, and their immediate family.

III. APPOINTMENT OF CLASS REPRESENTATIVE AND CLASS COUNSEL

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

6. The Court finally designates Plaintiff Farahnaz Hrebenar as the Class Representative.

IV. NOTICE AND CLAIMS PROCESS

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

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

(b) The Court finds that the Class Notice and methodology set forth in the Settlement Agreement, the Preliminary Approval Order, and this Final Approval Order (i) constitute the most effective and practicable notice of the Final Approval Order, the relief available to Settlement Class Members pursuant to the Final Approval Order, and applicable time periods; (ii) constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice for all other purposes to all Settlement Class Members; and (iii) comply fully with the requirements of Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable laws.

V. FINAL APPROVAL OF THE CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

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

VI. ADMINISTRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT

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

10. The Court hereby approves Class Counsel's request for attorney fees, costs, and expenses, and awards Class Counsel \$_____ as reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this Action. The Court finds that the requested fees are reasonable under the percentage of the fund for the reasons set forth herein. The award of attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel shall be paid from the Settlement Fund within the time period and manner set forth in the Settlement Agreement.

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

approved; and (f) the Notice informed Settlement Class Members of the amount and nature of Class Counsel's fee and cost request under the Settlement Agreement, Class Counsel filed and posted their Petition in time for Settlement Class Members to make a meaningful decision whether to object to the Class Counsel's fee request, and _____ Settlement Class Member(s) objected.

12. The Court awards Service Award in the amount of \$5,000 to Plaintiff payable from the Settlement Fund and pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

VII. RELEASE OF CLAIMS

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

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

15. The terms of the Settlement Agreement and of this Final Approval Order, including all Exhibits thereto, shall be forever binding on, and shall have *res judicata* and preclusive effect

in, all pending and future lawsuits maintained by Plaintiff and all other Settlement Class Members, as well as their heirs, executors and administrators, successors, and assigns.

16. The Releases, which are set forth in the Settlement Agreement and which are also set forth below, are expressly incorporated herein in all respects and are effective as of the date of this Final Approval Order; and the Released Parties (as that term is defined below and in the Settlement Agreement) are forever released, relinquished, and discharged by the Releasing Persons (as that term is defined in the Settlement Agreement) from all Released Claims (as that term is defined below and in the Settlement Agreement).

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

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

(c) The Settlement Agreement shall be the exclusive remedy for any and all Settlement Class Members, except those who have properly requested exclusion (opted out), and the Released Parties shall not be subject to liability or expense for any of the Released Claims to any Settlement Class Member(s).

(d) The Releases shall not preclude any action to enforce the terms of the Settlement Agreement, including participation in any of the processes detailed therein. The

Releases set forth herein and in the Settlement Agreement are not intended to include the release of any rights or duties of the Settling Parties arising out of the Settlement Agreement, including the express warranties and covenants contained therein.

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

VIII. NO ADMISSION OF LIABILITY

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

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

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

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

IX. OTHER PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

DONE and ORDERED at Miami, Florida, this ____ day of _____, 2023.

HON. _____
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

Copies furnished to: Counsel of Record

EXHIBIT 3

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

**If You Received a Text Message/Call from DAVIS CHRYSLER
DODGE JEEP RAM OF YULEE, You May Be Entitled to a Payment
from a Class Action Settlement**

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

- A Settlement¹ has been reached in a class action lawsuit about whether Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee (“Defendant”) sent telemarketing text messages/calls to telephone numbers without prior express written consent of the recipients as defined by the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”). Defendant denies the allegations and any wrongdoing. The Court has not decided who is right.
- The Settlement offers payments to Settlement Class Members who file valid Claims.
- Your legal rights are affected whether you act or do not act. Read this Notice carefully.

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

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

¹ Capitalized terms herein have the same meanings as those defined in the Settlement Agreement, a copy of which may be found online at the Settlement Website.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT www.XXXX.com

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BASIC INFORMATION

1. Why is there a Notice?

A court authorized this Notice because you have a right to know about a proposed Settlement of a class action lawsuit known as *Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee, LLC* in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, and about all of your options before the Court decides whether to give Final Approval to the Settlement. This Notice explains the lawsuit, the Settlement, and your legal rights.

Hon. _____, a Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida is overseeing this case. The person who sued, Farahnaz Hrebenar, is called the “Plaintiff.” Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee is called the “Defendant”.

2. What is this litigation about?

The lawsuit alleges that Defendants sent text messages to Plaintiff’s wireless telephone number without prior express written consent in violation of the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”), and seeks actual and statutory damages under the FTSA on behalf of the named Plaintiff and a class of all individuals in the United States.

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

The Plaintiff’s Complaint, Settlement Agreement, and other case-related documents are posted on the Settlement Website, www.XXXXX.com. The Settlement resolves the lawsuit. The Court has not decided who is right.

3. What is the FTSA?

The Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (commonly referred to as the “FTSA”) is a Florida law that restricts telephone solicitations and the use of marketing text messages without prior express consent.

4. Why is this a class action?

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

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

5. Why is there a settlement?

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

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT www.XXXX.com

WHO IS PART OF THE SETTLEMENT?

6. Who is included in the Settlement?

The Settlement includes all persons who received a text message or call on their cell phone from Defendant. Specifically, the Settlement Class is defined as:

All persons who, (1) were sent a telephonic sales call (call or text message) regarding Defendant's goods and/or services, (2) using the same equipment or type of equipment utilized to call Plaintiff, from July 1, 2021 through the date of the settlement agreement.

Persons meeting this definition are referred to collectively as the "Settlement Class" and, individually, as "Settlement Class Members."

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

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

If you are not sure whether you are in the Settlement Class or have any other questions about the Settlement, visit the Settlement Website at www.XXXX.com or call the toll-free number, 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx. You also may send questions to the Settlement Administrator at XXXX FTSA Settlement Administrator, P.O. Box XXXX, XXXX, XX XXXX.

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

8. What does the Settlement provide?

To fully settle and release claims of the Settlement Class Members, Defendant has agreed to make \$875,475.00 (the "Settlement Fund") available for claims by the Settlement Class Members. The Settlement Fund will also be used to pay for notice and administration costs of the Settlement, attorneys' fees and expenses incurred by counsel for the Settlement Class, and service award for Plaintiff. Each Settlement Class Member who submits a timely, valid, correct and verified Claim Form by the Claim Deadline in the manner required by this Agreement, making all the required affirmations and representations, shall be sent a Claim Settlement Check by the Administrator equal to their pro rata share of any funds available (up to **\$225.00** per Settlement Class Member) from the Settlement Fund after all Attorneys' Fees and expenses, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award have been paid. Class Claimants will be sent their Claim Settlement Payments to the address they submitted on their Claim Form within 60 days following the Effective Date.

9. How do I file a Claim?

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

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

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT www.XXXX.com

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

10. When will I receive my check?

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

EXCLUDING YOURSELF FROM THE SETTLEMENT

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

11. How do I get out of the Settlement?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unless you opt out of the Settlement, you cannot sue or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendants about the issues in this case, including any existing litigation, arbitration, or proceeding. Unless you exclude yourself, all of the decisions and judgments by the Court will bind you.

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

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

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT www.XXXX.com

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

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

15. Do I have a lawyer in the case?

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

Ignacio Hiraldo, Esq.
IJH Law
1200 Brickell Ave., Suite 1950
Miami, FL 33131

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

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

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

16. How will the lawyers be paid?

Class Counsel intend to request up to 28% of the Settlement Fund for attorneys’ fees and reasonable, actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the litigation. The fees and expenses awarded by the Court will be paid out of the Settlement Fund. The Court will decide the amount of fees and expenses to award.

Class Counsel will also request that Service Award of up to \$5,000 for Plaintiff for their service as Class Representative on behalf of the whole Settlement Class. Any Service Award will be paid out of the Settlement Fund.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

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

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

- 1) A heading that includes the case name and case number— *Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee* – Case Number _____.
- 2) Your name, address, telephone number, the cell phone number at which you received text messages from Defendants and if represented by counsel, the name, bar number, address, and telephone number of your counsel;

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT www.XXXX.com

- 3) A signed statement stating, under penalty of perjury, that you received one or more text message from Defendants and are a member of the Settlement Class;
- 4) A statement of all your objections to the Settlement including your legal and factual basis for each objection;
- 5) A statement of whether you intend to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, either with or without counsel, and if with counsel, the name of your counsel who will attend;
- 6) The number of times in which your counsel and/or counsel’s law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that you file the objection, the caption of each case in which counsel or the firm has made such objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon counsel’s or the firm’s prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
- 7) A list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection; and
- 8) Any and all agreements that relate to the objection or the process of objecting—whether written or verbal—between you or your counsel and any other person or entity.

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

Clerk of the Court	Class Counsel	Defendant’s Counsel
Eleventh Judicial Circuit Miami-Dade County 13 W Flagler St., Miami, FL 33130	Manuel Hiraldo, Esq. Hiraldo, PA 401 East Las Olas Boulevard Suite 1400, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301	Brandon White Holland & Knight, LLC 701 Brickell Ave., Ste 3300 Miami, FL 33131

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

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

THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING

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

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

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

20. Do I have to attend the hearing?

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT www.XXXX.com

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

21. May I speak at the hearing?

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

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

IF YOU DO NOTHING

22. What happens if I do nothing at all?

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

GETTING MORE INFORMATION

23. How do I get more information?

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

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-xxx-xxx-xxxx OR VISIT www.XXXX.com

EXHIBIT 4

**If You Received a Text Message or Call from DAVIS CHRYSLER DODGE JEEP RAM OF YULEE
You May Be Entitled to a Payment from a Class Action Settlement**

A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit alleging that Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee (“Defendant”) sent telemarketing text messages or calls to wireless telephone numbers without prior express written consent of the recipients as defined by the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”). Defendant denies the allegations and any wrongdoing. The Court has not decided who is right.

Who’s Included? The Settlement includes all persons who received a text message or call on their cell phone from Defendant. Specifically, the Settlement Class is defined as

All persons who, (1) were sent a telephonic sales call (call or text message) regarding Defendant’s goods and/or services, (2) using the same equipment or type of equipment utilized to call Plaintiff, from July 1, 2021 through the date of the settlement agreement

What Are the Settlement Terms? To fully settle and release claims of the Settlement Class Members, Defendant has agreed to make \$875,475.00 (the “Settlement Fund”) available for claims by the Settlement Class Members. The Settlement Fund will also be used to pay for notice and administration costs of the Settlement, attorneys’ fees and expenses incurred by counsel for the Settlement Class, and service award for Plaintiff. Each Settlement Class Member who submits a timely, valid, correct and verified Claim Form by the Claim Deadline in the manner required by this Agreement, making all the required affirmations and representations **under penalty of perjury**, shall be sent a Claim Settlement Check by the Administrator equal to their pro rata share of any funds available from the Settlement Fund (up to \$225.00 per Settlement Class Member) after all Attorneys’ Fees and expenses, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award have been paid. Class Claimants will be sent their Claim Settlement Payments to the address they submitted on their Claim Form within 60 days following the Effective Date.

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

Your Other Options. If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must exclude yourself by **XXXXXXXXXX**. If you do not exclude yourself, you will release any claims you may have, as more fully described in the Settlement Agreement, available at the Settlement Website. You may object to the Settlement by **XXXXXXXXXX**. The Long Form Notice available on the Settlement Website explains how to exclude yourself or object. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **XXXXXXXXXX** to consider whether to approve the Settlement, a request for attorneys’ fees of up to 28% of the Settlement Fund plus reasonable, actual out-of-pocket expenses and a service award of \$5,000 to the Plaintiff. Any attorneys’ fees, expenses or service award will be paid by Defendant through the Settlement Fund. You may appear at the hearing, either yourself or through an attorney you hire, but you don’t have to.

For more information, call or visit the Settlement Website.

www.XXXX.com

1- XXX-XXX-XXXX

EXHIBIT 5

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

CASE NO. 2023-001405-CA-01

FARAHNAZ HREBENAR, individually and
on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

CLASS ACTION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

v.

DAVIS YULEE, LLC d/b/a DAVIS CHRYSLER
DODGE JEEP RAM OF YULEE,

Defendant.

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

Plaintiff, Farahnaz Hrebenar, and Defendant, Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee has agreed to settle this Action pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in an executed Settlement Agreement and Release. The Parties reached the Settlement through arm's-length negotiations with the help of experienced mediator Steven R. Jaffe of Upchurch Watson White & Max. Under the Settlement, subject to the terms and conditions therein and subject to Court approval, Plaintiff and the proposed Settlement Class will fully, finally, and forever resolve, discharge, and release their claims.

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

settlement purposes only; (3) the persons and entities identified below should be appointed Class Representative and Class Counsel; (4) the Settlement is the result of informed, good-faith, arm's-length negotiations between the Parties and their capable and experienced counsel, and is not the result of collusion; (5) the Settlement is within the range of reasonableness and should be preliminarily approved; (6) the proposed Notice program and proposed forms of Notice satisfy Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220 and constitutional due process requirements, and are reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, class certification, the terms of the Settlement, Class Counsel's application for an award of attorneys' fees and expenses ("Fee Application") and request for Service Award for Plaintiff, and their rights to opt-out of the Settlement Class or object to the Settlement, Class Counsel's Fee Application, and/or the request for Service Award for Plaintiff; (7) good cause exists to schedule and conduct a Final Approval Hearing, to assist the Court in determining whether to grant Final Approval of the Settlement and enter the Final Approval Order, and whether to grant Class Counsel's Fee Application and request for Service Awards for Plaintiff; and (8) the other related matters pertinent to the Preliminary Approval of the Settlement should also be approved.

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

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

Provisional Class Certification and Appointment of Class Representative and Class Counsel

4. It is well established that "[a] class may be certified solely for purposes of

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

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

All persons who, (1) were sent a telephonic sales call (call or text message) regarding Defendant’s goods and/or services, (2) using the same equipment or type of equipment utilized to call Plaintiff, from July 1, 2021 through the date of execution of the settlement agreement.

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

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

(a) Numerosity: In the Action, approximately 3,891 individuals are members of the proposed Settlement Class. The proposed Settlement Class is thus so numerous that joinder

of all members is impracticable.

