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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT

STATE OF HAWAI'I

IN RE

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I DATA
BREACH LITIGATION

Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280 (SRN)
(Other Civil Action)

**PLAINTIFFS' UNOPPOSED MOTION
FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION SETTLEMENT AND AWARD
OF ATTORNEYS' FEES,
REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES, AND
SERVICE AWARDS FOR CLASS
REPRESENTATIVES; MEMORANDUM
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION;
DECLARATION OF ROBERT M. HATCH;
DECLARATION OF CAMERON R. AZARI;
EXHIBIT "A"; NOTICE OF HEARING;
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

Hearing:

Date: November 4, 2026

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Judge: Hon. Steven R. Nichols

Trial Date: Not Set

**PLAINTIFFS' UNOPPOSED MOTION FOR FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION SETTLEMENT AND AWARD OF ATTORNEYS' FEES, REIMBURSEMENT
OF EXPENSES, AND SERVICE AWARDS FOR CLASS REPRESENTATIVES**

Plaintiffs MALIA MORATH, RICK ROBINSON, JOCELYN LIMA, EVELYN
GONZALEZ, and DANA ROSEMARIE JOHNSON (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), individually and
on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through their attorneys, Bronster Fujichaku
Robbins, respectfully move this Court to grant final approval of the class action settlement and
approve (i) the proposed attorneys' fees in the amount of \$1,166,666.67; (ii) reimbursement of
litigation costs in the amount of \$3,170.31; (iii) requested Service Awards of \$2,000.00 to each

of the Plaintiffs,¹ totaling \$10,000.00; and (iv) such other relief as may be requested at the Court's hearing on the Motion.

This Motion is brought pursuant to Rules 7 and 23(e) of the Hawai'i Rules of Civil Procedure and is supported by the attached memorandum in support, exhibits, declarations, and records and files of this action, and any further argument allowed by the Court.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, October 5, 2026.

BRONSTER FUJICHAKU ROBBINS

/s/ Robert M. Hatch

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**Pro hac vice pending*

¹ Should the Court grant the relief sought herein, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court's order incorporate Ms. Johnson as a class representative and provide her with a Service Award, consistent with the other class representatives. Ms. Johnson was the class representative in the companion action against Defendant filed in the United States District Court for the District of Hawai'i on February 11, 2026. *See* Civil No. 1:26-cv-00066-LEK-RT.

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT

STATE OF HAWAI‘I

IN RE:

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI‘I DATA
BREACH LITIGATION

Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280 (SRN)
(Other Civil Action)

**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION**

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION

Plaintiffs MALIA MORATH, RICK ROBINSON, JOCELYN LIMA, EVELYN GONZALEZ, and DANA ROSEMARIE JOHNSON (collectively, “Plaintiffs” and “Class Representatives”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by and through their attorneys, Bronster Fujichaku Robbins, respectfully submit this memorandum in support of their *Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Award of Attorneys’ Fees, Reimbursement of Expenses, and Service Awards for Class Representatives*.²

I. INTRODUCTION

This class action lawsuit brought against Defendant UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI‘I (“Defendant” or “UH”) arises from a data incident in August 2025 involving unauthorized access to certain servers supporting the research operations at the epidemiology division of the University of Hawai‘i Cancer Center (the “Data Incident”). S.A. ¶ 3. The Data Incident may have impacted Private Information pertaining to the approximately 1,200,000 individuals who are the Plaintiffs and the putative Settlement Class in this Action. *Id.* ¶ 4.

² Unless otherwise indicated, the defined terms herein shall have the same definitions as set forth in the Settlement Agreement (“S.A.” or “Agreement”), attached as Exhibit “A” herein. The Agreement was originally incorporated into Plaintiffs’ *Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement*, filed May 11, 2026 (Dkt. 36). For brevity, the exhibits attached to and referenced within the Agreement have been omitted. The full version of the Agreement is available at Dkt. 36:40.

The Parties conducted extensive arms'-length negotiations and reached a fair, adequate, and reasonable Settlement. The Settlement provides Class Members with substantial relief, including Expense Reimbursement up to \$5,000.00 per person or a pro rata cash payment as well as a one-year membership for CyEx's Medical Shield Pro Monitoring. *See* S.A. ¶ 74. These benefits will be paid out of the \$3,500,000.00 Settlement Fund. Plaintiffs strongly believe the Settlement is favorable to the Settlement Class. The Settlement was negotiated with input from the Defendant's insurer and is within policy limits. Declaration of Robert M. Hatch ("Hatch Decl."), ¶ 5.

Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and the Court's inherent authority, Class Counsel³ respectfully requests that the Court award \$1,166,666.67 for payment of attorneys' fees, and \$3,170.31 in reasonable expenses. As detailed more fully herein, the factual and legal complexity of these claims required extensive investment of labor and advancement of costs by Class Counsel. The work performed advancing the claims of Class Members—on a fully contingent basis—carried significant risk, and Class Counsel forwent other opportunities and dedicated themselves to this case.

Further, Class Counsel requests that the Court approve a Service Award for each Class Representative in the amount of \$2,000.00, for a total of \$10,000.00. This request is modest and is fully justified by the involvement and the work performed by Plaintiffs.

Finally, Plaintiffs respectfully submit that this Settlement meets all requirements for final approval and request that the Court grant final approval of the Settlement.

³ On June 19, 2026, the Court appointed Margery S. Bronster and Robert M. Hatch of Bronster Fujichaku Robbins as Class Counsel for the Settlement Class. *See* Dkt. 44.

II. BACKGROUND

In the interest of judicial efficiency, for factual and procedural background, Plaintiffs respectfully refer this Court to and hereby incorporate Plaintiffs' *Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement*, filed on May 11, 2026. *See* Dkt. 36, §§ II–III.

III. SETTLEMENT TERMS

As detailed herein, the Settlement provides a straightforward claims process by which Settlement Class Members may obtain an award from the Settlement or exclude themselves or object. In exchange for monetary benefits, the Settlement Class Members will release any and all claims against Defendant arising from or related in any way to the claims that have been brought or could have been brought in the Action.

A. Settlement Class

Plaintiffs seek final approval of the Settlement on behalf of the following Settlement Class:

All living individuals within the United States who were notified that their Private Information was potentially compromised in the Data Incident.

S.A. ¶ 62. Excluded from the Settlement Class are (a) the judge(s) presiding over this Action, and their immediate family members for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the judge(s); (b) Defendant, its affiliates, subsidiaries, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and any of its current officers and members of the Board of Regents, and their immediate family members for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the officer or Regent; and (c) Settlement Class Members who submit a valid request for exclusion prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

B. Settlement Benefits

The Settlement provides significant relief to the Settlement Class through its creation of a \$3,500,000.00 non-reversionary common Settlement Fund. *Id.* ¶¶ 69, 70. The Settlement Fund shall be used to pay (a) all Settlement Class Member Benefits to Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims; (b) all Settlement Administration Costs; (c) any Court-approved Service Awards to the Class Representatives; and (d) any Court-awarded attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel. *Id.* ¶ 70.

All Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims may choose from one of two Cash Payments to be paid from the Settlement Fund: (a) Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses, or (b) Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. *Id.* ¶ 75. In the event Valid Claims for Cash Payments exhaust the amount of the Cash Payments Fund, the amount distributed for Cash Payments may be reduced *pro rata* accordingly, on an equal-percentage basis. *Id.* The Settlement Administrator must pay Valid Claims from the Cash Payment Fund in following order: (a) Cash Payment A – Documented Extraordinary Losses, and (b) Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. *Id.*

Cash Payment A – Documented Extraordinary Losses

All Settlement Class Members may submit a Claim for a Cash Payment for up to \$5,000.00 per Claimant subject to approval and upon presentment of proper documented extraordinary losses resulting from the Data Incident. *Id.* ¶ 75(a). To receive payment for such documented extraordinary losses, a Settlement Class Member must elect Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses on the Claim Form, attesting under penalty of perjury to incurring extraordinary documented losses, and must submit reasonable documentation supporting the losses, which means documentation contemporaneously generated or prepared by a third party that demonstrates the amount of loss and that the loss was a direct result of the Data

Incident. *Id.* If a Settlement Class Member does not submit reasonable documentation supporting an extraordinary documented loss, or if the Settlement Class Member's Claim electing Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses is rejected by the Settlement Administrator for any reason and the Settlement Class Member fails to cure, the Claim for extraordinary documented losses will be rejected and treated as if the Claimant elected Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. *Id.*

Cash Payment B – Alternative Cash Payment

As an alternative to Cash Payment A, Settlement Class Members may elect to receive Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash, which is a *pro rata* flat-cash payment from the Net Settlement Fund. *Id.* ¶¶ 74, 75(b). Settlement Class Members do not need to provide any proof or explanation to receive this Cash Payment and need only submit a Valid Claim electing Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. The amount paid for Valid Claims for Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash will be subject to a *pro rata* increase from the Net Settlement Fund in the event the amount of Valid Claims is insufficient to exhaust the entire Net Settlement Fund. *Id.* ¶ 74. Similarly, in the event the amount of Valid Claims exhausts the amount of the Net Settlement Fund, the amount paid for Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash may be reduced *pro rata* accordingly. *Id.* Any *pro rata* increase or decrease will be on an equal percentage basis. *Id.*⁴

⁴ For purposes of calculating the Net Settlement Fund, the Settlement Administrator must distribute the Settlement Fund in the following order: (a) Settlement Administration Costs, (b) Class Representative Service Awards, (c) Court-awarded attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel, (d) payment of Valid Claims for Medical Data Monitoring, (e) payment of Valid Claims for Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses, and (f) payment of Valid Claims for Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. *Id.* ¶ 75.

Medical Data Monitoring

In addition to either of the foregoing Cash Payments, all Settlement Class Members may submit a Claim to enroll in a one-year membership of CyEx's Medical Shield Pro Medical Data Monitoring. *Id.* ¶ 75(c).

IV. FINAL APPROVAL OF THE SETTLEMENT IS WARRANTED

A. Legal Standard

Plaintiffs bring this Motion pursuant to Rule 23(e) of the Hawai'i Rules of Civil Procedure ("HRCP"),⁵ under which a class action may not be settled without approval of the Court. In determining whether to finally approve a class action settlement, courts must first determine that the settlement class, as defined by the parties, is certifiable under the standards of Rule 23(a) and (b). This Court considered these factors and granted preliminary approval of class certification on June 19, 2026. *See* Dkt. 44, at 2. For the same reasons described in Plaintiffs' *Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement*, filed May 11, 2026 (Dkt. 36), this Court should certify the class for purposes of final approval of the settlement.

Next, the Court looks to the factors outlined for a settlement to be approved under Rule 23(e), which requires the Court to determine, after holding a hearing, that the settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable. In making this determination, the Court must consider whether:

- (A) the class representatives and class counsel have adequately represented the class;
- (B) the proposal was negotiated at arm's length;

⁵ HRCP Rule 23(e) provides that "[a] class action shall not be dismissed or compromised without the approval of the court, and notice of the proposed dismissal or compromise shall be given to all members of the class in such manner as the court directs." The language of HRCP Rule 23(e) mirrors the 2003 federal rule. *See Public Access Trails Hawai'i v. Haleakala Ranch Co.*, 153 Hawai'i 1, 32, 526 P.3d 526, 557 (2023) (McKenna, J., concurring) (citing Amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 215 F.R.D. 158 (2003)). Hawai'i courts may consider federal law when interpreting the Hawai'i Rules of Civil Procedure, including Rule 23. *See, e.g., Kalima v. State*, 148 Hawai'i 129, 144, 468 P.3d 143, 158 (2020). Accordingly, Plaintiffs cite federal case law and the federal rules in support of their Motion.