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

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

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

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

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

7. The Court appoints Plaintiff Farahnaz Hrebenar, as the Class Representative.

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

P.A.

9. The Court recognizes that Defendant reserves all of its defenses and objections against and rights to oppose any request for class certification in the event that the proposed Settlement does not become Final for any reason. Defendant also reserves its defenses to the merits of the claims asserted in the event the Settlement does not become Final for any reason.

Preliminary Approval of the Settlement

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

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

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

Approval of Class Notice and the Claims Process

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

13. Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. shall serve as the Administrator.

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

Notice

19. The Administrator shall administer Notice as set forth in the Settlement. The Notice shall be completed no later than 30 days prior to the Final Approval Hearing.

Settlement Website

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

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

Final Approval Hearing, Opt-Outs, and Objections

26. **A Final Approval Hearing shall be held before this Court on _____, 2023 at _____.m.** to determine whether to grant Final Approval to the Settlement and to enter a Final Approval Order, and whether Class Counsel's Fee Application and request for Service Awards for the Class Representative should be granted.

27. Any person within the Settlement Class who wishes to be excluded from the Settlement Class may exercise their right to opt-out of the Settlement Class by following the opt-out procedures set forth in the Settlement and in the Notices at any time during the Opt-Out Period. To be valid and timely, opt-out requests must be received by all those listed in the Long-Form Notice on or before the last day of the Opt-out Period, which is 20 days before the Final Approval

Hearing (“Opt-Out Deadline”), and mailed to the addresses indicated in the Long Form Notice.

28. Any Settlement Class Member may object to the Settlement, Class Counsel’s Fee Application, or the request for Service Awards for Plaintiff. Any such objections must be mailed to the Clerk of the Court, Class Counsel, and Defendant’s Counsel, at the addresses indicated in the Long-Form Notice. For an objection to be considered by the Court, the objection must be postmarked no later than 20 days before the Final Approval Hearing, as set forth in the Notice. To be valid, an objection must include the following information:

- a. the name of the Action;
- b. the objector’s full name, address, and telephone number;
- c. an explanation of the basis upon which the objector claims to be a Settlement Class Member;
- d. all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to the objector or his counsel;
- e. the number of times in which the objector has objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that the objector files the objection, the caption of each case in which the objector has made such an objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon the objector’s prior such objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
- f. the identity of all counsel who represent the objector, including any former or current counsel who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement or Fee Application;
- g. any and all agreements that relate to the objection or the process of objecting— whether written or oral—between objector or objector’s counsel and any other person or entity;

- h. the identity of all counsel (if any) representing the objector who will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;
- i. a statement confirming whether the objector intends to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing;
- j. a list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection; and
- k. the objector's signature (an attorney's signature is not sufficient).

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

29. Plaintiff and Class Counsel shall file their Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, Fee Application and request for Service Awards for Plaintiff, no later than 15 days before the Final Approval Hearing.

30. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel shall file their responses to timely filed objections to the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement, the Fee Application and/or request Service Awards for Plaintiffs no later than 15 days before the Final Approval Hearing.

Effect of Failure to Approve Settlement

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

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

(b) Nothing in this Preliminary Approval Order is, or may be construed as, any admission or concession by or against Defendant or Plaintiff on any point of fact or law; and

(c) Neither the Settlement terms nor any publicly disseminated information regarding the Settlement, including, without limitation, the Class Notice, court filings, orders and public statements, may be used as evidence. In addition, neither the fact of, nor any documents relating to, either Party's withdrawal from the Settlement, any failure of the Court to approve the Settlement and/or any objections or interventions may be used as evidence.

Stay/Bar of Other Proceedings

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

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

<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Timeline</u>
Deadline for Completion of Notice		30 days prior to Final Approval Hearing
Deadline for filing Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement and Class Counsel's Fee Application and expenses, and for Service Awards		15 days before the Final Approval Hearing
Deadline for opting-out of the Settlement and for submission of Objections		20 days before the Final Approval Hearing
Deadline for Responses to Objections		15 days before the Final Approval Hearing
Final Approval Hearing	_____	
Last day Class Claimants may submit a Claim Form		Fifteen days after the Final Approval Hearing

DONE and ORDERED at Miami, Florida, this ____ day of _____, 2022.

HON. _____
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

Copies furnished to: Counsel of Record

EXHIBIT B

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

Case No.: 2023-001405-CA-01

FARAHNAZ HREBENAR,
individually and on behalf of others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

CLASS ACTION

v.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

DAVIS YULEE, LLC d/b/a DAVIS CHRYSLER
DODGE JEEP RAM OF YULEE,

Defendant.

_____ /

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

On March 29, 2023, the Court granted preliminary approval to the proposed class action settlement set forth in the Settlement Agreement and Release between Plaintiff Farahnaz Hrebenar, on behalf of herself and all members of the Settlement Class, and Defendant, Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee (“Defendant”) (collectively, the “Parties”). The Court also provisionally certified the Settlement Class for settlement purposes, approved the procedure for giving Class Notice to the members of the Settlement Class, and set a Final Approval Hearing to take place on July 18, 2023.

On July 18, 2023, the Court held a duly noticed Final Approval Hearing to consider: (1) whether the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement are fair, reasonable, and adequate; (2) whether a judgment should be entered dismissing the Plaintiff’s Complaint on the merits and with prejudice in favor of Defendant and against all persons or entities who are Settlement Class Members herein who have not requested exclusion from the Settlement Class; and (3) whether and

in what amount to award counsel for the Settlement Class as Attorneys' Fees and Expenses and whether and in what amount to award Service Award to Plaintiff.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

I. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

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

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

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

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

II. CERTIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT CLASS

4. Pursuant to Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220 but for settlement purposes only, this Court hereby finally certifies the Settlement Class, as identified in the Settlement Agreement: “All persons who, (1) were sent a telephonic sales call (call or text message) regarding Defendant’s goods and/or services, (2) using the same equipment or type of equipment utilized to call Plaintiff, from July 1, 2021 through the date of execution of the settlement agreement.” The Settlement Class excludes the following: (1) the trial judge presiding over this case; (2) Defendant, as well as any parent, subsidiary, affiliate, or control person of Defendant, and the officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees of Defendant; (3) any of the Released Parties; (4) the immediate family of any such person(s); (5) any Settlement Class Member who has timely opted out of this proceeding; and (6) Plaintiff’s Counsel, their employees, and their immediate family.

III. APPOINTMENT OF CLASS REPRESENTATIVE AND CLASS COUNSEL

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

6. The Court finally designates Plaintiff Farahnaz Hrebenar as the Class Representative.

IV. NOTICE AND CLAIMS PROCESS

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

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

(b) The Court finds that the Class Notice and methodology set forth in the Settlement Agreement, the Preliminary Approval Order, and this Final Approval Order (i) constitute the most effective and practicable notice of the Final Approval Order, the relief available to Settlement Class Members pursuant to the Final Approval Order, and applicable time periods; (ii) constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice for all other purposes to all Settlement Class Members; and (iii) comply fully with the requirements of Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.220, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable laws.

V. FINAL APPROVAL OF THE CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

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

VI. ADMINISTRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT

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

10. The Court hereby approves Class Counsel's request for attorney fees, costs, and expenses, and awards Class Counsel \$245,133.00 as reasonable attorneys' fees. The Court finds that the requested fees are reasonable. The award of attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel shall be paid from the Settlement Fund within the time period and manner set forth in the Settlement Agreement.

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

Class Counsel's fee and cost request under the Settlement Agreement, Class Counsel filed and posted their Petition in time for Settlement Class Members to make a meaningful decision whether to object to the Class Counsel's fee request, and no Settlement Class Member(s) objected.

12. The Court awards Service Award in the amount of \$5,000 to Plaintiff payable from the Settlement Fund and pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

VII. RELEASE OF CLAIMS

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

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

15. The terms of the Settlement Agreement and of this Final Approval Order, including all Exhibits thereto, shall be forever binding on, and shall have *res judicata* and preclusive effect

in, all pending and future lawsuits maintained by Plaintiff and all other Settlement Class Members, as well as their heirs, executors and administrators, successors, and assigns.

16. The Releases, which are set forth in the Settlement Agreement and which are also set forth below, are expressly incorporated herein in all respects and are effective as of the date of this Final Approval Order; and the Released Parties (as that term is defined below and in the Settlement Agreement) are forever released, relinquished, and discharged by the Releasing Persons (as that term is defined below and in the Settlement Agreement) from all Released Claims (as that term is defined below and in the Settlement Agreement).

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

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

(c) The Settlement Agreement shall be the exclusive remedy for any and all Settlement Class Members, except those who have properly requested exclusion (opted out), and the Released Parties shall not be subject to liability or expense for any of the Released Claims to any Settlement Class Member(s).

(d) The Releases shall not preclude any action to enforce the terms of the Settlement Agreement, including participation in any of the processes detailed therein. The Releases set forth herein and in the Settlement Agreement are not intended to include the release of any rights or duties of the Settling Parties arising out of the Settlement Agreement, including the express warranties and covenants contained therein.

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

VIII. NO ADMISSION OF LIABILITY

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

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

in the Action or in any litigation, or of any liability, negligence, fault, or wrongdoing by Defendant or any Released Party;

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

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

IX. OTHER PROVISIONS

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

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

21. In the event that the Effective Date does not occur, this Final Approval Order shall automatically be rendered null and void and shall be vacated. In the event that the Effective Date does not occur, the Settlement Agreement shall become null and void and be of no further force and effect, neither the Settlement Agreement nor the Court's Orders, including this Order, shall be used or referred to for any purpose whatsoever, and the Parties shall retain, without prejudice, any and all objections, arguments, and defenses with respect to class certification, including the right

to argue that no class should be certified for any purpose, and with respect to any claims or allegations in this Action.

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

DONE and ORDERED at Miami, Florida, this ____ day of July, 2023.

HON. ANTONIO ARZOLA
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE

Copies furnished to: Counsel of Record

EXHIBIT C

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

Case No.: 2023-001405-CA-01

FARAHNAZ HREBENAR,
individually and on behalf of all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

CLASS ACTION

v.

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

DAVIS YULEE, LLC d/b/a DAVIS CHRYSLER
DODGE JEEP RAM OF YULEE,

Defendant.

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

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

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

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

3. I am a Senior Vice President of Epiq Class Action and Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”) and the Director of Legal Notice for Hilsoft Notifications, a firm that specializes in designing, developing, analyzing, and implementing large-scale, un-biased, legal notification plans. Hilsoft is a business unit of Epiq. All references to Epiq within this declaration include Hilsoft.

4. Epiq is an industry leader in class action settlement administration, having implemented more than a thousand successful class action notice and settlement administration matters. Epiq has been involved with some of the most complex and significant notice programs in recent history, examples of which are discussed below. My team and I have experience in

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

more than 575 cases, including more than 70 multidistrict litigations, and have prepared notices which 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, and those decisions have invariably withstood appellate and collateral review.

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

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

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

b) *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 plans in those settlements 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 spots, internet banners, mobile banners, and behaviorally targeted digital media. Combined, the notice plans 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.

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

d) *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 regarding four settlements with different settling defendants totaling \$88 million. For each notice program more than 1.98 million email or notices were sent to potential class members and a comprehensive media plan was implemented, with a well-read nationwide consumer publication, internet banner notices (delivering more than 312.9 million – 461.4 million impressions per campaign), sponsored search listings, and a case website.

e) *In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, 1:19-cv-03924 (N.D. Ill.), involved a \$21 million settlement for claims against The Coca-Cola Company, fairlife, LLC, and other defendants regarding allegations of false labeling and marketing of fairlife milk products; a comprehensive media-based notice plan was designed and implemented. The plan included a consumer print publication notice, targeted banner notices, and social media (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.

f) *In re Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation*, 1:20-cv-05914 (S.D.N.Y.), involved a \$60 million settlement for Morgan Stanley Smith Barney’s account holders in response to “Data Security Incidents.” More than 13.8 million emailed 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.

g) *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation*, MDL No. 1720 (E.D.N.Y.), involved a \$6.05 billion settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard. An intensive 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 an extensive online notice campaign featuring banner notices that generated more than 770 million adult impressions. Sponsored search listings and a settlement website in eight languages expanded the notice program. For the subsequent, \$5.54 billion 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 banner notices, which generated more than 689 million adult impressions. The Second Circuit recently affirmed the settlement approval. *See* No. 20-339 *et al.*, — F.4th —, 2023 WL 2506455 (2d Cir. Mar. 15, 2023).

h) *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. Numerous court opinions and comments regarding my testimony and the adequacy of our notice efforts are included in Hilsoft’s curriculum vitae, which is included as **Attachment 1**.

7. In forming expert opinions, my staff and I draw from our in-depth class action case experience, as well as our educational and related work experiences. I am an active member of the Oregon State Bar, having received my Bachelor of Science from Willamette University and my Juris Doctor from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College. I have served as the Director of Legal Notice for Epiq since 2008 and have overseen the detailed planning of virtually all of our court-approved notice programs during that time. Overall, I have more than 23 years of experience in the design and implementation of legal notification and

claims administration programs, having been personally involved in well over one hundred successful notice programs.

8. The facts in this declaration are based on my personal knowledge, as well as information provided to me by my colleagues in the ordinary course of my business at Epiq.

OVERVIEW

9. This declaration describes the implementation of the Class Notice Program and notices (the “Notice” or “Notices”) for *Farahnaz Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee*, 2023-001405-CA-01, in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida. Epiq designed this Class Notice Program based on our extensive prior experience and research into the notice issues particular to this case. We have analyzed and proposed the best method practicable under the circumstances of providing notice to the Settlement Class here.

NOTICE PLAN SUMMARY

10. Florida Rule 1.220 directs that, “notice shall be given to each member of the class who can be identified and located through reasonable effort and shall be given to the other members of the class in the manner determined by the court to be most practicable under the circumstances.”¹ The Class Notice Program here satisfied these requirements.

11. The Class Notice Program was designed to reach the greatest practicable number of Settlement Class Members with individual notice via e-mail and/or mail. The Class Notice Program efforts reached approximately 98.7% of the identified Settlement Class Members. The reach was further enhanced by a Settlement Website. In my experience, the reach of the Class Notice Program was consistent with other court-approved notice plans, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of due process, including its “desire to actually inform” requirement.²

¹ Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220 (d)(2).

² *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 315 (1950) (“But when notice is a person’s due, process which is a mere gesture is not due process. The means employed must be such as one desirous of actually informing the absentee might reasonably adopt to accomplish it.

NOTICE PLAN DETAIL

12. On March 29, 2023, the Court approved the Class Notice program and appointed Epiq as the Administrator in the *Agreed Order Preliminarily Approving Class Action Settlement and Certifying the Settlement Class* (“Preliminary Approval Order”). In the Preliminary Approval Order, the Court also provisionally certified the following Settlement Class:

All persons who, (1) were sent a telephonic sales call (call or text message) regarding Defendant’s goods and/or services, (2) using the same equipment or type of equipment utilized to call Plaintiff, from July 1, 2021 through the date of execution of the settlement agreement.

13. After the Court’s Preliminary Approval Order was entered, we began to implement the Class Notice Program. This declaration will detail the notice activities undertaken to date and explain how and why the Class Notice Program was comprehensive and well-suited to reach the Settlement Class Members. This declaration will also discuss the administration activity to date.

Individual Notice

14. On March 31, 2023, Epiq received one data file with 3,891 records, containing contact information for identified Settlement Class Members, which included the following data for each record: name, mobile telephone number(s), e-mail address, and/or physical mailing addresses.

15. After receipt of the data, Epiq sent nine records with unique mobile telephone numbers, without a complete physical mailing address or e-mail address to a third-party reverse lookup service to perform “reverse lookups.” The reverse lookup process was used to obtain a name and the most likely current physical mailing address for each identified mobile telephone number that was sent.

16. Subsequently, Epiq deduplicated the data and rolled-up records where there was an exact match and loaded the identified Settlement Class Member records into its database for

The reasonableness and hence the constitutional validity of any chosen method may be defended on the ground that it is in itself reasonably certain to inform those affected . . .”).

the case. As a result of this process, 3,883 unique Settlement Class Members were identified (of these records, five records had no physical mail or e-mail address that was mailable). This resulted in 3,878 unique, identified Settlement Class Members sent notice – 2,789 were sent an E-mail Notice and 1,089 were sent a Notice.

Individual Notice – E-mail

17. On May 9, 2023, Epiq sent an E-mail Notice to 2,789 identified Settlement Class Members for whom a valid e-mail address was available. The following industry standard best practices were followed for the e-mail notice efforts. The E-mail Notice was drafted in such a way that the subject line, the sender, and the body of the message would overcome SPAM filters and ensure readership to the fullest extent reasonably practicable. For instance, the E-mail Notice used an embedded html text format. This format provided easy to read text without graphics, tables, images, attachments, and other elements that would have increased the likelihood that the message would have been blocked by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and/or SPAM filters. The E-mail Notices were sent from an IP address known to major e-mail providers as one not used to send bulk “SPAM” or “junk” e-mail blasts. Each E-mail Notice was transmitted with a digital signature to the header and content of the E-mail Notice, which allowed ISPs to programmatically authenticate that the E-mail Notices were from authorized mail servers. Each E-mail Notice was also transmitted with a unique message identifier. The E-mail Notice included an embedded link to the Settlement Website. By clicking the link, recipients were able to access the Long Form Notice, Settlement Agreement, and other information about the Settlement. The E-mail Notice is included as **Attachment 2**.

18. If the receiving e-mail server could not deliver the message, a “bounce code” was returned along with the unique message identifier. For any E-mail Notice for which a bounce code was received indicating that the message was undeliverable for reasons such as an inactive or disabled account, the recipient’s mailbox was full, technical autoreplies, etc., at least two additional attempts were made to deliver the Notice by e-mail. After completion of the E-mail Notice efforts, 142 e-mails were not deliverable.

Individual Notice – Direct Mail

19. On May 9, 2023, Epiq sent 1,089 Notices to identified Settlement Class Members with an associated physical mailing address. The Notices were sent via United States Postal Service (“USPS”) first-class mail. Subsequently, on May 26, 2023, Epiq sent 151 Notices to identified Settlement Class Members with an associated physical address for whom an E-mail Notice was undeliverable after multiple attempts. The Notices were sent via USPS first-class mail. The Notice clearly and concisely described the Settlement and the legal rights of the Settlement Class Members and directed Settlement Class Members to the Settlement Website for additional information. The Notice is included as **Attachment 3**.

20. Prior to sending the 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.³ In addition, the addresses were certified via the Coding Accuracy Support System (“CASS”) to ensure the quality of the zip code and verified through Delivery Point Validation (“DPV”) to 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.

21. The return address on the Notices is a post office box that Epiq maintains for this case. The USPS automatically forwarded Notices with an available forwarding address order that has not expired (“Postal Forwards”). Notices returned as undeliverable were re-mailed to any new address available through USPS information, (for example, to the address provided by the USPS on returned mail pieces for which the automatic forwarding order had expired, but was still within the time period in which the USPS returns the piece with the address indicated), or to better addresses that were found using a third-party address lookup service. Upon successfully

³ The NCOA database is maintained by the USPS and consists of approximately 160 million permanent change-of-address (COA) records consisting of names and addresses of individuals, families, and businesses who have filed a change-of-address with the Postal Service™. The address information is maintained on the database for 48 months and reduces undeliverable mail by providing the most current address information, including standardized and delivery-point-coded addresses, for matches made to the NCOA file for individual, family, and business moves.

locating better addresses, Notices were promptly remailed. As of June 19, 2023, Epiq has remailed 98 Notices.

22. Additionally, a Long Form Notice and/or Claim Form was mailed to all persons who request one via the toll-free telephone number or other means. As of June 19, 2023, Epiq has sent five Long Form Notices and/or Claim Forms as a result of requests via the toll-free telephone number or other means. The Long Form Notice is included as **Attachment 4**. The Claim Form is included as **Attachment 5**.

Notice Results

23. As of June 19, 2023, an E-mail Notice or Notice were delivered to 3,834 of the 3,883 unique, identified Settlement Class Members. This means the individual notice efforts reached approximately 98.7% of the identified Settlement Class Members.

Settlement Website

24. On May 9, 2023, Epiq established a neutral, informational Settlement Website (www.davisyuleeftsasettlement.com) with an easy to remember domain name. The Settlement Website allows Settlement Class Members to obtain detailed information about the case and review relevant documents, including the Long Form Notice, Short Form Notice, Claim Form, Settlement Agreement, Notice of Filing, Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement, Notice of Hearing, Filed Complaint, and Preliminary Approval Order. 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 Administrator, and how to obtain other case-related information. The Settlement Website address was prominently displayed in all notice documents. As of June 19, 2023, there have been 65 unique visitor sessions to the Settlement Website, and 198 web pages have been presented.

Toll-Free Number and Other Contact Information

25. On May 9, 2023, Epiq established a toll-free telephone number (888-520-2773) to allow Settlement Class Members to call for additional information, listen to answers to FAQs, and

to request that a Long Form Notice and/or Claim Form be mailed to them. This automated phone 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 June 19, 2023, the toll-free number has handled 24 calls for 37 minutes of use.

26. A postal mailing address was established and continues to be available to allow Settlement Class Members to contact the Administrator to request additional information or ask questions.

Requests for Exclusion and Objections

27. The deadline to request exclusion from the Settlement or to object to the Settlement is June 28, 2023. As of June 19, 2023, Epiq has received no requests for exclusion. As of June 19, 2023, I am aware of no objections to the Settlement. I will provide a supplemental declaration to the Court prior to the Final Approval Hearing to provide updated information regarding any requests for exclusion and/or objections to the Settlement.

CONCLUSION

28. In class action notice planning, execution, and analysis, we are guided by due process considerations under the United States Constitution, by state rules and statutes, and further by case law pertaining to notice. This framework directs that the notice program be optimized to reach the class and that the notice or notice program itself not limit knowledge of the availability of options—nor the ability to exercise those options—to class members in any way. All of these requirements were met in this case.

29. The Class Notice program included individual notice via e-mail and/or mail to identified Settlement Class Members. With the address updating protocols that were used, the Class Notice Program individual notice efforts reached approximately 98.7% of the identified Settlement Class Members. The reach was further enhanced by a Settlement Website.

30. In 2010, the Federal Judicial Center (“FJC”) issued a *Judges’ Class Action Notice and Claims Process Checklist and Plain Language Guide*, which is relied upon for federal cases, and is illustrative for state court courts. This Guide states that, “the lynchpin in an objective

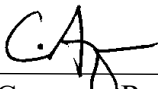
determination of the adequacy of a proposed notice effort is whether all the notice efforts together will reach a high percentage of the class. It is reasonable to reach between 70–95%.⁴ Here, we have developed and implemented a Class Notice program that readily achieved a reach at the highest end of that standard.

31. The Class Notice Program described above provided for the best notice practicable under the circumstances of this case, conformed to all aspects of Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.220 (d)(2) regarding notice and Constitutional Due Process, and comported with the guidance for effective notice set out in the Manual for Complex Litigation, Fourth.

32. The Class Notice Program schedule affords sufficient time to provide full and proper notice to Settlement Class Members before the opt-out and objection deadlines.

33. I will provide a supplemental declaration to the Court prior to the Final Approval Hearing to provide updated information regarding any requests for exclusion and/or objections and updated settlement administration statistics.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed June 22, 2023.



Cameron R. Azari, Esq.

⁴ FED. JUDICIAL CTR, JUDGES’ CLASS ACTION NOTICE AND CLAIMS PROCESS CHECKLIST AND PLAIN LANGUAGE GUIDE 3 (2010), available at <https://www.fjc.gov/content/judges-class-action-notice-and-claims-process-checklist-and-plain-language-guide-0>.

Attachment 1

HILSOFT NOTIFICATIONS

Hilsoft Notifications (“Hilsoft”) is a leading provider of legal notice services for large-scale class action and bankruptcy matters. We specialize in providing quality, expert, notice plan development. Our notice programs satisfy due process requirements and withstand judicial scrutiny. Hilsoft is a business unit of Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”). Hilsoft has been retained by defendants or plaintiffs for more than 575 cases, including more than 70 MDL case settlements, with notices appearing in more than 53 languages and in almost every country, territory, and dependency in the world. For more than 25 years, Hilsoft’s notice plans have been approved and upheld by courts. Case examples include:

- Hilsoft implemented 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 banner notices and social media notices (delivering more than 123.4 million impressions), sponsored search, and a settlement website. ***In Re: Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation*** MDL No. 2915, 1:19-md-02915 (E.D. Va.).
- Hilsoft designed and implemented 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 and were enhanced by supplemental media provided with 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. ***In Re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation*** 3:20-cv-02155 (N.D. Cal.).
- Hilsoft designed and implemented several notice programs to notify retail purchasers of disposable contact lenses regarding four settlements with different settling defendants 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 banner notices (delivering more than 312.9 million – 461.4 million impressions per campaign), sponsored search listings, and a case website. ***In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation*** 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla.).
- 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, Hilsoft designed and implemented a media based notice plan. The plan included a consumer print publication notice, targeted banner notices, and social media (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. ***In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*** 1:19-cv-03924 (N.D. Ill.).
- For a \$60 million settlement for Morgan Stanley Smith Barney’s account holders in response to “Data Security Incidents,” Hilsoft designed and implemented an extensive individual notice program. More than 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. ***In re Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation*** 1:20-cv-05914 (S.D.N.Y.).
- Hilsoft 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 Plans included mailed notice to more than 61.8 million potential class members and notice via consumer publications, U.S. Territory newspapers, radio, internet banners, mobile banners, and behaviorally targeted digital media. Combined, the notice plans reached more than 95% of adults aged 18+ in the U.S. who owned or leased a subject vehicle, 4.0 times each. ***In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation*** MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.).

- Hilsoft designed and implemented a notice plan for a false advertising settlement. The notice plan included a nationwide media plan with a consumer print publication, digital notice and social media (delivering more than 231.6 million impressions nationwide in English and Spanish) and was combined with individual notice via email or postcard to more than 1 million identified class members. The notice plan reached approximately 79% of Adults, Aged 21+ in the U.S. who drink alcoholic beverages, an average of 2.4 times each. The reach was further enhanced by internet sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a website. ***Browning et al. v. Anheuser-Busch, LLC*** 20-cv-00889 (W.D. Mo.).
- For a \$63 million settlement, Hilsoft designed and implemented a comprehensive, nationwide media notice effort using magazines, digital banners and social media (delivering more than 758 million impressions), and radio (traditional and satellite), among other 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 delivered 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 website. ***In re: U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation*** MDL No. 2664, 15-cv-01394 (D.D.C.).
- 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 Hilsoft were delivered to approximately 98.5% of the identified class sent notice. A media campaign with banner notices and sponsored search combined with the individual notice efforts reached at least 80% of the class. ***Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC*** 3:17-cv-03529 (N.D. Cal.).
- In response to largescale municipal water contamination in Flint, Michigan, Hilsoft's expertise was relied upon to design and implement a comprehensive notice program. Direct mail notice packages and reminder email notices were sent to identified class members. In addition, Hilsoft implemented a media plan with local newspaper publications, online video and audio ads, local television and radio ads, sponsored search, an informational release, and a website. The media plan also included banner notices and social media notices geo-targeted to Flint, Michigan and the state of Michigan. Combined, the notice program individual notice and media notice efforts reached more than 95% of the class. ***In re Flint Water Cases*** 5:16-cv-10444, (E.D. Mich.).
- Hilsoft implemented an extensive notice program for several settlements alleging improper collection and sharing of personally identifiable information (PII) of drivers on certain toll roads in California. The settlements provided benefits of more than \$175 million, including penalty forgiveness. Combined, more than 13.8 million email or postcard notices were sent, reaching approximately 93% - 95% of class members across all settlements. Individual notice was supplemented with banner notices and publication notices in select newspapers all geo-targeted within California. Sponsored search listings and a settlement website further extended the reach of the notice program. ***In re Toll Roads Litigation*** 8:16-cv-00262 (C.D. Cal.).
- For a landmark \$6.05 billion settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard, Hilsoft implemented an extensive notice program with more than 19.8 million direct mail notices together with insertions in more than 1,500 newspapers, consumer magazines, national business publications, and trade and specialty publications, with notices in multiple languages, and an online banner notice campaign that generated more than 770 million impressions. Sponsored search listings and a website in eight languages expanded the notice efforts. For a subsequent, \$5.54 billion settlement reached by Visa and MasterCard, Hilsoft implemented a notice program with more than 16.3 million direct mail notices, more than 354 print publication insertions, and banner notices that generated more than 689 million impressions. ***In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation*** MDL No. 1720, 1:05-md-01720, (E.D.N.Y.). The Second Circuit affirmed the settlement approval. See No. 20-339 *et al.*, — F.4th —, 2023 WL 2506455 (2d Cir. Mar. 15, 2023).
- Hilsoft provided notice for the \$113 million lithium-ion batteries antitrust litigation settlements with individual notice via email to millions of class members, banner and social media ads, an informational release, and a website. ***In re: Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation*** MDL No. 2420, 4:13-md-02420, (N.D. Cal.).
- For a \$26.5 million settlement, Hilsoft implemented a notice program targeted to people aged 13+ in the U.S. who exchanged or purchased in-game virtual currency for use within *Fortnite* or *Rocket League*. More than 29 million email notices and 27 million reminder notices were sent to class members. In addition, a targeted media notice program was implemented with internet banner and social media notices, *Reddit* feed ads, and *YouTube* pre-roll ads, generating more than 350.4 million impressions. Combined, the notice efforts reached approximately 93.7% of the class. ***Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc.*** 21-CVS-534 (Sup. Ct. Wake Cnty., N.C.).