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

Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 23(e)(2); *Public Access Trails Hawai'i*, 153 Hawai'i at 32, 526 P.3d at 557 (McKenna, J., concurring).

The Ninth Circuit has identified nine factors to review when making this determination: (1) the strength of the plaintiff's case; (2) the risk, expense, complexity, and likely duration of further litigation; (3) the risk of maintaining class action status throughout the trial; (4) the amount offered in settlement; (5) the extent of discovery completed and the stage of the proceedings; (6) the experience and views of counsel; (7) the presence of a governmental participant; (8) the reaction of the class members to the proposed settlement; and (9) whether the settlement is a product of collusion among the parties. *See In re Bluetooth Headset Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 654 F.3d 935, 946 (9th Cir. 2011). All factors are met, justifying granting final approval to the Settlement.

B. Argument

Courts strongly favor and encourage settlements, particularly in class actions and other complex matters where the inherent costs, delays, and risks of continued litigation might otherwise overwhelm any potential benefit the class could hope to obtain. *See Class Plaintiffs v. City of Seattle*, 955 F.2d 1268, 1276 (9th Cir. 1992) (noting the "strong judicial policy that favors settlements, particularly where complex class action litigation is concerned"); 4 *Newberg on Class Actions* § 11.41 (4th ed. 2002) (citing cases). Here, with a strong settlement that enjoys

robust support from the Settlement Class, and to which there is no opposition, the Court should grant final approval to this settlement.

1. The Settlement Satisfies All the Rule 23(e)(2) Factors

a. The Class Was Adequately Represented

“[T]he adequacy requirement is met when: (1) the named plaintiff does not have interests antagonistic to those of the class; and (2) plaintiff’s attorneys are ‘qualified, experienced, and generally able to conduct the litigation.’” *Brown v. Transurban USA, Inc.*, 318 F.R.D. 560, 567 (E.D. Va. 2016) (citation omitted). Here, the Class Representatives have the same interests as all other Settlement Class Members as they are asserting the same claims and allege the same injuries.

Further, the Court has already recognized Class Counsel’s experience and qualifications in appointing them to lead this litigation and the record shows Class Counsel worked diligently to litigate and ultimately bring this case to resolution. *See Order Granting Plaintiff’s Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement*, filed June 19, 2026 (Dkt. 44); *see also In re: Lumber Liquidators Chinese-Manufactured Flooring Prods. Mktg., Sales Pracs. & Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 952 F.3d 471, 485 (4th Cir. 2020) (finding counsel’s experience in complex civil litigation supported fairness of settlement).

b. The Settlement was Negotiated at Arm’s Length

The negotiations in this Action occurred at arm’s-length. *See* Joint Declaration of Class Counsel in Support of Plaintiffs’ *Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement* (“Class Counsel MPA Decl.”), at ¶ 10, filed May 11, 2026 (Dkt. 36). Settlements negotiated by experienced counsel that result from arm’s-length negotiations are presumed to be fair, adequate and reasonable. *See Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Visa U.S.A., Inc.*, 396 F.3d 96, 116 (2d Cir. 2005) (finding 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.”) (quoting *Manual for Complex Litigation, Third*, § 30.42 (1995)). This deference reflects the understanding that vigorous negotiations between seasoned counsel protect against collusion and advance the fairness consideration of Rule 23(e).

c. The Relief is Adequate

The relief offered to Class Members in the proposed Settlement addresses the types of repercussions and injuries arising from the Data Incident and is more than adequate under the factors outlined in federal Rule 23(e)(2)(C). Class Counsel, who have meaningful experience in leading major data breach class actions, strongly believe that the relief is fair, reasonable, and adequate. The Court may rely upon such experienced counsel's judgment. *See, e.g., Nat'l Rural Telecommunications Coop. v. DIRECTV, Inc.*, 221 F.R.D. 523, 528 (C.D. Cal. 2004) (“[T]he trial judge, absent fraud, collusion, or the like, should be hesitant to substitute its own judgment for that of counsel.”) (citations omitted).

i. The Costs, Risk, and Delay of Trial and Appeal

Plaintiffs faced significant risks and costs should they have continued to litigate the case. First, there was a risk that Plaintiffs' claims would not have survived, or survived in full, on a class-wide basis after a motion to dismiss, motion for class certification, motions for summary judgment, and Daubert motions on damages methodologies, among other motions. Second, if Plaintiffs prevailed on a motion for class certification, successfully defeated all the other objections and motions Defendant filed, and proceeded to trial, Plaintiffs still would have faced significant risk, cost, and delay including likely interlocutory and post-judgment appeals. In contrast to the risk, cost, and delay posed by proceeding to trial, the proposed Settlement provides certain, substantial, and immediate relief to the proposed Settlement Class. It ensures that Settlement Class Members with valid claims will receive compensation now, rather than at

some time in the future, if at all and further provides Settlement Class Members with access to medical data monitoring services (benefits that may not have been available at trial). The substantial costs, risk, and delay of a trial and appeal support a finding that the proposed Settlement is adequate.

ii. The Method of Distributing Relief Is Effective

The proposed distribution process will be efficient and effective. The available relief is detailed clearly in the Notice, which was provided to Settlement Class Members directly via email and/or U.S. mail and detailed the benefits to which Settlement Class Members are entitled, including benefits provided regardless of whether a Settlement Class Member files a claim. The Notice provided to the Settlement Class concerning the available relief was efficient and effective: as of October 1, 2026, the Claims Administrator sent direct notice to 913,577 of the 1,182,085 Members—77.2% of the Settlement Class. Declaration of Cameron R. Azari, Esq. Regarding Implementation and Adequacy of Notice Program (“Admin. Decl.”), ¶ 30. In addition, because Settlement Class Members were able to make claims through a simple online form on the Settlement Website or by mail, the method of distributing the relief was also efficient and effective, and the proposed Settlement is adequate under this factor.

iii. The Terms Relating to Attorneys’ Fees Are Reasonable

Class Counsel requested an award of attorneys’ fees of \$1,166,666.67 plus reimbursement of reasonable litigation costs and expenses. As explained in detail below, this request is on par with awards routinely granted by courts in the Ninth Circuit and throughout the country. This factor supports final approval of the proposed Settlement.

iv. Any Agreement Required To Be Identified Under Rule 23(e)(3)

Apart from the Settlement Agreement, there are no additional agreements between the Parties or with others made in connection with the Settlement. Accordingly, this factor weighs in favor of final approval of the Settlement.

d. The Proposed Settlement Treats Class Members Equitably

The Settlement Class Members are treated equitably because they all have similar claims arising from the same data breach, and they all are treated the same under the Settlement. FRCP Rule 23(e)(2)(D). All Settlement Class Members are eligible to claim the various benefits provided by the Settlement, including reimbursement for documented losses or a pro rata cash payment and one year of medical data monitoring services.

Accordingly, the factors under federal Rule 23(e) support final approval. As discussed below, the *Bluetooth* factors utilized in the Ninth Circuit are similarly satisfied.

2. The Settlement Satisfies the *Bluetooth* Factors

a. The Strength of Plaintiffs' Case

While Plaintiffs believe they have strong claims and would be able to prevail at both the class certification phase and at trial, their success is not guaranteed. It is “plainly reasonable for the parties at this stage to agree that the actual recovery realized and risks avoided here outweigh the opportunity to pursue potentially more favorable results through full adjudication.” *Dennis v. Kellogg Co.*, Civ. No. 09–CV–1786–L (WMc), 2013 WL 6055326, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 14, 2013). “Here, as with most class actions, there was risk to both sides in continuing towards trial. The settlement avoids uncertainty for all parties involved.” *Chester v. TJX Cos.*, Civ. No. 5:15–cv–01437–ODW (DTB), 2017 WL 6205788, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 5, 2017). However, given the heavy obstacles and inherent risks Plaintiffs face with respect to the novel claims in data breach

class actions, including class certification, summary judgment, and trial, the substantial benefits the Settlement provides favors final approval of the settlement.

b. The Risk, Expense, Complexity, and Duration of Further Litigation

Although Plaintiffs believe their case has merit, they recognize that all cases are subject to substantial risk. This case involves a Settlement Class of approximately 1,182,085 individuals (each of whom, Defendant has argued, would need to establish cognizable harm and causation); a complicated and technical factual background; and a motivated Defendant that already has provided some relief to the potentially affected individuals. Although nearly all class actions involve a high level of risk, expense, and complexity—undergirding the strong judicial policy favoring amicable resolutions, *Linney v. Cellular Alaska P’ship*, 151 F.3d 1234, 1238 (9th Cir. 1998)—this is an especially complex class in an especially risky arena.

As one federal district court observed in finally approving a settlement with similar class relief: data breach litigation is evolving; there is no guarantee of the ultimate result. *See Gordon v. Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.*, Civ. No. 17-cv-01415-CMA-SKC, 2019 WL 6972701, at *1 (D. Colo. Dec. 16, 2019) (“Data breach cases . . . are particularly risky, expensive, and complex.”). Data breach cases face substantial hurdles in surviving even the pleading stage. *See, e.g., Hammond v. The Bank of N.Y. Mellon Corp.*, Case No. 08 Civ. 6060(RMB)(RLE), 2010 WL 2643307, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. June 25, 2010) (collecting cases). Even cases of similar notoriety and implicating data far more sensitive than at issue here have been found wanting at the district court level. *In re U.S. Office of Pers. Mgmt. Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, 266 F. Supp. 3d 1, 19 (D.D.C. 2017) (“The Court is not persuaded that the factual allegations in the complaints are sufficient to establish . . . standing.”), *rev’d in part*, 928 F.3d 42, 55 (D.C. Cir. 2019) (holding that plaintiff had standing to bring a data breach lawsuit).

To the extent the law has gradually accepted this relatively new type of litigation, the path to a class-wide monetary judgment remains unforged, particularly in the area of damages. For now, data breach cases are among the riskiest and most uncertain of all class action litigation, making settlement the more prudent course when a reasonable one can be reached. The damages methodologies, while theoretically sound in Plaintiffs' view, remain untested in a disputed class certification setting and unproven in front of a jury. And as in any data breach case, establishing causation on a class-wide basis is rife with uncertainty.