- Hilsoft developed an extensive media-based notice program for a settlement regarding Walmart weighted goods pricing. Notice consisted of highly visible national, consumer print publications and targeted digital banner notices and social media. The banner notices generated more than 522 million impressions. Sponsored search, an informational release, and a settlement website further expanded the reach. The notice program reached approximately 75% of the class an average of 3.5 times each. ***Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc.*** 1:19-cv-20592 (S.D. Fla.).
- For a \$250 million settlement with approximately 4.7 million class members, Hilsoft designed and implemented a notice program with individual notice via postcard or email to approximately 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. ***Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company et al.*** 3:12-cv-00660 (S.D. Ill.).
- Hilsoft designed and implemented an extensive individual notice program for a \$32 million settlement. Notice efforts included 8.6 million double-postcard notices and 1.4 million email notices sent to inform class members of the settlement. The individual notice efforts reached approximately 93.3% of the settlement class. An informational release, geo-targeted publication notice, and a website further enhanced the notice efforts. ***In re: Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation*** MDL No. 2633, 3:15-md-2633 (D. Ore.).
- For a \$20 million Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”) settlement, Hilsoft created a notice program with mail or email notice to more than 6.9 million class members and media notice via newspaper and internet banners, which combined reached approximately 90.6% of the class. ***Vergara et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc.*** 1:15-cv-06972 (N.D. Ill.).
- An extensive notice effort was designed and implemented by Hilsoft for asbestos personal injury claims and rights as to Debtors’ Joint Plan of Reorganization and Disclosure Statement. The notice program included nationwide consumer print publications, trade and union labor publications, internet banner ads, an informational release, and a website. ***In re: Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. et al.*** 16-cv-31602 (Bankr. W.D. N.C.).
- A comprehensive notice program within the *Volkswagen Emissions Litigation* provided individual notice to more than 946,000 vehicle owners via first class mail and to more than 855,000 vehicle owners via email. A targeted internet campaign further enhanced the notice efforts. ***In re: Volkswagen “Clean Diesel” Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation (Bosch Settlement)*** MDL No. 2672 (N.D. Cal.).
- Hilsoft handled a large asbestos bankruptcy bar date notice effort with individual notice, national consumer publications, hundreds of local and national newspapers, Spanish newspapers, union labor publications, and digital media to reach the target audience. ***In re: Energy Future Holdings Corp. et al.*** 14-10979 (Bankr. D. Del.).
- For overdraft fee class action settlements from 2010-2020, Hilsoft developed programs integrating individual notice, and in some cases paid media notice efforts for more than 20 major U.S. commercial banks. ***In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.).
- For one of the largest and most complex class action cases in Canadian history, Hilsoft designed and implemented groundbreaking notice to disparate, remote Indigenous people for this multi-billion-dollar settlement. ***In re: Residential Schools Class Action Litigation*** 00-cv-192059 CPA (Ont. Super. Ct.).
- For BP’s \$7.8 billion settlement related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, possibly the most complex class action case in U.S. history, Hilsoft 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 more than 7,900 television spots, 5,200 radio spots, 5,400 print insertions in newspapers, consumer publications and trade journals, digital media, and individual notice. Hilsoft also implemented one of the largest claim deadline notice campaigns, with a combined measurable paid print, television, radio, and internet notice effort, reaching in excess of 90% of adults aged 18+ in the 26 identified DMAs covering the Gulf Coast Areas, an average of 5.5 times each. ***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.).
- A point of sale notice effort with 100 million notices distributed to Lowe’s purchasers during a six-week period regarding a Chinese drywall settlement. ***Vereen v. Lowe’s Home Centers*** SU10-cv-2267B (Ga. Super. Ct.).

LEGAL NOTICING EXPERTS

Cameron Azari, Esq., Epiq Senior Vice President, Hilsoft Director of Legal Notice

Cameron Azari, Esq. has more than 22 years of experience in the design and implementation of legal notice and claims administration programs. He is a nationally recognized expert in the creation of class action notice campaigns in compliance with FRCP Rule 23(c)(2) (d)(2) and (e) and similar state class action statutes. Cameron has been responsible for hundreds of legal notice and advertising programs. During his career, he has been involved in an array of high profile class action matters, including *In Re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation*, *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation*, *In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, *In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation*, *In re Flint Water Cases*, *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (MasterCard & Visa), *In re: Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation* (Bosch Settlement), *In re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, 2010*, *In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*, and *In re: Residential Schools Class Action Litigation*. He is an active author and speaker on a broad range of legal notice and class action topics ranging from FRCP Rule 23 notice requirements, email noticing, response rates, and optimizing settlement effectiveness. Cameron is an active member of the Oregon State Bar. He received his B.S. from Willamette University and his J.D. from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College. Cameron can be reached at caza@legalnotice.com.

Kyle Bingham, Director – Epiq Legal Noticing

Kyle Bingham has more than 15 years of experience in the advertising industry. At Hilsoft and Epiq, Kyle is responsible for overseeing the research, planning, and execution of advertising campaigns for legal notice programs including class action, bankruptcy, and other legal cases. Kyle has been involved in the design and implementation of numerous legal notice campaigns, including *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation*, *Browning et al. v. Anheuser-Busch, LLC, Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc., Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc., In re: Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation* (Bosch), *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (MasterCard & Visa), *In re: Energy Future Holdings Corp. et al. (Asbestos Claims Bar Notice)*, *In re: Residential Schools Class Action Litigation*, and *Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company*. Kyle also handles and has worked on more than 350 CAFA notice mailings. Prior to joining Epiq and Hilsoft, Kyle worked at Wieden+Kennedy for seven years, an industry-leading advertising agency where he planned and purchased print, digital and broadcast media, and presented strategy and media campaigns to clients for multi-million-dollar branding campaigns and regional direct response initiatives. He received his B.A. from Willamette University. Kyle can be reached at kbingham@epiqglobal.com.

Stephanie Fiereck, Esq., Director of Legal Noticing

Stephanie Fiereck has more than 20 years of class action and bankruptcy administration experience. She has worked on all aspects of class action settlement administration, including pre-settlement class action legal noticing work with clients and complex settlement administration. Stephanie is responsible for assisting clients with drafting detailed legal notice documents and writing declarations. During her career, she has written more than 1,000 declarations while working on an array of cases including: *In Re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation*, *In re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation*, *In Re: Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation*, *In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, *In re Flint Water Cases*, *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (MasterCard & Visa), *In re: Energy Future Holdings Corp. et al. (Asbestos Claims Bar Notice)*, *Hale v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company*, *In re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, 2010*, and *In re: Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*. Stephanie has handled more than 400 CAFA notice mailings. Prior to joining Hilsoft, she was a Vice President at Wells Fargo Bank for five years where she led the class action services business unit. She has authored numerous articles regarding legal notice and settlement administration. Stephanie is an active member of the Oregon State Bar. She received her B.A. from St. Cloud State University and her J.D. from the University of Oregon School of Law. Stephanie can be reached at sfie@epiqglobal.com.

Lauran Schultz, Epiq Managing Director

Lauran Schultz consults with Hilsoft clients on complex noticing issues. Lauran has more than 20 years of experience as a professional in the marketing and advertising field, specializing in legal notice and class action administration since 2005. High profile actions he has been involved in include working with companies such as BP, Bank of America, Fifth Third Bank, Symantec Corporation, Lowe's Home Centers, First Health, Apple, TJX, CNA and Carrier Corporation. Prior to joining Epiq in 2005, Lauran was a Senior Vice President of Marketing at National City Bank in Cleveland, Ohio. Lauran's education includes advanced study in political science at the University of Wisconsin-Madison along with a Ford Foundation fellowship from the Social Science Research Council and American Council of Learned Societies. Lauran can be reached at lschultz@hilsoft.com.

ARTICLES AND PRESENTATIONS

- **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.
- **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, Dec. 6, 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Recent Developments in Consumer Class Action Notice and Claims Administration.” Berman DeValerio Litigation Group, San Francisco, CA, June 8, 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “2016 Cybersecurity & Privacy Summit. Moving From ‘Issue Spotting’ To Implementing a Mature Risk Management Model.” King & Spalding, Atlanta, GA, Apr. 25, 2016.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, “Tips for Responding to a Mega-Sized Data Breach.” *Law360*, May 2016.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Live Cyber Incident Simulation Exercise.” Advisen’s Cyber Risk Insights Conference, London, UK, Feb. 10, 2015.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Pitfalls of Class Action Notice and Claims Administration.” PLI’s Class Action Litigation 2014 Conference, New York, NY, July 9, 2014.

- **Cameron Azari** and **Stephanie Fiereck** Co-Authors, “What You Need to Know About Frequency Capping In Online Class Action Notice Programs.” *Class Action Litigation Report*, June 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Class Settlement Update – Legal Notice and Court Expectations.” PLI's 19th Annual Consumer Financial Services Institute Conference, New York, NY, Apr. 7-8, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Class Settlement Update – Legal Notice and Court Expectations.” PLI's 19th Annual Consumer Financial Services Institute Conference, Chicago, IL, Apr. 28-29, 2014.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, “Planning For The Next Mega-Sized Class Action Settlement.” *Law360*, Feb. 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Legal Notice in Consumer Finance Settlements - Recent Developments.” ACI's Consumer Finance Class Actions and Litigation, New York, NY, Jan. 29-30, 2014.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Legal Notice in Building Products Cases.” HarrisMartin's Construction Product Litigation Conference, Miami, FL, Oct. 25, 2013.
- **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.
- **Lauran Schultz** Speaker, “Legal Notice Best Practices: Building a Workable Settlement Structure.” CLE International's 7th Annual Class Action Conference, San Francisco, CA, May 2011.
- **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.
- **Lauran Schultz** Speaker, “Efficiency and Adequacy Considerations in Class Action Media Notice Programs.” Chicago Bar Association, Chicago, IL, 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.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, “Class Action Reform: Be Prepared to Address New Notification Requirements.” BNA, Inc. The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. *Class Action Litigation Report*, Vol. 6, No. 9, May 2005.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements.” Stoel Rives Litigation Group, Portland, OR / Seattle, WA / Boise, ID / Salt Lake City, UT, 2005.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “Notice and Response Rates in Class Action Settlements.” Stroock & Stroock & Lavan Litigation Group, Los Angeles, CA, 2005.
- **Stephanie Fiereck** Author, “Bankruptcy Strategies Can Avert Class Action Crisis.” TMA - *The Journal of Corporate Renewal*, Sept. 2004.
- **Cameron Azari** Author, “FRCP 23 Amendments: Twice the Notice or No Settlement.” Current Developments – Issue II, Aug. 2003.
- **Cameron Azari** Speaker, “A Scientific Approach to Legal Notice Communication.” Weil Gotshal Litigation Group, New York, NY, 2003.

JUDICIAL COMMENTS

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

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, *Aselfine 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) 2020L000031 (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.):

In accordance with the Settlement Agreement, Epiq launched the Settlement Website and mailed out settlement notices in accordance with the preliminary approval order. (ECF No. 149). Pursuant to this Court's preliminary approval order, 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 ... (Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. Regarding Implementation and Adequacy of Settlement Notice Program ["Azari Dec."] ¶19). As of October 18, 2021, there were 2,639 visitors to the website and 4,428 website pages presented. (Ibid.).

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 (Azari Dec. ¶20). 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. (Azari Dec. ¶14) As of November 10, 2021, 169,404 of those class members successfully received notice. (Supplemental Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. Regarding Implementation and Adequacy of Settlement Notice Program ["Supp. Azari Dec."] ¶10).

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. of Cal., Cnty. of San Fran.):

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

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

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

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

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

The Notice approved by this Court was distributed to the Classes in substantial compliance with this Court's Order Certifying Classes for Settlement Purposes and Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Settlement ("Preliminary Approval Order") and the Agreement. The Notice met the requirements of due process and California Rules of Court, rules 3.766 and 3.769(f). The notice to the Classes was adequate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Court finds that the notice and notice plan previously approved by the Court was implemented and

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

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

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

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. Id.

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, AI'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, *Lashmbae v. Capital One Bank, N.A.* (Oct. 21, 2020) 1:17-cv-06406 (E.D.N.Y.):

The Class Notice, as amended, contained all of the necessary elements, including the class definition, the identifies of the named Parties and their counsel, a summary of the terms of the proposed Settlement, information regarding the manner in which objections may be submitted, information regarding the opt-out procedures and deadlines, and the date and location of the Final Approval Hearing. Notice was successfully delivered to approximately 98.7% of the Settlement Class and only 78 individual Settlement Class Members did not receive notice by email or first class mail.