Each risk, by itself, could impede the successful prosecution of these claims at trial and in an eventual appeal—which would result in zero recovery to the class. “Regardless of the risk, litigation is always expensive, and both sides would bear those costs if the litigation continued.” *Paz v. AG Adriano Goldschmeid, Inc.*, Civ. No. 14-cv-1372 DMS (DHB), 2016 WL 4427439, at *5 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 29, 2016). Thus, this factor favors final approval.

c. The Risk of Maintaining Class Action Status Through Trial

Because Plaintiffs' case was in the pleading stage before preliminary approval, the Court has not certified any class treatment of this case. Absent settlement, class certification in consumer data breach cases has only occurred in a few cases. *See, e.g., Smith v. Triad of Ala., LLC*, Civ. No. 1:14-cv-324-WKW, 2017 WL 1044692, at *16 (M.D. Ala. Mar. 17, 2017) (certifying data breach class). While certification of additional consumer data breach classes may follow, the dearth of precedent adds to the risks posed by continued litigation.

d. The Amount Offered in Settlement

In light of the substantial risks and uncertainties presented by data security litigation generally and this litigation specifically, the value of the Settlement strongly favors approval. The Settlement makes significant relief available to Settlement Class Members, in the form of reimbursements for documented losses resulting from the Data Incident (or a pro rata cash

payment) and medical data monitoring services. The Settlement Agreement’s benefits set out above are tailored to address the fundamental concerns raised in this litigation, providing meaningful relief to Settlement Class Members. This settlement is a strong result for the Class and exceeds or is in line with other settlements in cases involving data breaches. *See, e.g., In re Target Corp. Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, MDL No. 14–2522 (PAM), 2017 WL 2178306, at *1–2 (D. Minn. May 17, 2017) (\$10 million settlement for nearly 100 million Class Members; 10 cents per Class Member); *In re LinkedIn User Priv. Litig.*, 309 F.R.D. 573, 582 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (\$1.25 million settlement for approximately 6.4 million Class Members; 20 cents per Class Member).

This settlement is a strong result for the Class, and as discussed herein is in line with other approved settlements in cases involving data incidents of similar scope. *See Calderon v. Wolf Firm*, Civ. No. SACV 16-1266-JLS (KESx), 2018 WL 6843723, at *8 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 13, 2018) (comparing class settlement with other settlements in similar cases). In light of the difficulties and expenses Class Members would face pursuing individual claims, and the likelihood that they might be unaware of their claims, this Settlement Amount is appropriate. *See id.* Accordingly, this factor favors approval.

e. The Extent of Discovery Completed and the Stage of Proceedings

Plaintiffs vigorously and aggressively gathered all of the information that was available regarding Defendant and the Data Incident—including publicly available documents concerning announcements of the Data Incident and notice of the Data Incident provided by Defendant to potentially affected individuals. *See Class Counsel MPA Decl.* ¶¶ 6–9. The Parties also informally exchanged non-public information concerning the Data Incident attack and the size of the Class. Accordingly, the litigation has proceeded to the point where “the parties have

sufficient information to make an informed decision about settlement,” including an informed and realistic assessment of the strengths and weakness of their respective cases. *See Linney*, 151 F.3d at 1239.

f. The Experience and Views of Counsel

Class Counsel have substantial experience litigating complex class cases of various types, including data-related cases such as this one. *See* Class Counsel MPA Decl. ¶ 23. Having worked on behalf of the Settlement Class since the Data Incident was first announced, Class Counsel have evaluated the legal and factual disputes, and dedicated significant time and monetary resources to this litigation, Class Counsel fully endorse the Settlement. A great deal of weight is accorded to the recommendation of counsel, who are most closely acquainted with the facts of the underlying litigation. *See, e.g., Norton v. Maximus, Inc.*, Civ. No. 1:14-0030 WBS, 2017 WL 1424636, at *6 (D. Idaho Apr. 17, 2017); *Nat’l Rural Telecomm. Coop.*, 221 F.R.D. at 528. Thus, this factor supports approval.

g. Governmental Participants

Defendant University of Hawai‘i is a governmental entity that has agreed to the Settlement, so this factor favors final approval.

h. The Positive Reaction of the Class Favors Final Approval

The reaction of the Settlement Class to this Settlement is as of October 1, 2026, only seven Settlement Class Members have sought to be excluded from the Settlement Class, and none have objected. *See* Admin. Decl. ¶ 34. “It is established that the absence of a large number of objections to a proposed class action settlement raises a strong presumption that the terms of a proposed class settlement action are favorable to the class members.” *Nat’l Rural Telecomms. Coop.*, 221 F.R.D. at 529; *Washburn v. Porsche Cars N. Am., Inc.*, Civ. No. 2:22-cv-01233-TL, 2025 WL 1017983, at *8 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 4, 2025) (quoting 4 *Newberg on Class Actions* §

11:48 (4th ed. 2002)) (“Courts have taken the position that one indication of the fairness of a settlement is the lack of or small number of objections.”).

The fact that no Settlement Class Members have objected reflects a highly positive response by the Settlement Class. *See, e.g., Garner v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, Civ. No. 08-1365 CW (EMC), 2010 WL 1687832, at *14 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 22, 2010) (finding that only one objector to settlement and fee request represented an “overwhelmingly positive” response from the class of 24,358 members); *In re Toys R Us-Delaware, Inc.--Fair & Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA) Litig.*, 295 F.R.D. 438, 456 (C.D. Cal. 2014) (“The negligible number of opt-outs and objections indicates that the class generally approves of the settlement.”).

i. Lack of Collusion Among the Parties

The Parties negotiated a substantial, multifaceted Settlement, as described above. Class Counsel and Defendant’s counsel are well-versed in handling data-related class actions such as this one and fully understand the values recovered in similar cases. Therefore, the Court can be assured that the negotiations were not collusive. *See Bolanos v. Crossroads Equip. Lease & Fin., LLC*, Civ. No. EDCV 24-0552 JGB (SPx), 2025 WL 4681211, at *6 (C.D. Cal. June 6, 2025) (quotations omitted) (finding settlement product of arms’-length negotiations where the parties exchanged informal discovery about data security incident, which allowed the parties to objectively “evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of their claims and defenses”). Additionally, neither attorneys’ fees and costs nor Service Awards were discussed until after the material terms of the Agreement benefitting the Settlement Class were agreed-upon, further demonstrating that no collusion or conflict existed. *See Bolanos v. Crossroads Equip. Lease & Fin., LLC*, Civ. No. EDCV 24-0552 JGB (SPx), 2025 WL 4070260, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 17, 2025) (finding agreement “was the product of ‘arm’s length’ negotiation” where “neither attorneys’ fees or service awards were discussed prior to agreement on the core terms.”).

V. NOTICE SATISFIED DUE PROCESS AND RULE 23

To satisfy due process, notice to class members must be the best practicable, and reasonably calculated under all of the circumstances to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections. *Phillips Petroleum Co. v. Shutts*, 472 U.S. 797, 812 (1985); *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 23(e). Notice provided to the class must be sufficient to allow class members “a full and fair opportunity to consider the proposed decree and develop a response.” *See Bronson v. Bd. of Educ. of City Sch. Dist. of City of Cincinnati*, 604 F. Supp. 68, 72 (S.D. Ohio 1984).

The direct mail Notice, utilized to the extent that Defendant was able to provide valid email and/or mailing addresses for Settlement Class Members here, is the gold standard, and is consistent with notice programs approved by other courts. *See Stott v. Cap. Fin. Servs., Inc.*, 277 F.R.D. 316, 342 (N.D. Tex. 2011) (approving notice sent to all class members by first class mail); *Billitteri v. Sec. Am., Inc.*, Civ No. 3:11-cv-00191-F, 2011 WL 3586217, at *9 (N.D. Tex. Aug. 4, 2011) (same). The Notice adequately informed Settlement Class Members of the nature of the Action, the definition of the class, the claims at issue, the ability of a Class Member to object or exclude themselves and/or enter an appearance through an attorney, and the binding effect of final approval and class judgment. The Notice utilized clear and concise language that is easy to understand and organized the Notice in a way that allowed Settlement Class Members to easily find any section that they may be looking for. Thus, it was substantively adequate. *See Espinosa v. United Student Aid Funds, Inc.*, 553 F.3d 1193, 1202 (9th Cir. 2008) (“The standard for what amounts to constitutionally adequate notice, however, is fairly low; it’s ‘notice reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objection.’”), *aff’d*, 559 U.S. 260

(2010). Ultimately, Notice was delivered to 913,577 of the 1,182,085 unique, identified Settlement Class Members—approximately 77.2% of the identified Settlement Class.

As outlined in detail in the Claims Administrator’s supporting declaration, the Notice Plan here, and its execution, satisfies all the requirements of HRCF Rule 23 and due process.

Epiq received data for identified Settlement Class Members, including available contact information (“Class List”). Admin. Decl. ¶ 23. Epiq identified 1,182,085 unique identified Settlement Class Member records. *Id.* On August 3, 2026, Epiq commenced sending Email Notices to identified Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address was available. Admin. Decl. ¶ 24. The Email Notice clearly and concisely summarized the Settlement and the legal rights of the Settlement Class Members and included an embedded link to the Settlement Website. *Id.* By clicking the link, recipients were able to access the Long Form Notice and additional information about the Settlement. *Id.* If the receiving email server could not deliver the message, a “bounce code” was returned along with the unique message identifier. *Id.* ¶ 27. For Email Notices 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 Email Notice by email. *Id.*

On August 10, 2026, Epiq commenced the direct mail notice efforts. *Id.* ¶ 28. A Postcard Notice with a detachable Claim Form (“Postcard Notice”) was sent to identified Settlement Class Members for whom an associated mailing address was available and: 1) no email address was available; 2) no valid email address was available; or 3) the Email Notice was undeliverable after multiple attempts. *Id.* The Postcard Notices were sent via USPS first class mail. *Id.* The Postcard Notice clearly and concisely summarized the Settlement and the legal rights of the Settlement

Class Members and directed Settlement Class Members to the Settlement Website where they could access the Long Form Notice and additional information about the Settlement. *Id.*

On August 3, 2026, Epiq established a dedicated Settlement Website with an easy to remember domain name (www.UHDataSettlement.com). *Id.* ¶ 31. Relevant documents, including the Motion for Preliminary Approval, Settlement Agreement, Preliminary Approval Order, Long Form Notice, and Claim Form are posted on the Settlement Website. *Id.* Following the filing of the Motion for Final Approval, it too will be posted to the Settlement Website, along with the request for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, and the Final Approval Order to allow Class Members the opportunity to review the documents before deciding whether to opt out of or object to the Settlement. In addition, the Settlement Website includes relevant dates, answers to frequently asked questions ("FAQs"), instructions for how Settlement Class Members may opt-out of the Settlement Class, object to the Settlement, or submit a Claim Form, contact information for the Settlement Administrator, and how to obtain other case-related information. *Id.* The Settlement Website also provides the ability for Settlement Class Members to submit an online Claim Form. *Id.*

Notice here was robust, effective, and met all due process requirements, as well as the requirements of the Hawai'i and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Ultimately, the Claims Administrator estimates that 77.2% of the identified Settlement Class members received notice of the Settlement. *Id.* ¶ 30 (notice deliverability & reach). This Notice Program easily satisfies Due Process, and weighs in favor of final approval.

The Claim Form Deadline is November 2, 2026. *Id.* ¶ 36. As of October 1, 2026, the Settlement Administrator has received 15,603 Claim Forms. *Id.* The Opt-Out Deadline and

Objection Deadline are on October 19, 2026. *Id.* ¶ 34. As of October 1, 2026, there have been only seven requests for exclusion, and no objections. *Id.*

VI. CERTIFICATION OF THE SETTLEMENT CLASS

In the Preliminary Approval Order, the Court preliminarily certified the Settlement Class, finding that the Settlement Class satisfies all Rule 23 requirements. Nothing has changed since then that could conceivably undermine class certification. Accordingly, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court finally certify the Settlement Class for Settlement purposes.

VII. PLAINTIFFS' REQUEST FOR ATTORNEYS' FEES COSTS AND SERVICES AWARDS IS REASONABLE

A. Legal Standards Governing the Award of Attorneys' Fees in Class Actions

Both the Ninth Circuit and Hawai'i courts routinely approve attorney fee award requests for twenty-five percent (25%) or more of the total value of the settlement. Hawai'i law is consistent with federal law, awarding expense reimbursements in class actions and is "even more discretion[ary] (relative to federal law) in determining reasonable fee awards: Trial courts are 'not require[d] . . . to apply specific factors in determining fee awards.'" *Aquilina v. Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's London*, Civ. No. 18-00496 JMS KJM, 2022 WL 21309735, at *9–10 (D. Haw. Sept. 19, 2022) (quoting *Chun v. Bd. of Trs. of Employees' Ret. Sys. of State of Haw.*, 106 Hawai'i 416, 438, 106 P.3d 339, 361 (2005) ("*Chun II*").

Hawai'i courts should "identify the fee award that most equitably compensates plaintiffs' counsel, while at the same time protecting the interests of the class members for whose benefit the common fund was created." *Chun v. Bd. of Trs. of Employees' Ret. Sys. of State of Haw.*, 92 Hawai'i 432, 445, 992 P.2d 127, 140 (2000) ("*Chun I*"). The Hawai'i Supreme Court has "given a general nod to the persuasiveness of federal case law on attorneys' fee awards in class-action

cases,” especially “in the face of [the Court’s] jurisprudential silence as to the appropriate [standards].” *Aquilina*, 2022 WL 21309735, at *9 (quoting *Chun II*, 106 Hawai‘i at 437).

B. The Fees Requested by Class Counsel Are Routinely Granted and Are Fair and Reasonable

In the Settlement Agreement, the Parties agreed that the Court may award Plaintiffs’ Counsel up to \$1,166,666.67 in attorneys’ fees inclusive of litigation costs and expenses. S.A. ¶ 110. Although the Parties’ Settlement standing alone may be a sufficient basis for the Court to award attorney’s fees, the Court maintains an “independent obligation to ensure the award, like the settlement itself, is reasonable” *In re Bluetooth Headset Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 654 F.3d 935, 941 (9th Cir. 2011); *Lara v. Renaissance Hotel Operating Co.*, Civ. No. 08-00560 LEK-RLP, 2011 WL 6002521, at *3 (D. Haw. Nov. 29, 2011) (the “Court must examine the reasonableness of the award before it can grant final approval of the settlement.”). Courts routinely recognize that in the settlement context, attorneys’ fees are the result of compromise and that courts “need not inquire into the reasonableness of the fees at even the high end with precisely the same level of scrutiny as when the fee amount is litigated.” *Staton v. Boeing Co.*, 327 F.3d 938, 966 (9th Cir. 2003). Courts retain discretion to determine the reasonableness of attorneys’ fees by conducting either the “percentage of the fund” method or “lodestar” method. *Vizcaino v. Microsoft Corp.*, 290 F.3d 1043, 1047 (9th Cir. 2002).

The percentage of recovery approach is preferred in class actions where, as here, a common fund is created because “it better approximates the workings of the marketplace” than the lodestar approach.⁶ *Lealao v. Beneficial Cal. Inc.* 82 Cal. App. 4th 19, 48 (2000). Courts have

⁶ Alternatively, the Court can use the lodestar approach. *Chun I*, 92 Hawai‘i at 441. Under the lodestar approach the Court assesses the total dollar value billed and then applies a multiplier to compensate the class counsel for the risk undertaken, skill required, and quality of the result. *Id.* at 442. Here, Class Counsel’s and Co-Counsel’s combined lodestar as of the date of filing is \$315,706.06. Hatch Decl. ¶ 15. The fees requested are \$1,166,666.67. This results in a

held that in class action litigation, a trial court may determine attorneys' fees solely based on a percentage of recovery method. *See, e.g., Laffitte v. Robert Half Int'l, Inc.*, 1 Cal. 5th 480, 503 (2016) ("We join the overwhelming majority of federal and state courts in holding that when class action litigation establishes a monetary fund for the benefit of the class members, and the trial court in its equitable powers awards class counsel a fee out of that fund, the court may determine the amount of a reasonable fee by choosing an appropriate percentage of the fund created.").

Here, Class Counsel seek an award of one third of the Settlement Fund. Courts routinely award the amount Plaintiffs request here. *See, e.g., Paul, Johnson, Alston & Hunt v. Gaulty*, 886 F.2d 268, 272 (9th Cir. 1989) (holding that an award of attorneys' fees up to 33 1/3% of the fund can be reasonable).

When assessing the reasonableness of an attorneys' fee award under the percentage of the fund theory, courts consider: (1) the extent to which class counsel achieved exceptional results for the class; (2) whether the case was risky for class counsel; (3) whether counsel's performance generated benefits beyond the cash settlement fund; (4) the market rate for the particular field of law; (5) the burdens class counsel experienced while litigating the case; and (6) whether the case was handled on a contingency basis. *See Vizcaino*, 290 F.3d at 1048–50; *Martin v. Marriott Int'l, Inc.*, Civ. No. 18-00494 JAO-RT, 2021 WL 4888973, at *6 (D. Haw. Oct. 19, 2021). As discussed below, the relevant factors further support Class Counsel's Fee Request and should be approved.

multiplier of 3.7 if the requested fees are approved. This is within the range of fee awarded in other class actions that produced similar results for the class. *Craft v. Cnty. of San Bernardino*, 624 F. Supp. 2d 1113, 1125 (C.D. Cal. 2008) (collecting cases showing a range of approved multipliers in excess of 5).

1. Class Counsel Achieved an Exceptional Result

Class Counsel achieved an exceptional result for the Class. The Settlement affords significant benefits to Settlement Class Members including the ability to make a claim for reimbursement of documented out-of-pocket losses caused by the Incident, up to a maximum of \$5,000.00 per person or a claim for a pro rata cash payment.

The Settlement also secures medical data monitoring for all Class Members, allowing Settlement Class Members to enroll in one year of CyEx Medical Shield Pro. *See* S.A. ¶ 75(c). This result provides valuable relief to Settlement Class Members now, rather than in the distant future, if at all. This factor weighs in favor of Class Counsels' Fee Request.

2. The Risks of the Litigation

Class Counsel faced substantial risks and uncertainties in the litigation that made it far from certain that any recovery would be obtained for the Class. "Data breach class actions are among the riskiest and most uncertain of all class action litigation due to the absence of direct precedent certifying data breach cases as class actions." *Gaston v. FabFitFun, Inc.*, Civ. No. 2:20-cv-09534-RGK-E, 2021 WL 6496734, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 9, 2021) ("Historically, data breach cases have experienced minimal success in moving for class certification.") (collecting cases); *Carter v. Vivendi Ticketing US LLC*, Civ. No. SACV 22-01981-CJC (DFMx), 2023 WL 8153712, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 30, 2023) ("These general risks are heightened in data breach cases like this one."). Even cases that involved sensitive data have been found wanting by courts throughout the country. *See, e.g., In re U.S. Office of Pers. Mgmt. Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, 266 F. Supp. 3d at 19 ("The Court is not persuaded that the factual allegations in the complaints are sufficient to establish . . . standing."), *rev'd in part*, 928 F.3d 42 (D.C. Cir. June 21, 2019) (holding that plaintiff had standing to bring a data breach lawsuit).

To the extent the law has gradually accepted this relatively new type of litigation, the path to a class-wide judgment remains unforged, particularly in the area of damages. For now, data breach cases are risky and uncertain, making settlement the more prudent course when it provides adequate and reasonable compensation to the Settlement Class, as is the case here. The damages methodologies, while theoretically sound in Plaintiffs' view, remain untested in a disputed class certification setting and unproven in front of a jury. And, as in any data breach case, establishing causation on a class-wide basis is rife with uncertainty. Consequently, Class Counsel incurred significant risk by taking and litigating this case. Despite these risks, Class Counsel invested substantial time and resources to ensure zealous representation of the Settlement Class and obtained an excellent result. Class Counsel's willingness to take on such risks supports approval of Class Counsel's Fee Request.

3. The Settlement Provides Substantial Non-Monetary Relief Beyond the Cash Settlement Fund

The Settlement provides the Settlement Class with significant non-monetary relief that further supports the Fee Request. Through the Settlement, Class Counsel obtained for each Class Member the option to claim one year of one-bureau medical data monitoring services. *See* S.A., ¶ 75(c); *see also Pfeiffer v. RadNet, Inc.*, Civ. No. 2:20-cv-09553-RGK-SK, 2022 WL 2189533, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 15, 2022) (benefits negotiated on behalf of the settlement class that “are protective measures geared towards preventing future harm to Class Members’ and other customers, weigh in favor of the fee award.”); *In re Premera Blue Cross Customer Data Sec. Breach Litig.*, 2019 WL 3410382, at *24 (D. Or. July 29, 2019) (“Considering the cash settlement, the value of the credit monitoring services, the additional non-monetary relief, the risks and weaknesses of Plaintiffs’ case, and all of the other circumstances of this Settlement and

how it was reached, the recovery is fair, reasonable, and adequate.”). Consequently, this factor further weights in favor of the Fee Request.

4. The Requested Fee is Consistent with the Market Rate

As discussed *supra*, courts routinely grant higher attorneys’ fees than requested here. In this case, Plaintiffs request a Fee Award of \$1,166,666.67, which is one-third of the Settlement Fund. The amount of attorneys’ fees requested by Class Counsel here is in line with awards regularly approved by courts in the Ninth Circuit and nationwide in similar cases. *See e.g. Laffitte, supra*, 1 Cal.5th at 487 (California Supreme Court upholding fee award of 33% of a common fund); *Feao v. UFP Riverside, LLC*, 2019 WL 12340202, at *7 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 22, 2019) (“... Class Counsel’s request for attorneys’ fees in the amount of 35 percent of the common fund is reasonable.”) (collecting cases).

The negotiated attorneys’ fee requested here reflects the market rate for fees in two ways. First, fees of one-third or more of the recovery reflect the rate negotiated in “typical contingency fee agreements [which] provide that class counsel will recover 33% if the case is resolved before trial and 40% if the case is tried.” *Fernandez v. Victoria Secret Stores, LLC*, Civ. No. 06-04149 MMM SHX, 2008 WL 8150856, at *16, n.59 (C.D. Cal. July 21, 2008) (citing an academic study of contingency fee agreements and finding that a fee award constituting 34% of the fund is reasonable on that basis).