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 Hoefler Toal, *Cook et al. v. South Carolina Public Service Authority et al.* (July 31, 2020) 2019-CP-23-6675 (Ct. of Com. Pleas. 13th Jud. Cir. S.C.):

Notice was sent to more than 1.65 million Class members, published in newspapers whose collective circulation covers the entirety of the State, and supplemented with internet banner ads totaling approximately 12.3 million impressions. The notices directed Class members to the settlement website and toll-free line for additional inquiries and further information. After this extensive notice campaign, only 78 individuals (0.0047%) have opted-out, and only nine (0.00054%) have objected. The Court finds this response to be overwhelmingly favorable.

Judge Peter J. Messitte, *Jackson et al. v. Viking Group, Inc. et al.* (July 28, 2020) 8:18-cv-02356 (D. Md.):

[T]he Court finds, that the Notice Plan has been implemented in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order as amended. The Court finds that the Notice Plan: (i) constitutes the best notice practicable to the Settlement Class under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of this Lawsuit and the terms of the Settlement, their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement, or to object to any part of the Settlement, their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of the Final Approval Order and the Final Judgment, whether favorable or unfavorable, on all Persons who do not exclude themselves from the Settlement Class, (iii) due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all Persons entitled to receive notice; and (iv) notice that fully satisfies the requirements of the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, and any other applicable law.

Judge Michael P. Shea, *Grayson et al. v. General Electric Company* (July 27, 2020) 3:13-cv-01799 (D. Conn.):

Pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Notice was mailed, emailed and disseminated by the other means described in the Settlement Agreement to the Class Members. This Court finds that this notice procedure was (i) the best practicable notice; (ii) reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Class Members of the pendency of the Civil Action and of their right to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement; and (iii) reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all entities and persons entitled to receive notice.

Judge Gerald J. Pappert, *Rose v. The Travelers Home and Marine Insurance Company et al.* (July 20, 2020) 19-cv-00977 (E.D. Pa.):

The Class Notice ... has been given to the Settlement Class in the manner approved by the Court in its Preliminary Approval Order. Such Class Notice (i) constituted the best notice practicable to the Settlement Class under the circumstances; (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency and nature of this Action, the definition of the Settlement Class, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the rights of the Settlement Class to exclude themselves from the settlement or to object to any part of the settlement, the rights of the Settlement Class to appear at the Final Approval Hearing (either on their own or through counsel hired at their own expense), and the binding effect of the Settlement Agreement on all persons who do not exclude themselves from the Settlement Class, (iii) provided due, adequate, and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class; and (iv) fully satisfied all applicable requirements of law, including, but not limited to, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the due process requirements of the United States Constitution.

Judge Christina A. Snyder, *Waldrup v. Countrywide Financial Corporation et al.* (July 16, 2020) 2:13-cv-08833 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that mailed and publication notice previously given to Class Members in the Action was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfies the requirements of due process and FED. R. CIV. P. 23. The Court further finds that, because (a) adequate notice has been provided to all Class Members and (b) all Class Members have been given the opportunity to object to, and/or request exclusion from, the Settlement, it has jurisdiction over all Class Members. The Court further finds that all requirements of statute

(including but not limited to 28 U.S.C. § 1715), rule, and state and federal constitutions necessary to effectuate this Settlement have been met and satisfied.

Judge James Donato, *Coffeng et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.* (June 10, 2020) 17-cv-01825 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that, as demonstrated by the Declaration and Supplemental Declaration of Cameron Azari, and counsel's submissions, Notice to the Settlement Class was timely and properly effectuated in accordance with FED. R. CIV. P. 23(e) and the approved Notice Plan set forth in the Court's Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that said Notice constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfies all requirements of Rule 23(e) and due process.

Judge Michael W. Fitzgerald, *Behfarin v. Pruco Life Insurance Company et al.* (June 3, 2020) 17-cv-05290 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure and other laws and rules applicable to final settlement approval of class actions have been satisfied

This Court finds that the Claims Administrator caused notice to be disseminated to the Class in accordance with the plan to disseminate Notice outlined in the Settlement Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order, and that Notice was given in an adequate and sufficient manner and complies with Due Process and Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.

Judge Nancy J. Rosenstengel, *First Impressions Salon, Inc. et al. v. National Milk Producers Federation et al.* (Apr. 27, 2020) 3:13-cv-00454 (S.D. Ill.):

The Court finds that the Notice given to the Class Members was completed as approved by this Court and complied in all respects with the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process. The settlement Notice Plan was modeled on and supplements the previous court-approved plan and, having been completed, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances. In making this determination, the Court finds that the Notice provided Class members due and adequate notice of the Settlement, the Settlement Agreement, the Plan of Distribution, these proceedings, and the rights of Class members to opt-out of the Class and/or object to Final Approval of the Settlement, as well as Plaintiffs' Motion requesting attorney fees, costs, and Class Representative service awards.

Judge Harvey Schlesinger, *In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (CooperVision, Inc.)* (Mar. 4, 2020) 3:15-md-02626 (M.D. Fla.):

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

Judge Amos L. Mazzant, *Stone et al. v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens* (Mar. 3, 2020) 4:17-cv-00001 (E.D. Tex.):

The Court has reviewed the Notice Plan and its implementation and efficacy, and finds that it constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to the proposed settlement in full compliance with the requirements of applicable law, including the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and Rules 23(c) and (e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

In addition, Class Notice clearly and concisely stated in plain, easily understood language: (i) the nature of the action; (ii) the definition of the certified Equitable Relief Settlement Class; (iii) the claims and issues of the Equitable Relief Settlement Class; (iv) that a Settlement Class Member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (v) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(3).

Judge Michael H. Simon, *In re: Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation* (Mar. 2, 2020) MDL No. 2633, 3:15-md-2633 (D. Ore.):

The Court confirms that the form and content of the Summary Notice, Long Form Notice, Publication Notice, and Claim Form, and the procedure set forth in the Settlement for providing notice of the Settlement to the Class, were in full compliance with the notice requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B) and 23(e), fully, fairly, accurately, and adequately advised members of the Class of their rights under the Settlement, provided the best notice practicable under the circumstances, fully satisfied the requirements of due process and Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and afforded Class Members with adequate time and opportunity to file objections to the Settlement and attorney's fee motion, submit Requests for Exclusion, and submit Claim Forms to the Settlement Administrator.

Judge Maxine M. Chesney, *McKinney-Drobnis et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising* (Mar. 2, 2020) 3:16-cv-06450 (N.D. Cal.):

The COURT hereby finds that the individual direct CLASS NOTICE given to the CLASS via email or First Class U.S. Mail (i) fairly and accurately described the ACTION and the proposed SETTLEMENT; (ii) provided sufficient information so that the CLASS MEMBERS were able to decide whether to accept the benefits offered by the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT; (iii) adequately described the manner in which CLASS MEMBERS could submit a VOUCHER REQUEST under the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT and/or appear at the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING; and (iv) provided the date, time, and place of the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING. The COURT hereby finds that the CLASS NOTICE was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and complied fully with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 23, due process, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Harry D. Leinenweber, *Albrecht v. Oasis Power, LLC d/b/a Oasis Energy* (Feb. 6, 2020) 1:18-cv-01061 (N.D. Ill.):

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

The Court finds that the Class Notice and methodology set forth in the Settlement Agreement, the Preliminary Approval Order, and this Final Approval Order (i) constitute the most effective and practicable notice of the Final Approval Order, the relief available to Settlement Class Members pursuant to the Final Approval Order, and applicable time periods; (ii) constitute due, adequate, and sufficient notice for all other purposes to all Settlement Class Members; and (iii) comply fully with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, the United States Constitution, the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable laws.

Judge Robert Scola, Jr., *Wilson et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.* (Jan. 28, 2020) 17-cv-23033 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice, in the form approved by the Court, was properly disseminated to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Notice Plan and constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances. The forms and methods of the Notice Plan approved by the Court met all applicable requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Code, the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), and any other applicable law.

Judge Michael Davis, *Garcia v. Target Corporation* (Jan. 27, 2020) 16-cv-02574 (D. Minn.):

The Court finds that the Notice Plan set forth in Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this case, certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only, the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge Bruce Howe Hendricks, *In re: TD Bank, N.A. Debit Card Overdraft Fee Litigation* (Jan. 9, 2020) MDL No. 2613, 6:15-MN-02613 (D.S.C.):

The Classes have been notified of the settlement pursuant to the plan approved by the Court. After having reviewed the Declaration of Cameron R. Azari (ECF No. 220-1) and the Supplemental Declaration of Cameron R. Azari (ECF No. 225-1), the Court hereby finds that notice was accomplished in accordance with the Court's directives. The Court further finds that the notice program constituted the best practicable notice to the Settlement Classes under the circumstances and fully satisfies the requirements of due process and Federal Rule 23.

Judge Margo K. Brodie, *In re: Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (Dec. 13, 2019) MDL No. 1720, 05-md-01720 (E.D.N.Y.):

The notice and exclusion procedures provided to the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class, including but not limited to the methods of identifying and notifying members of the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class, were fair, adequate, and sufficient, constituted the best practicable notice under the circumstances, and were reasonably calculated to apprise members of the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class of the Action, the terms of the Superseding Settlement Agreement, and their objection rights, and to apprise members of the Rule 23(b)(3) Settlement Class of their exclusion rights, and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, any other applicable laws or rules of the Court, and due process.

Judge Steven Logan, *Knapper v. Cox Communications, Inc.* (Dec. 13, 2019) 2:17-cv-00913 (D. Ariz.):

The Court finds that the form and method for notifying the class members of the settlement and its terms and conditions was in conformity with this Court's Preliminary Approval Order (Doc. 120). The Court further finds that the notice satisfied due process principles and the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c), and the Plaintiff chose the best practicable notice under the circumstances. The Court further finds that the notice was clearly designed to advise the class members of their rights.

Judge Manish Shah, *Prather v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.* (Dec. 10, 2019) 1:17-cv-00481 (N.D. Ill.):

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

Judge Liam O'Grady, *Liggio v. Apple Federal Credit Union* (Dec. 6, 2019) 1:18-cv-01059 (E.D. Va.):

The Court finds that the manner and form of notice (the "Notice Plan") as provided for in this Court's July 2, 2019 Order granting preliminary approval of class settlement, and as set forth in the Parties' Settlement Agreement was provided to Settlement Class Members by the Settlement Administrator The Notice Plan was reasonably calculated to give actual notice to Settlement Class Members of the right to receive benefits from the Settlement, and to be excluded from or object to the Settlement. The Notice Plan met the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B) and due process and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances.

Judge Brian McDonald, *Armon et al. v. Washington State University* (Nov. 8, 2019) 17-2-23244-1 (consolidated with 17-2-25052-0) (Sup. Ct. Wash.):

The Court finds that the Notice Program, as set forth in the Settlement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, satisfied CR 23(c)(2), was the best Notice practicable under the circumstances, was reasonably calculated to provide-and did provide-due and sufficient Notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Litigation; certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only; the existence and terms of the Settlement; the identity of Class Counsel and appropriate information about Class Counsel's then-forthcoming application for attorneys' fees and incentive awards to the Class Representatives; appropriate information about how to participate in the Settlement; Settlement Class Members' right to exclude themselves; their right to object to the Settlement and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, through counsel if they desired; and appropriate instructions as to how to obtain additional information regarding this Litigation and the Settlement. In addition, pursuant to CR 23(c)(2)(B), the Notice properly informed Settlement Class Members that any Settlement Class Member who failed to opt-out would be prohibited from bringing a lawsuit against Defendant based on or related to any of the claims asserted by Plaintiffs, and it satisfied the other requirements of the Civil Rules.

Judge Andrew J. Guilford, *In re: Wells Fargo Collateral Protection Insurance Litigation* (Nov. 4, 2019) 8:17-ml-02797 (C.D. Cal.):

Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc. (“Epiq”), the parties’ settlement administrator, was able to deliver the court-approved notice materials to all class members, including 2,254,411 notice packets and 1,019,408 summary notices.

Judge Paul L. Maloney, *Burch v. Whirlpool Corporation* (Oct. 16, 2019) 1:17-cv-00018 (W.D. Mich.):

[T]he Court hereby finds and concludes that members of the Settlement Class have been provided the best notice practicable of the Settlement and that such notice satisfies all requirements of federal and applicable state laws and due process.

Judge Gene E.K. Pratter, *Tashica Fulton-Green et al. v. Accolade, Inc.* (Sept. 24, 2019) 2:18-cv-00274 (E.D. Pa.):

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members in compliance with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge Edwin Torres, *Burrow et al. v. Forjas Taurus S.A. et al.* (Sept. 6, 2019) 1:16-cv-21606 (S.D. Fla.):

Because the Parties complied with the agreed-to notice provisions as preliminarily approved by this Court, and given that there are no developments or changes in the facts to alter the Court’s previous conclusion, the Court finds that the notice provided in this case satisfied the requirements of due process and of Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge Amos L. Mazzant, *Fessler v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens* (Aug. 30, 2019) 4:19-cv-00248 (E.D. Tex.):

The Court has reviewed the Notice Plan and its implementation and efficacy, and finds that it constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to the proposed settlement or opt out of the Settlement Class in full compliance with the requirements of applicable law, including the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution and Rules 23(c) and (e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

In addition, Class Notice clearly and concisely stated in plain, easily understood language: (i) the nature of the action; (ii) the definition of the certified 2011 Settlement Class; (iii) the claims and issues of the 2011 Settlement Class; (iv) that a Settlement Class Member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; (v) that the Court will exclude from the Settlement Class any member who requests exclusions; (vi) the time and manner for requesting exclusion; and (vii) the binding effect of a class judgment on members under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(3).

Judge Karon Owen Bowdre, *In re: Community Health Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation* (Aug. 22, 2019) MDL No. 2595, 2:15-cv-00222 (N.D. Ala.):

The court finds that the Notice Program: (1) satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) and due process; (2) was the best practicable notice under the circumstances; (3) reasonably apprised Settlement Class members of the pendency of the Action and their right to object to the settlement or opt-out of the Settlement Class; and (4) was reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice. Approximately 90% of the 6,081,189 individuals identified as Settlement Class members received the Initial Postcard Notice of this Settlement Action.

The court further finds, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), that the Class Notice adequately informed Settlement Class members of their rights with respect to this action.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judge Wendy Battlestone, *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, *AI'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]he Court finds that notice to the class of the settlement complied with Rule 23(c)(3) and (e) and due process. Rule 23(e)(1) states that “[t]he court must direct notice in a reasonable manner to all class members who would be bound by” a proposed settlement, voluntary dismissal, or compromise. Class members are entitled to the “best notice that is practicable under the circumstances” of any proposed settlement before it is finally approved by the Court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) ... The notice program included notice sent by first class mail to 1,750,564 class members and reached approximately 95.2% of the class.

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

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

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

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

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.

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." (Dkt. No. 3188-2 ¶ 24.)*

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 Murguía, *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. [Hilsoft Notifications], 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." Shutts, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting Mullane, 339 U.S. at 314-15). 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. Azari Decl. ¶¶ 30-39.

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 parties retained Hilsoft Notifications ("Hilsoft"), an experienced class-notice consultant, to design and carry out the notice plan. 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 (docket #129), 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 that Hilsoft Notifications has designed and 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 ... Hilsoft Notifications analyzed 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.

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 NOTICE CASES

Hilsoft has served as a notice expert for planning, implementation and/or analysis in the following partial list of cases:

<i>In Re Juul Labs, Inc., Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 19-md-02913
<i>Rogowski et al. v. State Farm Life Insurance Company et al. (Whole Life or Universal Life Insurance)</i>	W.D. Mo., No. 4:22-cv-00203
<i>Ingram v. Jamestown Import Auto Sales, Inc. d/b/a Kia of Jamestown (TCPA)</i>	W.D.N.Y., No. 1:22-cv-00309
<i>In re: Midwestern Pet Foods Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation</i>	S.D. Ind., No. 3:21-cv-00007
<i>Meier v. Prosperity Bank (Bank Fees & Overdraft)</i>	239th Jud. Dist., Brazoria Cnty, Tex., No. 109569-CV
<i>Middleton et al. v. Liberty Mutual Personal Insurance Company et al. (Auto Insurance Claims Sales Tax)</i>	S.D. Ohio, No. 1:20-cv-00668
<i>Checchia v. Bank of America, N.A. (Bank Fees)</i>	E.D. Penn., No. 2:21-cv-03585
<i>McCullough v. True Health New Mexico, Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	2nd Dist. Ct, N.M., No. D-202-CV-2021-06816
<i>Sonterra Capital Master Fund Ltd. v. Credit Suisse Group AG et al. (Swiss Franc LIBOR-Based Derivatives)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:15-cv-00871
<i>Duggan et al. v. Wings Financial Credit Union (Bank Fees)</i>	Dist. Ct., Dakota Cnty., Minn., No. 19AV-cv-20-2163
<i>Miller v. Bath Saver, Inc. et al. (TCPA)</i>	M.D. Penn., No. 1:21-cv-01072
<i>Chapman v. Insight Global Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	M.D. Penn., No. 1:21-cv-00824
<i>Thomsen et al. v. Morley Cos., Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 1:22-cv-10271
<i>In re Scripps Health Data Incident Litigation (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2021-00024103
<i>In Re Robinhood Outage Litigation (Trading Outage)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:20-cv-01626
<i>Walker v Highmark BCBS Health (TCPA)</i>	W.D. Penn., No. 20-cv-01975
<i>Dickens et al. v. Thinx, Inc. (Consumer Product)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:22-cv-04286
<i>Service et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America et al. (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Contra Costa, No. C22-01841
<i>Paris et al. v. Progressive American et al. & South v. Progressive Select Insurance Company (Automobile Total Loss)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 19-cv-21761 & 19-cv-21760
<i>Wenston Desue et al. v. 20/20 Eye Care Network, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 21-cv-61275
<i>Rivera v. IH Mississippi Valley Credit Union (Overdraft)</i>	Cir. Ct 14th Jud. Cir., Rock Island Cnty., Ill., No. 2019 CH 299
<i>Guthrie v. Service Federal Credit Union (Overdraft)</i>	Sup. Ct. Rockingham Cnty, N.H., No. 218-2021-CV-00160
<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority. v. Louisiana Health Service & Indemnity Company d/b/a Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Louisiana (Medical Insurance)</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 16-C-3647
<i>Churchill et al. v. Bangor Savings Bank (Overdraft)</i>	Maine Bus. & Consumer Ct., No. BCD-CIV-2021-00027
<i>Brower v. Northwest Community Credit Union (Bank Fees)</i>	Ore. Dist. Ct. Multnomah Cnty., No. 20CV38608
<i>Kent et al. v. Women's Health USA, Inc. et al. (IVF Antitrust Pricing)</i>	Sup. Ct. Jud. Dist. of Stamford/Norwalk, Conn., No. FST-CV-21-6054676-S

<i>In re: U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	D.D.C., No. MDL No. 2664, 15-cv-01394
<i>In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation (False Labeling & Marketing)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. MDL No. 2909, No. 1:19-cv-03924
<i>In Re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:20-cv-02155
<i>Browning et al. v. Anheuser-Busch, LLC (False Advertising)</i>	W.D. Mo., No. 20-cv-00889
<i>Callen v. Daimler AG and Mercedes-Benz USA, LLC (Interior Trim)</i>	N.D. Ga., No. 1:19-cv-01411
<i>In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (Alcon Laboratories, Inc. and Johnson & Johnson Vision Care, Inc.) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
<i>Ford et al. v. [24]7.ai, Inc. (Data Breach - Best Buy Data Incident)</i>	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2863, No. 5:18-cv-02770
<i>In re Takata Airbag Class Action Settlement - Australia Settlement 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</i>	Australia; NSWSC, No. 2017/00340824 No. 2017/00353017 No. 2017/00378526 No. 2018/00009555 No. 2018/00009565 No. 2018/00042244
<i>In Re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPs) (Smithfield Foods, Inc.)</i>	D. Minn., No. 0:18-cv-01776
<i>Jackson v. UKG Inc., f/k/a The Ultimate Software Group, Inc. (Biometrics)</i>	Cir. Ct. of McLean Cnty., Ill., No. 2020L31
<i>In Re: Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	E.D. Va., MDL No. 2915, No. 1:19-md-02915
<i>Aseltine v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc. (Food Ordering Fees)</i>	Cir. Ct. Cal. Alameda Cnty., No. RG21088118
<i>In re Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:20-cv-05914
<i>DiFlauro et al. v. Bank of America, N.A. (Mortgage Bank Fees)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:20-cv-05692
<i>In re: California Pizza Kitchen Data Breach Litigation</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:21-cv-01928
<i>Breda v. Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless (TCPA)</i>	D. Mass., No. 1:16-cv-11512
<i>Snyder et al. v. The Urology Center of Colorado, P.C. (Data Breach)</i>	2nd Dist. Ct. Cnty. of Denver Col., No. 2021CV33707
<i>Dearing v. Magellan Health Inc. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Maricopa, Ariz., No. CV2020-013648
<i>Torretto et al. v. Donnelley Financial Solutions, Inc. and Mediant Communications Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 1:20-cv-02667
<i>In Re: Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation (Volkswagen)</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2599, No. 1:15-md-02599
<i>Beiswinger v. West Shore Home, LLC (TCPA)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:20-cv-01286
<i>Arthur et al. v. McDonald's USA, LLC et al.; Lark et al. v. McDonald's USA, LLC et al. (Biometrics)</i>	Cir. Ct. St. Clair Cnty., Ill., Nos. 20-L-0891; 1-L-559
<i>Kostka et al. v. Dickey's Barbecue Restaurants, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	N.D. Tex., No. 3:20-cv-03424
<i>Scherr v. Rodan & Fields, LLC; Gorzo et al. v. Rodan & Fields, LLC (Lash Boost Mascara Product)</i>	Sup. Ct. of Cal., Cnty. San Bernadino, No. CJC-18-004981; Sup. Ct. of Cal., Cnty. of San Francisco, Nos. CIVDS 1723435 and CGC-18-565628
<i>Cochran et al. v. The Kroger Co. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 5:21-cv-01887

<i>Fernandez v. Rushmore Loan Management Services LLC (Mortgage Loan Fees)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:21-cv-00621
<i>Abramson v. Safe Streets USA LLC (TCPA)</i>	E.D.N.C., No. 5:19-cv-00394
<i>Stoll et al. v. Musculoskeletal Institute, Chartered d/b/a Florida Orthopaedic Institute (Data Breach)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:20-cv-01798
<i>Mayo v. Affinity Plus Federal Credit Union (Overdraft)</i>	4th Jud. Dist. Ct. Minn., No. 27-cv-11786
<i>Johnson v. Moss Bros. Auto Group, Inc. et al. (TCPA)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 5:19-cv-02456
<i>Muransky et al. v. The Cheesecake Factory, Inc. et al. (FACTA)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Los Angeles, No. 19 stcv43875
<i>Haney v. Genworth Life Ins. Co. (Long Term Care Insurance)</i>	E.D. Va., No. 3:22-cv-00055
<i>Halcom v. Genworth Life Ins. Co. (Long Term Care Insurance)</i>	E.D. Va., No. 3:21-cv-00019
<i>Mercado et al. v. Verde Energy USA, Inc. (Variable Rate Energy)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:18-cv-02068
<i>Fallis et al. v. Gate City Bank (Overdraft)</i>	East Cent. Dist. Ct. Cass Cnty. N.D., No. 09-2019-cv-04007
<i>Sanchez et al. v. California Public Employees' Retirement System et al. (Long Term Care Insurance)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Los Angeles, No. BC 517444
<i>Hameed-Bolden et al. v. Forever 21 Retail, Inc. et al. (Data Breach for Payment Cards)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:18-cv-03019
<i>Wallace v. Wells Fargo (Overdraft Fees on Uber and Lyft One-Time Transactions)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Santa Clara, No. 17-cv-317775
<i>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.</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:20-cv-02295
<i>Coleman v. Alaska USA Federal Credit Union (Retry Bank Fees)</i>	D. Alaska, No. 3:19-cv-00229
<i>Fiore et al. v. Ingenious Designs, L.L.C. and HSN, Inc. (My Little Steamer)</i>	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:18-cv-07124
<i>In Re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPPs) (JBS USA Food Company, JBS USA Food Company Holdings)</i>	D. Minn., No. 0:18-cv-01776
<i>Lozano v. CodeMetro Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2020-00022701
<i>Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC (Schiff Move Free® Advanced Glucosamine Supplements)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-03529
<i>Cin-Q Automobiles, Inc. et al. v. Buccaneers Limited Partnership (TCPA)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:13-cv-01592
<i>Thompson et al. v. Community Bank, N.A. (Overdraft)</i>	N.D.N.Y., No. 8:19-cv-00919
<i>Bleachtech L.L.C. v. United Parcel Service Co. (Declared Value Shipping Fees)</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 2:14-cv-12719
<i>Silveira v. M&T Bank (Mortgage Fees)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:19-cv-06958
<i>In re Toll Roads Litigation; Borsuk et al. v. Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency et al. (OCTA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
<i>In Re: Toll Roads Litigation (3M/TCA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
<i>Pearlstone v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. (Sales Tax)</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 4:17-cv-02856
<i>Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc. (Fortnite or Rocket League Video Games)</i>	Sup. Ct. Wake Cnty. N.C., No. 21-CVS-534

<i>In re: Flint Water Cases</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 5:16-cv-10444
<i>Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc. (Weighted Goods Pricing)</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 1:19-cv-20592
<i>Grace v. Apple, Inc. (Apple iPhone 4 and iPhone 4S Devices)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-00551
<i>Alvarez v. Sirius XM Radio Inc.</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:18-cv-08605
<i>In re: Pre-Filled Propane Tank Antitrust Litigation</i>	W.D. Mo., No. MDL No. 2567, No. 14-cv-02567
<i>In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (ABB Concise Optical Group, LLC) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
<i>Morris v. Provident Credit Union (Overdraft)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Fran., No. CGC-19-581616
<i>Pennington v. Tetra Tech, Inc. et al. (Property)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:18-cv-05330
<i>Maldonado et al. v. Apple Inc. et al. (Apple Care iPhone)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-04067
<i>UFCW & Employers Benefit Trust v. Sutter Health et al. (Self-Funded Payors)</i>	Sup. Ct. of Cal., Cnty. of San Fran., No. CGC 14-538451 Consolidated with CGC-18-565398
<i>Fitzhenry v. Independent Home Products, LLC (TCPA)</i>	D.S.C., No. 2:19-cv-02993
<i>In re: Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation and Flaherty v. Hyundai Motor Company, Inc. et al.</i>	C.D. Cal., Nos. 8:17-cv-00838 & 18-cv-02223
<i>Sager et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.</i>	D.N.J., No. 18-cv-13556
<i>Bautista v. Valero Marketing and Supply Company</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:15-cv-05557
<i>Richards et al. v. Chime Financial, Inc. (Service Disruption)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 4:19-cv-06864
<i>In re: Health Insurance Innovations Securities Litigation</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:17-cv-02186
<i>Fox et al. v. Iowa Health System d.b.a. UnityPoint Health (Data Breach)</i>	W.D. Wis., No. 18-cv-00327
<i>Smith v. Costa Del Mar, Inc. (Sunglasses Warranty)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:18-cv-01011
<i>AI's Discount Plumbing et al. v. Viega, LLC (Building Products)</i>	M.D. Pa., No. 19-cv-00159
<i>Rose v. The Travelers Home and Marine Insurance Company et al.</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 19-cv-00977
<i>Eastwood Construction LLC et al. v. City of Monroe The Estate of Donald Alan Plyler Sr. et al. v. City of Monroe</i>	Sup. Ct. N.C., Nos. 18-CVS-2692 & 19-CVS-1825
<i>Garvin v. San Diego Unified Port District</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. 37-2020-00015064
<i>Consumer Financial Protection Bureau v. Siringoringo Law Firm</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:14-cv-01155
<i>Robinson v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC</i>	D. Md., No. 8:14-cv-03667
<i>Drazen v. GoDaddy.com, LLC and Bennett v. GoDaddy.com, LLC (TCPA)</i>	S.D. Ala., No. 1:19-cv-00563
<i>In re: Libor-Based Financial Instruments Antitrust Litigation</i>	S.D.N.Y., MDL No. 2262, No. 1:11-md-2262
<i>Izor v. Abacus Data Systems, Inc. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 19-cv-01057
<i>Cook et al. v. South Carolina Public Service Authority et al.</i>	Ct. of Com. Pleas. 13 th Jud. Cir. S.C., No. 2019-CP-23-6675