Second, courts have recognized that where parties have negotiated a fee, which negotiated amount is an indication of the market price for fees in a litigation. In a common fund case, the object “is to give the lawyer what he would have gotten in the way of a fee in an arm’s-length negotiation, had one been feasible.” *In re Cont’l Ill. Sec. Litig.*, 962 F.2d 566, 572 (7th Cir. 1992). In *In re Cont’l Ill. Sec. Litig.*, the court reasoned that the negotiated fee reflects a market-based price because it encompasses both parties’ best estimate and view as to the value

of the legal services and what the court might have awarded if the matter had been litigated. *See* 962 F.2d at 568 (“[I]t is not the function of judges in fee litigation to determine the equivalent of the medieval just price. It is to determine what the lawyer would receive if he were selling his services in the market. . . .”). Thus, courts generally defer to the parties regarding the reasonableness of the negotiated attorneys’ fees. Because the parties are compromising “precisely to avoid litigation,” the court “need not inquire into the reasonableness of the fees at even the high end with precisely the same level of scrutiny as when the fee amount is litigated.” *Laguna v. Coverall No. Am., Inc.*, 753 F.3d 918, 922 (9th Cir. 2014) (internal quotations omitted; emphasis added). Accordingly, this factor supports Class Counsels’ Fee Request.

5. The Burdens Class Counsel Experienced While Litigating the Case Weigh in Favor of the Requested Fee

Class Counsel’s activities included, but were not limited to, conducting an extensive pre-filing investigation of Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’ claims and damages and vigorously prosecuting those claims. Class Counsel engaged in protracted settlement negotiations and ultimately negotiated a comprehensive Settlement for the Settlement Class.

Since reaching the Settlement, Class Counsel (i) negotiated and drafted the Settlement Agreement; (ii) prepared the Notice exhibits, including the short and long form notice and claim forms; (iii) drafted the Motion for Preliminary Approval; (iv) drafted the instant motion for final approval of the Settlement and attorneys’ fees, costs, and Service Awards to Plaintiffs; (v) and worked with the Settlement Administrator to ensure the successful implementation of the Notice Plan and to answer any questions from Settlement Class Members. Class Counsel anticipates expending approximately 20-40 hours of additional time administering the Settlement, including preparing for and attending the Final Fairness Hearing and ensuring the timely distribution of funds to Settlement Class Members with Valid Claims. Thus, the work performed by Class

Counsel to date has been comprehensive and wide ranging, and this factor supports the requested attorneys' fees.

6. Class Counsel Handled the Case on a Contingency Basis

Class Counsel undertook this case on an entirely contingent basis, assuming the significant risk that the litigation would yield no recovery, or very little recovery, and leave them uncompensated for their time and out-of-pocket expenses. In pursuing this matter, Class Counsel forwent the ability to devote time to other cases. *See* Hatch Decl., ¶¶ 7–11. Accordingly, Class Counsel undertook a substantial risk of nonpayment, and the fee award should reflect Class Counsel's risk in prosecuting the case to a successful settlement. Accordingly, this factor weighs in favor of approving Class Counsel's Fee Request. *See Pfeiffer*, 2022 WL 2189533, at *3 (“Historically, data breach cases have had great difficulty in moving past the pleadings stage and receiving class certification. . . . Because Class Counsel took this case on a contingency basis in a risky and still-developing area of law, this factor weighs in favor of the proposed attorneys' fee award.”).

C. Class Counsel's Requested Litigation Costs Are Reasonable

Class Counsel seeks reimbursement of costs and expenses totaling \$3,170.31 for filing fees and fees for service of process. *See* Hatch Decl. ¶ 18. These expenses are of the type of expenses routinely charged to hourly clients, are appropriately documented, and were necessary and reasonable to prosecute the litigation. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the full requested amount should be awarded, as the submitted expenses are reasonable, necessary, and directly related to the prosecution of the action. *See In re OmniVision Techs., Inc.*, 559 F. Supp. 2d 1036, 1048 (N.D. Cal. 2008) (“Attorneys may recover their reasonable expenses that would typically be billed to paying clients in non-contingency matters.”). Therefore, Class Counsel requests that the Court award expenses.

D. Plaintiffs' Requested Service Awards Are Justified and Should Be Approved

The Court also has discretion to award a reasonable and equitable incentive or service awards, to class-representing plaintiffs. *See, e.g., Adams v. City & Cnty. of Honolulu*, Civ. No. 12-00667 BMK, 2017 WL 3880651, at *1 (D. Haw. Sept. 5, 2017) (“Incentive awards are discretionary and ‘fairly typical in class action cases.’”) (citation omitted); *Benedict v. Diamond Resorts Corp.*, Civ. No. 12-00183 DAE BMK, 2013 WL 12149277, at *2 (D. Haw. June 6, 2013) (granting final approval of settlement which awarded incentive awards to each of the named Plaintiffs).

Here, Plaintiffs have been vital in litigating this matter, including providing their personal information to Class Counsel. *See* Hatch Decl. ¶¶ 21–24. Plaintiffs have been personally involved in the case. For their commitment to this case, Plaintiffs each seek \$2,000.00 as a Service Award for their important work in this case. Plaintiffs submitted documentation to prove that they were impacted by the Data Incident, were available to answer Class Counsel’s questions throughout the litigation, evaluated the Settlement, and were prepared to take on the responsibilities of class representatives, including being deposed and testifying at trial. *See id.* The amount requested is reasonable and commonly awarded in settled class action cases. *See, e.g., Pauley v. CF Entertainment*, Civ. No. 2:13-cv-08011-RGK-CW, 2020 WL 5809953, at *4 (C.D. Cal. July 23, 2020) (granting “class representative enhancement fees in the amount of \$5,000 each to Plaintiffs,” and finding that amount to be “presumptively reasonable”); *In re Yahoo Mail Litig.*, Civ. No. 13-CV-4980-LHK, 2016 WL 4474612, at *11 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 25, 2016) (“The Ninth Circuit has established \$5,000.00 as a reasonable benchmark [for service awards].”); *Aquilina*, 2022 WL 21309735, at *12 (awarding \$2,500 to each named plaintiff).

VIII. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court grant this motion and (1) award \$1,166,666.67 as attorneys' fees; (2) award reimbursement of \$3,170.31 in litigation expenses; and (2) approve a Service Award of \$2,000.00 to each Plaintiff.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, October 5, 2026.

BRONSTER FUJICHAKU ROBBINS

/s/ Robert M. Hatch

MARGERY S. BRONSTER

ROBERT M. HATCH

DANIEL J. COMER

KOPELOWITZ OSTROW P.A.

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

MALIA MORATH, RICK ROBINSON,
JOCELYN LIMA, EVELYN GONZALES,
DANA ROSEMARIE JOHNSON and the
Putative Class

**Pro hac vice pending*

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT

STATE OF HAWAI‘I

IN RE

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI‘I DATA
BREACH LITIGATION

Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280 (SRN)
(Other Civil Action)

**DECLARATION OF ROBERT M.
HATCH**

DECLARATION OF ROBERT M. HATCH

I, ROBERT M. HATCH, declare as follows:

1. I am a partner at the law firm Bronster Fujichaku Robbins (“BFR”). I am one of the lead attorneys for Plaintiffs and, together with Margery S. Bronster, serve as Class Counsel for the proposed Settlement Class. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs’ *Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Award of Attorneys’ Fees, Reimbursement of Expenses, and Service Awards for Class Representatives* (“Motion”). Except as otherwise noted, I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in this declaration and could testify competently to them if called upon to do so.

2. I have 35 years of experience as attorney defending and later prosecuting class actions. I defended class actions as an associate at Sidley Austin in Chicago, Illinois from 1990- to 1994. From 1994 to 2001, I defended class actions as an associate and then a partner in at Lovells (now Hogan Lovells) in Chicago. Since 2003 I have practiced law in Hawai‘i where I have prosecuted class actions. I have been with Bronster Fujichaku Robbins since 2003. I have also been the author of the Hawai‘i section of the ABA’s “The Law of Class Actions” since 2006.

3. My years of experience representing individuals in complex class actions including data breach actions contributed to an awareness of Plaintiffs’ settlement leverage, as

well as the needs of Plaintiffs and the proposed Settlement Class. I believe that our clients would ultimately prevail in the litigation on a class-wide basis. However, I am also aware that a successful outcome is uncertain and would be achieved, if at all, only after prolonged, arduous litigation with the attendant risk of drawn-out appeals.

4. The Settlement provides significant relief to Settlement Class Members, and I strongly believe that it is favorable for the Settlement Class. It is, in the opinion of the undersigned, fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class Member. For the Court's convenience, attached as Exhibit "A" is a true and correct copy of the executed Settlement Agreement, which was incorporated into Plaintiffs' *Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement*, filed May 11, 2026 (Dkt. 36).

5. The Parties negotiated in conjunction with Defendant's insurer and reached a settlement that was within Defendant's policy limits.

Contingent Nature of the Case

6. I am, and my firm is, fully aware of the financial and human resources that will be required to bring this case to a successful conclusion and the Court should have no reservations that my firm has and is willing to commit those resources for the benefit of the Plaintiffs' class. I personally have never used third-party funding on any data breach case, nor failed to meet my assessment obligations in any case.

7. Class Counsel were retained to represent Plaintiffs on a contingent basis. Class Counsel's fees were not guaranteed—Class Counsel have not received any hourly fees for their work on this case, and had Plaintiffs' case been dismissed or if they lose at trial, Class Counsel would be paid nothing. As such, Class Counsel assumed a significant risk of nonpayment or underpayment.

8. This matter has required me, other attorneys at my firm, and my co-counsel to spend time on this litigation that could have been spent on other matters. At various times during the litigation of this class action, this lawsuit has consumed significant amounts of my time and my firm's time.

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

10. If not devoted to litigating this action, from which any remuneration is wholly contingent on a successful outcome, the time our firms spent working on this case could and would have been spent pursuing other potentially fee-generating matters.

11. Litigation is inherently unpredictable and therefore risky. Here, that risk was very real, due to the rapidly evolving nature of case law pertaining to data breach litigation, and the state of data privacy law. Therefore, despite my firm's devotion to the case, the equal devotion of my co-counsel to the cases, and our confidence in the claims alleged against Defendant there have been many factors beyond our control that posed significant risks.

Costs and Fees Incurred

12. Class Counsel has invested considerable time and resources into the investigation of the facts underlying the claims and the prosecution of this action. Plaintiffs vigorously and aggressively gathered all the information that was available regarding Defendant and the Data Incident—including publicly-available documents concerning the Data Incident and notice sent to Settlement Class Members regarding the same.

13. Since the outset of this litigation, the attorneys in this case have cooperatively and effectively collaborated to prosecute, and ultimately resolve, this case on behalf of our clients

and the Settlement Class. They have performed work critical to achieving benefits for the Settlement Class, including by investigating the facts surrounding the Data Incident, researching and analyzing legal claims under state and federal law and common law, preparing complaints, conducting substantial informal discovery, participating in meetings with defense counsel to discuss the parties' respective positions, preparing for and participating in a formal mediation, negotiating the proposed Settlement, drafting the motion for preliminary approval, supervising the Notice process, answering Class Member questions, and drafting this Motion.

14. Due to the early stage of litigation and efficiency by which Class Counsel was able to obtain this significant settlement, expenses and fees incurred by Plaintiffs are low.

15. The time spent by each of the timekeepers that performed work for this case, along with their respective billable rates were kept contemporaneously as the work was performed. To date, Class Counsel's and Co-Counsel's firms have devoted \$315,706.06 in professional time to pursuing this case, and they have paid \$3,170.31 in expenses. In addition, they will devote additional time and expenses to seeing this case through to a final conclusion.

16. Where possible, Class Counsel made efforts to carefully assign work so as to avoid duplication of efforts and have the work completed by the appropriate level of attorney.