<i>K.B., by and through her natural parent, Jennifer Qassis, and Lillian Knox-Bender v. Methodist Healthcare - Memphis Hospitals</i>	30th Jud. Dist. Tenn., No. CH-13-04871-1
<i>In re: Roman Catholic Diocese of Harrisburg</i>	Bank. Ct. M.D. Pa., No. 1:20-bk-00599
<i>Denier et al. v. Taconic Biosciences, Inc.</i>	Sup Ct. N.Y., No. 00255851
<i>Robinson v. First Hawaiian Bank (Overdraft)</i>	Cir. Ct. of First Cir. Haw., No. 17-1-0167-01
<i>Burch v. Whirlpool Corporation</i>	W.D. Mich., No. 1:17-cv-00018
<i>Armon et al. v. Washington State University (Data Breach)</i>	Sup. Ct. Wash., No. 17-2-23244-1 consolidated with No. 17-2-25052-0
<i>Wilson et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc. et al.</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 17-cv-23033
<i>Prather v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:17-cv-00481
<i>In re: Wells Fargo Collateral Protection Insurance Litigation</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 8:17-ml-02797
<i>Ciuffitelli et al. v. Deloitte & Touche LLP et al.</i>	D. Ore., No. 3:16-cv-00580
<i>Coffeng et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-01825
<i>Audet et al. v. Garza et al.</i>	D. Conn., No. 3:16-cv-00940
<i>In re: Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation (CooperVision, Inc.) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
<i>Hyder et al. v. Consumers County Mutual Insurance Company</i>	D. Ct. of Travis Cnty. Tex., No. D-1-GN-16-000596
<i>Fessler v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens</i>	E.D. Tex., No. 4:19-cv-00248
<i>In re: TD Bank, N.A. Debit Card Overdraft Fee Litigation</i>	D.S.C., MDL No. 2613, No. 6:15-MN-02613
<i>Liggio v. Apple Federal Credit Union</i>	E.D. Va., No. 1:18-cv-01059
<i>Garcia v. Target Corporation (TCPA)</i>	D. Minn., No. 16-cv-02574
<i>Albrecht v. Oasis Power, LLC d/b/a Oasis Energy</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:18-cv-01061
<i>McKinney-Drobnis et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-06450
<i>In re: Optical Disk Drive Products Antitrust Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2143, No. 3:10-md-02143
<i>Stone et al. v. Porcelana Corona De Mexico, S.A. DE C.V f/k/a Sanitarios Lamosa S.A. DE C.V. a/k/a Vortens</i>	E.D. Tex., No. 4:17-cv-00001
<i>In re: Kaiser Gypsum Company, Inc. et al. (Asbestos)</i>	Bankr. W.D. N.C., No. 16-31602
<i>Kuss v. American HomePatient, Inc. et al. (Data Breach)</i>	M.D. Fla., No. 8:18-cv-02348
<i>Lusnak v. Bank of America, N.A.</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 14-cv-01855
<i>In re: Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	D. Ore., MDL No. 2633, No. 3:15-md-02633
<i>Elder v. Hilton Worldwide Holdings, Inc. (Hotel Stay Promotion)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 16-cv-00278
<i>Grayson et al. v. General Electric Company (Microwaves)</i>	D. Conn., No. 3:13-cv-01799

Harris et al. v. Farmers Insurance Exchange and Mid Century Insurance Company	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. BC 579498
Lashambae v. Capital One Bank, N.A. (Overdraft)	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:17-cv-06406
Trujillo et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)	S.D. Cal., No. 3:15-cv-01394
Cox et al. v. Ametek, Inc. et al. (Toxic Leak)	S.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-00597
Pirozzi et al. v. Massage Envy Franchising, LLC	E.D. Mo., No. 4:19-cv-00807
Lehman v. Transbay Joint Powers Authority et al. (Millennium Tower)	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. GCG-16-553758
In re: FCA US LLC Monostable Electronic Gearshift Litigation	E.D. Mich., MDL No. 2744 & No. 16-md-02744
Dasher v. RBC Bank (USA) predecessor in interest to PNC Bank, N.A., as part of In re: Checking Account Overdraft	S.D. Fla., No. 1:10-cv-22190, as part of MDL No. 2036
Behfarin v. Pruco Life Insurance Company et al.	C.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-05290
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
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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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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
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
Zaklit et al. v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC et al. (TCPA)	C.D. Cal., No. 5:15-cv-02190
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
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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
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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. Medcredit, 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
Vergara et al., v. Uber Technologies, Inc. (TCPA)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:15-cv-06972
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
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
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
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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
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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

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
Glasko 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
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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.	D. Kan., No. 2:12-cv-02247
Gary, LLC v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. et al.	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.	27 th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599
Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. PPO Plus, L.L.C. et al.	27 th 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.	27 th 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
Kota of Sarasota, Inc. v. Waste Management Inc. of Florida	12th Jud. Cir. Ct., Sarasota Cnty., Fla., No. 2011-CA-008020NC
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

<i>In re: MI Windows and Doors Inc. Products Liability Litigation (Building Products)</i>	D.S.C., MDL No. 2333
<i>Given v. Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company a/k/a M&T Bank, as part of In re: Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Scharfstein v. BP West Coast Products, LLC</i>	Ore. Cir., Cnty. of Multnomah, No. 1112-17046
<i>Adkins et al. v. Nestlé Purina PetCare Company et al.</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:12-cv-02871
<i>Smith v. City of New Orleans</i>	Civil D. Ct., Parish of Orleans, La., No. 2005-05453
<i>Hawthorne v. Umpqua Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 11-cv-06700
<i>Gulbankian et al. v. MW Manufacturers, Inc.</i>	D. Mass., No. 1:10-cv-10392
<i>Costello v. NBT Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	Sup. Ct. Del Cnty., N.Y., No. 2011-1037
<i>In re American Express Anti-Steering Rules Antitrust Litigation (II) (Italian Colors Restaurant)</i>	E.D.N.Y., MDL No. 2221, No. 11-md-2221
<i>Wong et al. v. Alacer Corp. (Emergen-C)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., No. CGC-12-519221
<i>Mello et al. v. Susquehanna Bank, as part of In re: Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>In re: Plasma-Derivative Protein Therapies Antitrust Litigation</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 09-cv-07666
<i>Simpson v. Citizens Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 2:12-cv-10267
<i>George Raymond Williams, M.D., Orthopedic Surgery, a Professional Medical, LLC et al. v. Bestcomp, Inc. et al.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5242-B
<i>Simmons v. Comerica Bank, N.A., as part of In re: Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>McGann et al., v. Schnuck Markets, Inc. (Data Breach)</i>	Mo. Cir. Ct., No. 1322-CC00800
<i>Rose v. Bank of America Corporation et al. (TCPA)</i>	N.D. Cal., Nos. 5:11-cv-02390 & 5:12-cv-00400
<i>Johnson v. Community Bank, N.A. et al. (Overdraft Fees)</i>	M.D. Pa., No. 3:12-cv-01405
<i>National Trucking Financial Reclamation Services, LLC et al. v. Pilot Corporation et al.</i>	E.D. Ark., No. 4:13-cv-00250
<i>Price v. BP Products North America</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 12-cv-06799
<i>Yarger v. ING Bank</i>	D. Del., No. 11-154-LPS
<i>Glube et al. v. Pella Corporation et al. (Building Products)</i>	Ont. Super. Ct., No. CV-11-4322294-00CP
<i>Fontaine v. Attorney General of Canada (Mistassini Hostels Residential Schools)</i>	Qué. Super. Ct., No. 500-06-000293-056 & No. 550-06-000021-056
<i>Miner v. Philip Morris Companies, Inc. et al. (Light Cigarettes)</i>	Ark. Cir. Ct., No. 60CV03-4661
<i>Williams v. SIF Consultants of Louisiana, Inc. et al.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5244-C
<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. Qmedtrix Systems, Inc.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599-C
<i>Evans et al. v. TIN, Inc. et al. (Environmental)</i>	E.D. La., No. 2:11-cv-02067
<i>Casayuran v. PNC Bank, as part of In re: Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036

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
Sachar v. Iberiabank Corporation, as part of In re: Checking Account Overdraft	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
Williams v. S.I.F. Consultants (CorVel Corporation)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5244-C
Gwiazdowski v. County of Chester (Prisoner Strip Search)	E.D. Pa., No. 2:08-cv-04463
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

<i>Delandro v. County of Allegheny (Prisoner Strip Search)</i>	W.D. Pa., No. 2:06-cv-00927
<i>Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A., as part of In re: Checking Account Overdraft</i>	D. Conn, No. 3:10-cv-01448, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers (Defective Drywall)</i>	Ga. Super. Ct., No. SU10-cv-2267B
<i>Trombley v. National City Bank, as part of In re: Checking Account Overdraft</i>	D.D.C., No. 1:10-cv-00232, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank (Overdraft Fees)</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:09-cv-06655
<i>Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc. (Text Messaging)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 06-cv-02893
<i>Coyle v. Hornell Brewing Co. (Arizona Iced Tea)</i>	D.N.J., No. 08-cv-02797
<i>Holk v. Snapple Beverage Corporation</i>	D.N.J., No. 3:07-cv-03018
<i>In re: Heartland Data Payment System Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	S.D. Tex., MDL No. 2046
<i>Weiner v. Snapple Beverage Corporation</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 07-cv-08742
<i>Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc. (Cambridge)</i>	14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
<i>Miller v. Basic Research, LLC (Weight-loss Supplement)</i>	D. Utah, No. 2:07-cv-00871
<i>In re: Countrywide Customer Data Breach Litigation</i>	W.D. Ky., MDL No. 1998
<i>Boone v. City of Philadelphia (Prisoner Strip Search)</i>	E.D. Pa., No. 05-cv-01851
<i>Little v. Kia Motors America, Inc. (Braking Systems)</i>	N.J. Super. Ct., No. UNN-L-0800-01
<i>Opelousas Trust Authority v. Summit Consulting</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 07-C-3737-B
<i>Steele v. Pergo (Flooring Products)</i>	D. Ore., No. 07-cv-01493
<i>Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co. (Long Term Care Insurance)</i>	N.D. Ohio, No. 5:07-cv-02580
<i>Dolen v. ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (Callable CD's)</i>	Ill. Cir. Ct., Nos. 01-L-454 & 01-L-493
<i>In re: Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation</i>	D.D.C., MDL No. 1796
<i>In re: Katrina Canal Breaches Consolidated Litigation</i>	E.D. La., No. 05-cv-04182

Hilsoft-cv-148

Attachment 2

From: No_Reply_DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Notice of Settlement - Hrebenar v Davis Yulee Settlement -Case No.: 2023-001405-CA-01
Date:

Claim ID: [REDACTED]

If you received a text message or call from Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee, you may be entitled to a payment from a class action settlement.

A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit alleging that Davis Yulee, LLC, d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee (“Defendant”), sent telemarketing text messages or calls to wireless telephone numbers without prior express written consent of the recipients as defined by the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”). Defendant denies the allegations and any wrongdoing. The Court has not decided who is right.

Who’s Included? The Settlement includes all persons who received a text message or call on their cell phone from Defendant. Specifically, the Settlement Class is defined as follows:

All persons who (1) were sent a telephonic sales call (call or text message) regarding Defendant’s goods and/or services (2) using the same equipment or type of equipment utilized to call Plaintiff, from July 1, 2021, through the date of the settlement agreement

What Are the Settlement Terms? To fully settle and release claims of the Settlement Class Members, Defendant has agreed to make \$875,475 (the “Settlement Fund”) available for claims by the Settlement Class Members. The Settlement Fund will also be used to pay for notice and administration costs of the Settlement, Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses incurred by counsel for the Settlement Class, and the Service Award for Plaintiff. Each Settlement Class Member who submits a timely, valid, correct, and verified Claim Form by the Claim Deadline in the manner required by this Agreement, making all the required affirmations and representations **under penalty of perjury**, shall be sent a Claim Settlement Check by the Administrator equal to their pro rata share of any funds available from the Settlement Fund (up to \$225 per Settlement Class Member) after all Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award have been paid. Settlement Class Claimants will be sent their Claim Settlement Payments to the address they submitted on their Claim Form within 60 days following the Effective Date.

How Do I Submit a Claim Form? To get a payment, you must submit a valid

Claim Form by the deadline stated below. You may download a Claim Form at the Settlement Website, www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com, or request a Claim Form by calling the Administrator at the toll-free number below. To be valid, a Claim Form must be completed fully and accurately, signed under penalty of perjury, and submitted in a timely manner. You may submit a Claim Form by U.S. Mail or file a Claim Form online. If you send in a Claim Form by U.S. Mail, it must be postmarked by **Wednesday, August 2, 2023**. Claim Forms submitted online or by email must be submitted by **11:59 p.m. ET on Wednesday, August 2, 2023**.

What Are My Other Options? If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must exclude yourself by **Wednesday, June 28, 2023**. If you do not exclude yourself, you will release any claims you may have, as more fully described in the Agreement, available at the Settlement Website. You may object to the Settlement by **Wednesday, June 28, 2023**. The Long-Form Notice available on the Settlement Website explains how to exclude yourself or object. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **Tuesday, July 18, 2023**, to consider whether to approve the Settlement, a request for attorneys' fees of up to 28% of the Settlement Fund plus reasonable, actual out-of-pocket expenses, and a Service Award of \$5,000 to Plaintiff. Any Attorneys' Fees and Expenses, as well as the Service Award, will be paid by Defendant through the Settlement Fund if approved. You may appear at the hearing, either yourself or through an attorney you hire, but you don't have to.

For more information, visit the Settlement Website or call the toll-free number below.

www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com

1-888-520-2773

AI545_v01

You are subscribed to this email as [REDACTED]

Click here to modify your [preferences](#) or [unsubscribe](#).

Attachment 3

Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee Claims Administrator
PO Box 2687
Portland, OR 97208-2687



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If you received a text message or call from Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee, you may be entitled to a payment from a class action settlement.

A settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit alleging that Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee (“Defendant”) sent telemarketing text messages or calls to wireless telephone numbers without prior express written consent of the recipients as defined by the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”). Defendant denies the allegations and any wrongdoing. The Court has not decided who is right.

Who’s Included? The Settlement includes all persons who received a text message or call on their cell phone from Defendant. Specifically, the Settlement Class is defined as follows:

All persons who, (1) were sent a telephonic sales call (call or text message) regarding Defendant’s goods and/or services (2) using the same equipment or type of equipment utilized to call Plaintiff, from July 1, 2021, through the date of the settlement agreement

What Are the Settlement Terms? To fully settle and release claims of the Settlement Class Members, Defendant has agreed to make \$875,475.00 (the “Settlement Fund”) available for claims by the Settlement Class Members. The Settlement Fund will also be used to pay for Notice and Administration Costs of the Settlement, Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses incurred by counsel for the Settlement Class, and Service Award for Plaintiff. Each Settlement Class Member who submits a timely, valid, correct, and verified Claim Form by the Claim Deadline in the manner required by this Agreement, making all the required affirmations and representations **under penalty of perjury**, shall be sent a Claim Settlement Check by the Administrator equal to their pro rata share of any funds available from the Settlement Fund (up to \$225.00 per Settlement Class Member) after all Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award have been paid. Settlement Class Claimants will be sent their Claim Settlement Payments to the address they submitted on their Claim Form within 60 days following the Effective Date.

How Do I Submit a Claim Form? To get a payment, you must submit a valid Claim Form by the deadline stated below. You may download a Claim Form at the Settlement Website, DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com, or request a Claim Form by calling the Administrator at the toll-free number below. To be valid, a Claim Form must be completed fully and accurately, signed under penalty of perjury, and submitted timely. You may submit a Claim Form by U.S. Mail or file a Claim Form online. If you send in a Claim Form by U.S. Mail, it must be postmarked by **Wednesday, August 2, 2023**. Claim Forms submitted online or by email must be submitted by **11:59 p.m. ET on Wednesday, August 2, 2023**.

What Are My Other Options? If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must exclude yourself by **Wednesday, June 28, 2023**. If you do not exclude yourself, you will release any claims you may have, as more fully described in the Settlement Agreement, available at the Settlement Website. You may object to the Settlement by **Wednesday, June 28, 2023**. The Long-Form Notice available on the Settlement Website explains how to exclude yourself or object. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **Tuesday, July 18, 2023**, to consider whether to approve the Settlement; a request for attorneys’ fees of up to 28% of the Settlement Fund plus reasonable, actual out-of-pocket expenses; and a Service Award of \$5,000 to the Plaintiff. Any Attorneys’ Fees and Expenses or Service Award will be paid by Defendant through the Settlement Fund. You may appear at the hearing, either yourself or through an attorney you hire, but you don’t have to.

For more information, call or visit the Settlement Website.

DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com

1-888-520-2773



Attachment 4

Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee Claims Administrator
PO Box 2687
Portland, OR 97208-2687



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

If You Received a Text Message/Call from DAVIS CHRYSLER DODGE JEEP RAM OF YULEE, You May Be Entitled to a Payment from a Class Action Settlement

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

- A Settlement¹ has been reached in a class action lawsuit about whether Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee (“Defendant”) sent telemarketing text messages/calls to telephone numbers without prior express written consent of the recipients as defined by the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”). Defendant denies the allegations and any wrongdoing. The Court has not decided who is right.
- The Settlement offers payments to Settlement Class Members who file valid Claims.
- Your legal rights are affected whether you act or do not act. Read this Notice carefully.

YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT

SUBMIT A CLAIM FORM	If you are a member of the Settlement Class, you must submit a valid completed Claim Form to receive a payment. If the Court approves the Settlement and it becomes final and effective, and you remain in the Settlement Class, you will receive your payment by check.
EXCLUDE YOURSELF	You may request to be excluded from the Settlement and, if you do, you will receive no benefits from the Settlement.
OBJECT	Write to the Court if you do not like the Settlement.
GO TO A HEARING	Ask to speak in court about the fairness of the Settlement.
DO NOTHING	You will not receive a payment if you fail to timely submit a completed Claim Form, and you will give up your right to bring your own lawsuit against Defendants about the Claims in this case.

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

¹ Capitalized terms herein have the same meanings as those defined in the Settlement Agreement, a copy of which may be found online at the Settlement Website.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-888-520-2773 OR VISIT www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com

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QUESTIONS? CALL 1-888-520-2773 OR VISIT www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com

BASIC INFORMATION

1. Why is there a Notice?

A court authorized this Notice because you have a right to know about a proposed Settlement of a class action lawsuit known as *Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee, LLC* in the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, and about all of your options before the Court decides whether to give Final Approval to the Settlement. This Notice explains the lawsuit, the Settlement, and your legal rights.

Hon. Antonio Arzola, a Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida, is overseeing this case. The person who sued, Farahnaz Hrebenar, is called the “Plaintiff.” Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee is called the “Defendant”.

2. What is this litigation about?

The lawsuit alleges that Defendants sent text messages to Plaintiff’s wireless telephone number without prior express written consent in violation of the Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (“FTSA”) and seeks actual and statutory damages under the FTSA on behalf of the named Plaintiff and a class of all individuals in the United States.

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

The Plaintiff’s Complaint, Settlement Agreement, and other case-related documents are posted on the Settlement Website, www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com. The Settlement resolves the lawsuit. The Court has not decided who is right.

3. What is the FTSA?

The Florida Telephone Solicitation Act (commonly referred to as the “FTSA”) is a Florida law that restricts telephone solicitations and the use of marketing text messages without prior express consent.

4. Why is this a class action?

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

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

5. Why is there a settlement?

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

WHO IS PART OF THE SETTLEMENT?

6. Who is included in the Settlement?

The Settlement includes all persons who received a text message or call on their cell phone from Defendant. Specifically, the Settlement Class is defined as:

All persons who, (1) were sent a telephonic sales call (call or text message) regarding Defendant’s goods and/or services, (2) using the same equipment or type of equipment utilized to call Plaintiff, from July 1, 2021, through the date of the Settlement Agreement.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-888-520-2773 OR VISIT www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com



Persons meeting this definition are referred to collectively as the “Settlement Class” and, individually, as “Settlement Class Members.”

The Settlement Class excludes the following: (1) the trial judge presiding over this case;

(2) Defendant, as well as any parent, subsidiary, affiliate, or control person of Defendant, and the officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees of Defendant; (3) any of the Released Parties; (4) the immediate family of any such person(s); (5) any Settlement Class Member who has timely opted out of this proceeding; and (6) Plaintiff’s Counsel, their employees, and their immediate family.

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

If you are not sure whether you are in the Settlement Class or have any other questions about the Settlement, visit the Settlement Website at www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com or call the toll-free number, 1- 888-520-2773. You also may send questions to the Settlement Administrator at: Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee FTSA Settlement Administrator, P.O. Box 2687, Portland, OR 97208-2687.

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

8. What does the Settlement provide?

To fully settle and release claims of the Settlement Class Members, Defendant has agreed to make \$875,475.00 (the “Settlement Fund”) available for claims by the Settlement Class Members. The Settlement Fund will also be used to pay for notice and administration costs of the Settlement, attorneys’ fees and expenses incurred by counsel for the Settlement Class, and service award for Plaintiff. Each Settlement Class Member who submits a timely, valid, correct and verified Claim Form by the Claim Deadline in the manner required by this Agreement, making all the required affirmations and representations, shall be sent a Claim Settlement Check by the Administrator equal to their pro rata share of any funds available (up to **\$225.00** per Settlement Class Member) from the Settlement Fund after all Attorneys’ Fees and expenses, all Notice and Administration Costs, and any Service Award have been paid. Class Claimants will be sent their Claim Settlement Payments to the address they submitted on their Claim Form within 60 days following the Effective Date.

9. How do I file a Claim?

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

You must submit a Claim Form by U.S. mail or through the Settlement Website, and it must be postmarked by Wednesday, August 2, 2023. Please read the Claim Form carefully and provide all the information required. Only one Claim Form may be submitted per Settlement Class Member.

10. When will I receive my check?

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

EXCLUDING YOURSELF FROM THE SETTLEMENT

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

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-888-520-2773 OR VISIT www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com

11. How do I get out of the Settlement?

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

Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 2687
Portland, OR
97208-2687

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

Your exclusion request must be postmarked no later than June 28, 2023. You cannot ask to be excluded on the phone, by email, or at the Settlement Website.

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

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

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

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

Unless you opt out of the Settlement, you cannot sue or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendants about the issues in this case, including any existing litigation, arbitration, or proceeding. Unless you exclude yourself, all of the decisions and judgments by the Court will bind you.

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

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

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

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU**15. Do I have a lawyer in the case?**

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

Ignacio J. Hiraldo, Esq.
IJH Law
1200 Brickell Ave., Suite 1950
Miami, FL 33131

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

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

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-888-520-2773 OR VISIT www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com

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

16. How will the lawyers be paid?

Class Counsel intend to request up to 28% of the Settlement Fund for attorneys' fees and reasonable, actual out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the litigation. The fees and expenses awarded by the Court will be paid out of the Settlement Fund. The Court will decide the amount of fees and expenses to award.

Class Counsel will also request a Service Award of up to \$5,000.00 for Plaintiff for their service as Class Representative on behalf of the whole Settlement Class. Any Service Award will be paid out of the Settlement Fund.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

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

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

- 1) a heading that includes the case name and case number: *Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee*, Case Number 2023-001405-CA-01;
- 2) your name, address, telephone number, the cell phone number at which you received text messages from Defendants, and if represented by counsel, the name, bar number, address, and telephone number of your counsel;
- 3) a signed statement stating, under penalty of perjury, that you received one or more text message from Defendants and are a member of the Settlement Class;
- 4) a statement of all your objections to the Settlement including your legal and factual basis for each objection;
- 5) a statement of whether you intend to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, either with or without counsel, and if with counsel, the name of your counsel who will attend;
- 6) the number of times in which your counsel and/or counsel's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that you file the objection, the caption of each case in which counsel or the firm has made such objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon counsel's or the firm's prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
- 7) a list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection; and
- 8) any and all agreements that relate to the objection or the process of objecting—whether written or verbal—between you or your counsel and any other person or entity.

If you wish to object, you must file your objection with the Court (using the Court's electronic filing system or in any manner in which the Court accepts filings) and mail your objection to each of the following three (3) addresses, and your objection must be postmarked by June 28, 2023.

Clerk of the Court	Class Counsel	Defendant's Counsel
Eleventh Judicial Circuit Miami-Dade County 13 W Flagler St. Miami, FL 33130	Manuel S. Hiraldo, Esq. Hiraldo, PA 401 East Las Olas Boulevard Suite 1400 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301	Brandon T. White Holland & Knight, LLC 701 Brickell Ave. Ste 3300 Miami, FL 33131

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-888-520-2773 OR VISIT www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com

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

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

THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING

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

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

The Court has scheduled a Final Approval Hearing on July 18, 2023, at 2:00 p.m. at the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida. The hearing may be moved to a different date or time without additional notice, so it is a good idea to check www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com for updates. At this hearing, the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate. The Court will also consider the requests by Class Counsel for attorneys’ fees and expenses and for Service Award to the Class Representative. If there are objections, the Court will consider them at that time. After the hearing, the Court will decide whether to approve the Settlement. It is unknown how long these decisions will take.

20. Do I have to attend the hearing?

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

21. May I speak at the hearing?

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

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

IF YOU DO NOTHING**22. What happens if I do nothing at all?**

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

GETTING MORE INFORMATION**23. How do I get more information?**

This Notice summarizes the proposed Settlement. You are urged to review more details in the Settlement Agreement. For a complete, definitive statement of the Settlement terms, refer to the Settlement Agreement at www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com. You also may write with questions to the Settlement Administrator at Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee, P.O. Box 2687, Portland, OR 97208-2687 or call the toll-free number, 1-888-520-2773.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-888-520-2773 OR VISIT www.DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com

Attachment 5

Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee Claims Administrator
PO Box 2687
Portland, OR 97208-2687



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DAVIS CHRYSLER DODGE JEEP RAM OF YULEE – TEXT MESSAGE SETTLEMENT

CLAIM FORM

Case No. 2023-001405-CA-01

Return this Claim Form to: Claims Administrator, P.O. Box 2687, Portland, OR 97208-2687. Questions, visit DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com or call 1-888-520-2773.

DEADLINE: THIS CLAIM FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED BY AUGUST 2, 2023, AND MUST BE FULLY COMPLETED, SIGNED, AND MEET ALL CONDITIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT.

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

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

YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION

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

Current Address:

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

Telephone Number that you received a text message/call from Davis Yulee, LLC d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee:

 - -

Email address (if any):

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

 - - or

Claim ID:

Settlement Class Member Verification

By submitting this Claim Form, I attest under penalty of perjury that: (1) I was/am the user or subscriber of the telephone number to which Defendant placed a telemarketing text message/call; (2) that I received a telemarketing text message or call from Defendant; and that I did not provide Defendant with consent to send me the telemarketing text message/call.

Additional information regarding the Settlement can be found at DavisYuleeFTSASettlement.com.

Signature: _____ Date: - -
MM DD YYYY

Print Name: _____

If you have questions, you may call the Claims Administrator at 1-888-520-2773.

000 0000002 00000000 0002 0004 00002 INS:

How to Receive Your Cash Payment

If you made a claim for a cash payment in this Claim Form, you could elect to receive your payment either by check or as a digital payment. Checks must be cashed within 90 days.

Which do you prefer?

- Check mailed to me.
- Digital payment instructions emailed to the email address I provided on page 1.

If you do not make a selection, you will receive a Paper Check via mail to the address you provided.