17. Based on my past experience, Class Counsel expects to spend another 20-40 hours seeking final approval, defending the Settlement from any potential objections, and supervising claims administration and the distribution of proceeds.

18. Class Counsel advanced costs in connection with this case in the amount of \$3,170.31. These expenses include filing fees, and fees associated service.

19. These costs are reasonable, and necessary for the litigation, and are modest in comparison to the enormous costs that likely would have been incurred if litigation had

continued. Based upon my past experience, the amount of out-of-pocket case expenses will increase prior to Final Approval.

Service Awards

20. The Settlement Agreement calls for a reasonable Service Award to Plaintiffs in the amount of \$2,000.00, subject to approval of the Court, in addition to any benefits provided to Settlement Class Members and the costs of notice and settlement administration and separate from any award of attorneys' fees and expenses.

21. The Service Awards are meant to recognize Plaintiffs for their efforts on behalf of the Class, including assisting in the investigation of the case, maintaining contact with counsel, reviewing the pleadings, answering counsel's many questions, communicating with counsel during the settlement negotiations, and reviewing the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

22. Plaintiffs also put their personal reputations at risk and put themselves forward for public scrutiny.

23. Plaintiffs were not promised a service award, nor did they condition their representation on the expectation of an incentive award.

24. I strongly believe that the Settlement Agreement is favorable for the Settlement Class. The Settlement addresses the type of injury and repercussions sustained by Settlement Class Members in the wake of the Data Incident. In the opinion of the undersigned, the Settlement is fair, reasonable, adequate, as are the attorneys' fees, expenses, and Service Awards requested here.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, October 5, 2026.

/s/ Robert M. Hatch
ROBERT M. HATCH

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT

STATE OF HAWAII

IN RE

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
DATA BREACH LITIGATION

CIVIL NO.: 1CCV-26-0000280 (SRN)
(Other Civil Action)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

g) *In re U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation* MDL No. 2664, 15-cv-01394 (D.D.C.), involved a \$63 million settlement for compromised personal information of then-current and former federal government employees and contractors, and certain applicants for federal employment. An extensive nationwide media notice campaign was implemented using magazines, digital and social media notices (delivering more than 758 million impressions), traditional and satellite radio, and other forms of media. The

media notice reached at least 85% of the class. In addition, more than 3.5 million email notices and/or postcard notices were sent to identified class members. The notice program was supplemented with outreach to unions and associations, sponsored search listings, an informational release, and a settlement website.

h) *In re: fairlife Milk Products Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation*, 1:19-cv-03924 (N.D. Ill.), involved a \$21 million settlement against The Coca-Cola Company, fairlife, LLC, and other defendants alleging false labeling and marketing of fairlife milk products. A comprehensive media plan was implemented with a consumer print publication notice, targeted digital and social media notices (delivering more than 620.1 million impressions in English and Spanish nationwide). Combined with individual notice to a small percentage of the class, the notice plan reached approximately 80.2% of the class. The reach was further enhanced by sponsored search, an informational release, and a website.

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

j) *In re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010*, MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.), involved landmark settlement notice programs to distinct "Economic and Property Damages" and "Medical Benefits" settlement classes for BP's

\$7.8 billion settlement of claims related to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Notice efforts included more than 7,900 television spots, 5,200 radio spots, and 5,400 print insertions and reached over 95% of Gulf Coast residents.

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

Data Breach & Privacy Cases	Case No. & Court
<i>In re: Zoom Video Communications, Inc. Privacy Litigation</i>	3:20-cv-02155 (N.D. Cal.)
<i>In re: Capital One Consumer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	MDL No. 2915 (E.D. Va.)
<i>In re: Morgan Stanley Data Security Litigation</i>	1:20-cv-05914 (S.D.N.Y.)
<i>In re: U.S. Office of Personnel Management Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	MDL No. 2664, (D.D.C.)
<i>In re: Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation</i>	MDL No. 1796 (D.D.C.)
<i>In re: Premiera Blue Cross Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	MDL No. 2633 (D. Or.)
<i>McCullough v. True Health New Mexico, Inc.</i>	D-202-CV-2021-06816 (2nd Dist. Ct., N.M.)
<i>Chapman v. Insight Global Inc.</i>	1:21-cv-00824 (M.D. Penn.)
<i>Thomsen et al. v. Morley Cos., Inc.</i>	1:22-cv-10271 (E.D. Mich.)
<i>In re Scripps Health Data Incident Litigation</i>	37-2021-00024103 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego)
<i>Service et al. v. Volkswagen Group of America et al.</i>	C22-01841 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Contra Costa)
<i>Wenston Desue et al. v. 20/20 Eye Care Network, Inc. et al.</i>	21-cv-61275 (S.D. Fla.)
<i>Kostka et al. v. Dickey's Barbecue Restaurants, Inc. et al.</i>	3:20-cv-03424 (N.D. Tex.)
<i>Cochran et al. v. The Kroger Co. et al.</i>	5:21-cv-01887 (N.D. Cal.)
<i>Ford et al. v. [24]7.ai, Inc. (Best Buy Data Incident)</i>	MDL No. 2863 (N.D. Cal.)
<i>Snyder et al. v. The Urology Center of Colorado, P.C.</i>	2021CV33707 (2nd Dist. Ct. Cnty. of Denver Col.)
<i>Dearing v. Magellan Health Inc. et al.</i>	CV2020-013648 (Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Maricopa, Ariz.)
<i>Torretto et al. v. Donnelley Financial Solutions, Inc. and Mediant Communications Inc.</i>	1:20-cv-02667 (S.D.N.Y.)
<i>Stoll et al. v. Musculoskeletal Institute, Chartered d/b/a Florida Orthopaedic Institute</i>	8:20-cv-01798 (M.D. Fla.)

Data Breach & Privacy Cases	Case No. & Court
<i>Hameed-Bolden et al. v. Forever 21 Retail, Inc. et al.</i>	2:18-cv-03019 (C.D. Cal.)
<i>In re Community Health Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	MDL No. 2595 (N.D. Ala.)
<i>Lozano v. CodeMetro Inc.</i>	37-2020-00022701 (Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego)
<i>Fox et al. v. Iowa Health System d.b.a. UnityPoint Health</i>	3:18-cv-00327 (W.D. Wis.)
<i>Armon et al. v. Washington State University</i>	17-2-23244-1 consolidated with 17-2-25052-0 (Sup. Ct. Wash.)
<i>Kuss v. American HomePatient, Inc. et al.</i>	8:18-cv-02348 (M.D. Fla.)
<i>Nelson v. Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc.</i>	1:18-cv-07400 (N.D. Ill.)
<i>Adlouni v. UCLA Health System Auxiliary et al.</i>	BC589243 (Cal. Sup. Ct., L.A. Cnty.)
<i>Parsons v. Kimpton Hotel & Restaurant Group, LLC</i>	3:16-cv-05387 (N.D. Cal.)
<i>In re: Valley Anesthesiology Consultants, Inc. Data Breach Litigation</i>	CV2016-013446 (Ariz. Super. Ct., Maricopa Cnty.)
<i>McGann et al., v. Schnuck Markets, Inc.</i>	1322-CC00800 (Mo. Cir. Ct.)
<i>Greater Chautauqua Federal Credit Union et al. v. Kmart Corp. et al.</i>	1:15-cv-02228 (N.D. Ill.)
<i>In re: Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	MDL No. 2046 (S.D. Tex.)
<i>In re: Countrywide Financial Corp. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	MDL No. 1998, (W.D. Ky.)
<i>Bandy v. TOC Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a Tennessee Orthopaedic Clinics, a division of Tennessee Orthopaedic Alliance, P.A.</i>	3:23-cv-00598, (M.D. Tenn)
<i>Medina et al. v. PracticeMax, Inc.</i>	CV-22-01261, (D. Ariz.)
<i>In re Waste Management Data Breach Litigation</i>	1:21-cv-06199, (S.D.N.Y)
<i>Sherwood, et al. v. Horizon Actuarial Services, LLC</i>	1:22-cv-01495, (N.D. Ga.)
<i>Briscoe et al. v. First Financial Credit Union</i>	D-202-CV-2022-02974, (2nd. Jud. Dist. Cnty. of Bernalillo, N.M.)
<i>Patterson et al. v. DPP II LLC, et al.</i>	DC-23-01733, (Dist. Ct of Dallas Cnty., Tex.)
<i>In Re: Canon U.S.A. Data Breach Litigation</i>	1:20-cv-06239, (E.D.N.Y.)

7. Courts have recognized our testimony as to which method of notification is appropriate for a given case, and I have provided testimony on numerous occasions on whether a certain method of notice represents the best notice practicable under the circumstances. Numerous

court opinions and comments regarding my testimony, and the adequacy of our notice efforts, are included in the Epiq Legal Noticing *curriculum vitae* included as **Attachment 1**.

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

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

OVERVIEW

10. This declaration describes the successful implementation of the Settlement Notice Program (“Notice Program”) and Notices (the “Notice” or “Notices”) for *In re University of Hawai‘i Data Breach Litigation*, Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280, in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit Court for the State of Hawaii. Epiq designed this Notice Program based on our extensive prior experience and research into the notice issues particular to this Settlement.

DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY

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

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

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

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

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

15. Beyond Epiq's technology, our people play a vital role in protecting class members' and our clients' information. Epiq has a dedicated information security team comprised of highly trained, experienced, and qualified security professionals. Our teams stay on top of important security issues and retain important industry standard certifications, like SysAdmin, Audit, Network, and Security ("SANS"), Certified Information Systems Security Professional ("CISSP"),

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

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

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

NOTICE PROGRAM SUMMARY

18. Hawai’i Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 23 directs that notice must be “the best notice practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort.”¹ The Notice Program as implemented satisfied these requirements.

¹ Haw. R. Civ. P. Rule 23(c)(2).

19. The Notice Program as designed and implemented reached the greatest practicable number of Settlement Class Members via email and/or mail. In my experience, the reach of the Notice Program was consistent with other court-approved notice programs, was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of due process, including its “desire to actually inform” requirement.²

NOTICE PROGRAM DETAIL

20. On June 19, 2026, the Court approved the Notice Program and appointed Epiq as the Settlement Administrator in the *Order Granting Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement* (“Preliminary Approval Order”). In the Preliminary Approval Order, the Court approved, for settlement purposes only, the following “Settlement Class”:

All living individuals within the United States who were notified that their Private Information was potentially compromised in the Data Incident.

Excluded from the Settlement Class are: (a) the judge(s) presiding over this Action, and their immediate family members for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the judge(s); (b) Defendant, its affiliates, subsidiaries, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and any of its current officers and members of the Board of Regents, and their immediate family members for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the officer or Regent; and (c) Settlement Class Members who submit a valid request for exclusion prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

Per the *Class Action Settlement Agreement*, “Data Incident” means the alleged unauthorized access to or acquisition of Plaintiffs’ and Settlement Class Members’ Private Information that Defendant discovered on or about August 31, 2025.

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

² *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 315 (1950) (“But when notice is a person’s due, process which is a mere gesture is not due process. The means employed must be such as one desirous of actually informing the absentee might reasonably adopt to accomplish it. The reasonableness and hence the constitutional validity of any chosen method may be defended on the ground that it is in itself reasonably certain to inform those affected . . .”).

NOTICE PROGRAM

Individual Notice

22. To ensure quality data handling regardless of the number of records, Epiq typically utilizes structured data ingestion, field mapping, standardization, reconciliation, exception reporting, and quality-control procedures designed to consolidate information, often from multiple sources, into a unified case database. Epiq has done this for cases with hundreds of millions of records, thousands of files, datasets exceeding 100 terabytes of transactional information, and more than one billion records requiring data review. These capabilities allow Epiq to identify data inconsistencies, execute noticing efforts with precision, and generate accurate reporting.

23. For this case, Epiq received data for identified Settlement Class Members, including available contact information (“Class List”). Epiq ingested, standardized, and loaded the data for the identified Settlement Class Member records into its database for this case. These efforts resulted in 1,182,085 unique identified Settlement Class Member records. For records without either a valid email address or mailing address, the records were sent to a third-party reverse lookup service to perform “reverse lookups” to identify the most likely mailing address. After these efforts were complete, 985,737 identified Settlement Class Member records had available contact information and were sent notice via email and/or mail.

Individual Notice – Email

24. On August 3, 2026, Epiq commenced sending Email Notices to identified Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address was available. If a valid email address was associated with multiple identified Settlement Class Members, then only one Email Notice was sent per unique, valid email address. Also, if identified Settlement Class Members had more than one valid email address, an Email Notice was sent to each valid email address. The Email Notice clearly and concisely summarized the Settlement and the legal rights of the Settlement Class Members and included an embedded link to the Settlement Website. By clicking the link, recipients were able to access the Long Form Notice and additional information about the

Settlement. The Email Notice is included as **Attachment 2**. Detailed statistics regarding the individual Email Notice efforts are provided in the following table.

Notice Method	Settlement Class Members Sent Notice	Notices Sent
Email Notice	832,940	2,108,460

25. **Email Validation & Hygiene:** Prior to sending the Email Notices, email validation and hygiene tools were used to standardize the email addresses, verify whether the email addresses were valid, and identify and remove email addresses that were a fraud/reputation threat – such as email addresses maintained by bots, spammers, and phishers. This is a necessary and critical process for the effectiveness of email campaigns today. Without being proactive and using these tools, Email Notices inadvertently sent to bad actor email addresses could jeopardize and damage the reputation of the entire email campaign; likely causing the campaign itself to be flagged and blocked as a source of spam, preventing or delaying Email Notices from being sent to valid email addresses of Settlement Class Members.

26. **Email Best Practices:** In addition, the following industry standard best practices were followed. The Email Notice were drafted in such a way that the subject line, the sender, and the body of the message avoided SPAM filters and ensured readership to the fullest extent reasonably practicable. For instance, the Email Notice used an embedded html text format. This format provided easy-to-read text combined with intentional use of some graphic elements, that in our experience increase engagement without increasing the likelihood that the message could be blocked. The Email Notices were sent from an IP address or multiple IP addresses known to major email providers as being associated with a legitimate bulk email sender. A digital signature and unique message identifier were transmitted with each Email Notice, allowing Email Service Providers and Email Monitoring Services to programmatically authenticate that the Email Notices were from authorized email servers.

27. **Bounced Email Notices:** If the receiving email server could not deliver the message, a “bounce code” was returned along with the unique message identifier. For Email

Notices 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 Email Notice by email.

Individual Notice – Direct Mail

28. On August 10, 2026, Epiq commenced the direct mail notice efforts. A Postcard Notice with a detachable Claim Form (“Postcard Notice”) was sent to identified Settlement Class Members for whom an associated mailing address was available and: 1) no email address was available; 2) no valid email address was available; or 3) the Email Notice was undeliverable after multiple attempts. The Postcard Notices were sent via USPS first class mail. The Postcard Notice clearly and concisely summarized the Settlement and the legal rights of the Settlement Class Members and directed Settlement Class Members to the Settlement Website where they could access the Long Form Notice and additional information about the Settlement. The Postcard Notice is included as **Attachment 3**. Detailed statistics regarding the individual Postcard Notice efforts and results are provided in the following table.

Notice Method	Settlement Class Members Sent Notice	Notices Sent
Postcard Notice	152,797	152,797
Postcard Notice: Undeliverable Email Notice	38,566	38,566

29. **Address Updating Protocols:** Prior to mailing the Postcard Notices, all mailing addresses were checked against the National Change of Address (“NCOA”) database maintained by the USPS to ensure all address information was up-to-date and accurately formatted for mailing.³ In addition, the addresses were certified via the Coding Accuracy Support System (“CASS”) to ensure the quality of the zip code, and verified through Delivery Point Validation

³ The NCOA database contains records of all permanent change of address submissions received by the USPS for the last four years. The USPS makes this data available to mailing firms and lists submitted to it are automatically updated with any reported move based on a comparison with the person’s name and known address.

(“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.

30. **Undeliverables, Address Research & Remails:** The return address on the Postcard Notices is a post office box that Epiq maintains for this Settlement. The USPS automatically forwarded Postcard Notices with an available forwarding address order that had not expired (“Postal Forwards”). Postcard Notices returned as undeliverable were re-mailed to any new address available through USPS information, for example, to the address provided by the USPS on returned pieces for which the automatic forwarding order has expired, or to better addresses that may be found using a third-party lookup service. This process is also commonly referred to as “skip-tracing.” Upon successfully locating better addresses, Postcard Notices were promptly re-mailed. As of October 1, 2026, Epiq has remailed 5,553 Postcard Notices.

29. Additionally, a Long Form Notice and Claim Form (“Claim Package”) were mailed to all persons who requested one via the toll-free telephone number or by other means. As of October 1, 2026, Epiq has mailed 101 Claim Packages as a result of such requests. The Long Form Notice is included **Attachment 4**. The Claim Form is included as **Attachment 5**.

Notice Deliverability & Reach

30. As of October 1, 2026, the Notice Program individual notice efforts via email and/or mail resulted in successfully delivering⁴ notice to 913,577 of the 985,737 identified Settlement Class Members who were sent Notice, a reach of approximately 92.6%; and 913,577 of the 1,182,085 identified Settlement Class, a reach of approximately 77.2%.

Settlement Website

31. On August 3, 2026, Epiq established a dedicated Settlement Website with an easy to remember domain name (www.UHDataSettlement.com). Relevant documents, including the Motion for Preliminary Approval, Settlement Agreement, Preliminary Approval Order, Long Form Notice, and Claim Form are posted on the Settlement Website. Following the filing of the Motion for Final Approval, it too will be posted to the Settlement Website, along with the request

⁴ Successfully delivering means Notices that were *not* returned as undeliverable to Epiq.

for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, and the Final 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 of the Settlement Class, object to the Settlement, or submit a Claim Form, contact information for the Settlement Administrator, and how to obtain other case-related information. The Settlement Website also provides the ability for Settlement Class Members to submit an online Claim Form. The Settlement Website address was prominently displayed in all notice documents. As of October 1, 2026, there have been 30,425 unique sessions to the Settlement Website, and 95,382 web pages have been presented.

Toll-Free Telephone Number and Other Contact Information

32. On July 31, 2026, a toll-free telephone number (1-877-417-7187) was established for the Settlement. Callers are able to hear an introductory message, have the option to learn more about the Settlement in the form of recorded answers to FAQs, and request that a Claim Package be mailed to them. This automated telephone system is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The toll-free telephone number was prominently displayed in all notice documents. As of October 1, 2026, there have been 797 calls to the toll-free telephone number representing 2,180 minutes of use.

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

Opt-Out Requests and Objections

34. The deadline to request exclusion from the Settlement or to object to the Settlement is October 19, 2026. As of October 1, 2026, Epiq has received seven requests for exclusion. As of October 1, 2026, Epiq is aware of no objections to the Settlement.

Claim Submission & Distribution

35. The Notices provided a detailed summary of relevant information about the Settlement, including the Settlement Website address, and how Settlement Class Members can file a Claim Form online or by mail. With any method of filing a Claim Form, Settlement Class Members are given the option of receiving a digital payment or a traditional paper check. Epiq

worked with counsel for the parties to select an appropriate menu of payment options. With selecting a digital payment option, the type of digital payment selected does not impact Epiq's compensation for its work as the Settlement Administrator, and no digital option was discouraged relative to other options.

36. The deadline for Settlement Class Members to file a Claim Form is November 2, 2026. As of October 1, 2026, Epiq has received 15,603 Claim Forms (10,241 online and 5,362 paper). Since the Claim Form Deadline has not yet passed, these numbers are preliminary and are subject to change. Epiq anticipates the number of Claims submitted will continue to increase through the Claim Form filing deadline. As standard practice, Epiq is in the process of conducting a complete quality control review of Claim Forms received. There is a possibility that after detailed review, the total number of Claim Forms received will change due to duplicate and denied Claim Forms. To date, the claims process is progressing as anticipated and as compared to other similar data breach settlements Epiq has administered.

Settlement Administration Costs

37. Through August 2026, administration fees and expenses total \$206,950, which is inclusive of the costs to implement the Notice Program and handle settlement administration to date. This is not a minimum or a cap of costs to be incurred. Based on the current scope of settlement administration, Epiq anticipates additional fees and expenses will be incurred to complete the settlement administration, leading up to and following the Final Approval Hearing.

38. Significant additional work remains following the Final Approval Hearing to complete all aspects of the settlement administration. The remaining work to be completed includes: (1) processing Claim Forms and completing quality review and deficient processing; (2) distributing settlement funds to members of the Settlement Class with a valid Claim Form (digital payments or physical checks and postage); (3) handling undeliverable payments; (4) re-issuing payments; (5) communications with members of the Settlement Class, including maintaining the Settlement Website and toll-free telephone number throughout the remaining duration of the settlement administration; and (6) associated project management and related billable hours to

handle the distribution and related settlement administration responsibilities. All costs are subject to the Service Contract under which Epiq is retained as the Settlement Administrator, and the terms and conditions of that agreement.

PLAIN LANGUAGE NOTICE DESIGN

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

40. The Notices sent to identified Settlement Class Members provided substantial information to the Settlement Class. The Notices included (i) details regarding Settlement Class Members’ ability to opt-out, object, and file a Claim Form; (ii) the deadline to opt-out, object, and file a Claim Form; and (iii) the date, time, and location of the Final Approval Hearing, among other information.

CONCLUSION

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

42. The Notice Program included individual notice efforts via email and/or mail to identified Settlement Class Members. With the address updating protocols that were used, the Notice Program reached approximately 92.6% of identified Settlement Class Members who were sent Notice and reached approximately 77.2% of the identified Settlement Class. The reach was further enhanced by a Settlement Website. In 2010, the FJC issued a *Judges' Class Action Notice and Claims Process Checklist and Plain Language Guide*, which is relied upon for federal cases and is illustrative for state courts. This Guide states that, “the lynchpin in an objective determination of the adequacy of a proposed notice effort is whether all the notice efforts together will reach a high percentage of the class. It is reasonable to reach between 70–95%.”⁵ Here, we have developed and implemented a Notice Program that readily achieved a reach within that standard.

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

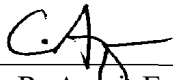
- a. “[W]hen notice is a person’s due, process which is a mere gesture is not due process. The means employed must be such as one desirous of actually informing the absentee might reasonably adopt to accomplish it,” *Mullane v. Central Hanover Trust*, 339 U.S. 306, 315 (1950); and
- b. “[N]otice must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

44. The Notice Program conformed to all aspects of the Hawai’i Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2) regarding notice, comported with the guidance for effective notice set out in the Manual for Complex Litigation, Fourth, and applicable FJC materials, and satisfied the requirements of due process, including its “desire to actually inform” requirement.

⁵ 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>.

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

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed October 1, 2026.



Cameron R. Azari, Esq.

Attachment 1

epiq
legal noticingSM



Legal Noticing Experts

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

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

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



Case Expertise

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

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

10.7M
email notices

836M
digital impressions

80%
of class reached

\$190M
settlement

93.6M
email or mail
notices

96%
of class reached

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

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

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

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

\$85M
settlement

158M
email or mail
notices

91%
of class reached

Case Expertise

\$5.5B
settlement

36.1M
mail notices

1.45B
digital impressions

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

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

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

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

\$21M
settlement

620.1M
digital impressions

80.2%
of class reached

\$1.91B
settlements

61.8M
mail notices

95%
reach of notice
program

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

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

Case Expertise

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

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

\$60M
settlement

13.8M
email or mail
notices

\$88M
settlements

7.92M
email or mail
notices

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

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

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

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

\$50M
settlement

5.1M
email or mail
notices

\$63M
settlement

758M
digital impressions

85%
of class reached

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

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

Case Expertise

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

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

\$175M
settlement
benefits

13.8M
email or mail
notices

93% – 95%
of class reached

geo-targeted
media noticing

95%
of class reached

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

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

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

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

\$26.5M
settlement

29M
email notices

93.7%
of class reached

1.8M
mail or email
notice to vehicle
owners

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

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

Case Expertise

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

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

\$250M
settlement

4.7M
class members

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

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

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

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

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

\$7.8B
settlement

7,900
tv spots

5,200
radio spots

5,400
print insertions

6.9M

email or mail notices

90%

of class reached

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

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

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

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

asbestos, personal injury claims
notice program

Legal Noticing Experts

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



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

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

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



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

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

Kyle Bingham, Senior Director Epiq Legal Noticing & Media Noticing



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

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

Experts' Articles and Presentations

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

Experts' Articles and Presentations

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

Experts' Articles and Presentations

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

Experts' Articles and Presentations

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

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

Judge Patricia M. DeMaio, *Beauford v. The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Inc. et al.* (Sept. 6, 2024) C-03-CV-23-000501 (Cir. Ct. Baltimore Cnty.):

The notice provided to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and order granting Preliminary Approval - including: (i) direct notice to the Settlement Class via email and U.S. mail, based on the comprehensive Settlement Class List provided by Defendants; and (ii) the creation of the Settlement Website fully complied with the requirements of Md. R. Civ. P. Cir. Ct. 2-231 and due process, and was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, their right to object to or to exclude themselves from the Settlement Agreement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing.

Judge Charles S. Treat, *Doe v. Clinivate, LLC* (Aug. 29, 2024) C22-01620 (Sup. Ct. Cnty. of Contra Costa, Cal.):

The Court finds that Epiq abided by the terms and conditions of the Agreement that pertain to the Clams Administrator, and has provided appropriate notice to all members of the Settlement Class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judicial Quotes

Judge Ann M. Donnelly, *In re Canon U.S.A. Data Breach Litigation* (May 9, 2024) 1:20-cv-06239 (E.D.N.Y.):

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

Judge Christopher R. Cooper, *Qureshi et al. v. American University* (May 7, 2024) 1:20-cv-01141 (D.D.C.):

The Court further finds that the notice program approved in the Court's Preliminary Approval Order and implemented in accordance with that Order was the best practicable under the circumstances. The notice program was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Class of (a) the pendency of the Action; (b) the Court's preliminary certification of the Settlement Class; (c) the terms of the Settlement Agreement and the Settlement Class Members' rights to opt-out of the Settlement Class or to object to the settlement; (d) and the maximum amounts of Class Counsel's expected application for attorneys' fees and request for a Service Award for the Plaintiffs. The notice program provided sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice. The notice program satisfied all applicable requirements of law, including Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the constitutional requirement of Due Process.

Judge Eric V. Moyé, *Patterson et al. v. DPP II LLC et al.* (April 29, 2024) DC-23-01733 (Dist. Ct of Dallas Cnty., Tex.):

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

Judge Josephine L. Staton, *In re Hyundai and Kia Engine Litigation II* (April 26, 2024) 8:18-cv-02223 (C.D. Cal.):

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

Judge Elaine P. Lujan, *Briscoe et al. v. First Financial Credit Union* (April 25, 2024) D-202-CV-2022-02974 (2nd. Jud. Dist. Cnty. of Bernalillo, N.M.):

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

Judge Eleanor L. Ross, *Sherwood et al. v. Horizon Actuarial Services, LLC* (April 2, 2024) 1:22-cv-01495 (N.D. Ga.):

The Court's Preliminary Approval Order approved the Short Form Settlement Notice, Long Form Notice, Claim Form, and found the mailing, distribution, and publishing of the various notices as proposed met the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and due process, and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, constituting due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice. The Court finds that the distribution of the Notices has been achieved pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order and the Settlement Agreement, and that the Notice to Class Members complied with Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and due process.

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Judge Beth Phillips, *Niewinski et al. v. State Farm Life Insurance Company et al.* (April 1, 2024) 23-04159-CV (W.D. Mo.):

[T]he Court confirms the Class Notice was implemented in accordance with the Court's October 18, 2023 Order... The Court further confirms its prior findings that the form and substance of the Class Notice meet, and have met, the requirements of Rule 23(c) and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution.

Judge Beth Labson Freeman, *Prescott et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC* (Mar. 28, 2024) 5:20-cv-02101 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that notice has been disseminated to the Classes in compliance with the Court's Order Granting Preliminary Approval. The Court further finds that the notice given was the best notice practicable under the circumstances; constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class members of the pendency of the action, the terms of the proposed Settlement, the right to object to or exclude themselves from the proposed Settlement, and the right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice; fully satisfied due process; and met the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court further finds that notice provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1715 were complied with in this case.

Judge Kimberly Fitzpatrick, *Kaether et al. v. Metropolitan Area EMS Authority D/B/A MedStar Mobile Healthcare* (Mar. 20, 2024) 342-339562-23 (Dist. Ct. Tarrant Cnty., Tex.):

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

Judge Denise L. Cote, *In re Waste Management Data Breach Litigation* (Mar. 15, 2024) 1:21-cv-06199 (S.D. N.Y.):

The Court finds and concludes that the Postcard Notice, Detailed Notice, Claim Form, Settlement Website, and all other aspects of the Notice Program, opt-out, and claims submission procedures set forth in the Settlement Agreement fully satisfied Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process, were the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and support the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over the Settlement Class.

Judge Douglas L. Rayes, *Medina et al. v. PracticeMax, Inc.* (Mar. 14, 2024) CV-22-01261 (D. Ariz.):

The Court's Preliminary Approval Order approved the Short Form Settlement Notice, Long Form Notice, Claim Form, and found the mailing, distribution, and publishing of the various notices as proposed met the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 and due process, and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, constituting due and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice.

Judge William H. Orrick, *In re Juul Labs, Inc., Marketing, Sales Practices, and Products Liability Litigation* (Altria Settlement) (Mar. 14, 2024) 19-md-02913 (N.D. Cal.):

Notice of the Altria Settlement was provided by: (1) direct notice via email to those Settlement Class Members for whom an email address was available; (2) direct notice via postcard mailed to those Settlement Class Members for whom a physical mailing address was available but an email address was not available; (3) publication notice of the Settlement, which comprised 409,315,597 impressions, targeted at likely Settlement Class Members served across relevant internet websites and social media platforms; and (4) publication on the settlement website. In total, the Notice Plan is estimated to have reached at least 80% of Settlement Class Members. The Court finds that the Notice Plan provided the best practicable notice to the Settlement Class Members and satisfied the requirements of due process.

Judge Aleta A. Trauger, *Bandy v. TOC Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a Tennessee Orthopaedic Clinics, a division of Tennessee Orthopaedic Alliance, P.A.*, (Mar. 14, 2024) 3:23-cv-00598 (M.D. Tenn.):

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Class Members in compliance with the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2). The Court finds that the notice program was reasonably calculated to, and did, provide due and sufficient notice to the Class of the pendency of the Action, certification of the Class for settlement purposes only, the existence and terms of the Settlement Agreement, and their rights to object to and appear at the Final Fairness Hearing or to exclude themselves from the Settlement, and satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and all other applicable law.

Judicial Quotes

Judge Allen Price Walker, *Sayas et al. v. Biometric Impressions Corp.*, (Mar. 6, 2024) 2020 CH 00201 (Cir. Ct. Cook Cnty. Ill.):

Notice to the Settlement Class was provided in accordance with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order, and the substance of and dissemination program for the Notice which included direct notice via U.S. Mail and email (where available), and by substitute media notification according to a targeted media campaign designed by the Settlement Administrator, and the creation of the Settlement Website... provided the best practicable notice under the circumstances. The Notice was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action and their rights to object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing. Therefore, the Notice was reasonable and constituted due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice and fulfilled the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803, due process, and the rules of the Court.

Judge Angel Kelley, *Fiorentino v. Flosports, Inc.*, (Mar. 5, 2024) 1:22-cv-11502 (D. Mass.):

The Court finds that the notice program, as set forth in Section 4 of the Settlement Agreement and effectuated pursuant to the Court's August 23, 2023 Preliminary Approval Order (Doc No. 63) and November 6, 2023 Order Granting Joint Motion for Extension of Time (Doc No. 65), satisfies the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c) and due process and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and shall constitute due and sufficient notice to the Settlement Class of (i) the pendency of the Action and of the Settlement, including the terms thereof; (ii) class members' rights to object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement, including the procedure for objecting to or opting out of the Settlement, and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (iii) contact information for Class Counsel, the Settlement Administrator, the Settlement Website, and a toll-free number to ask questions about the Settlement; (iv) important dates in the settlement approval process, including the date of the Final Approval Hearing; (v) Class Counsel's request for an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses; and (vi) the Class Representative's application for a service award.

Judge David O. Carter, *Nielsen v. Walt Disney Parks and Resorts U.S., Inc.*, (Mar. 4, 2024) 8:21-cv-02055 (C.D. Cal.):

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

Judge Craig Schwall, *Mayheu et al. v. Chick-fil-A Inc.*, (Feb. 29, 2024) 2022CV365400 (Sup. Ct. Fulton Cnty., Ga.):

The Court finds that the distribution of the Class Notice and notice methodology was properly implemented in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 9-11-23(c)(2), the terms of the Agreement, and the Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that the Class Notice was simply written and readily understandable and that the Class Notice (a) constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (b) constitutes notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise the Settlement Class and Settlement Subclasses of the Agreement and their right to exclude themselves or object to the Agreement and to appear at the Fairness Hearing; (c) is reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice; and (d) meets all applicable requirements of Georgia law, the Uniform Superior Court Rules, and all other applicable law and due process requirements.

Judge Sheila D. Stinson, *Nimsey v. Tinker Federal Credit Union*, (Feb. 23, 2024) CJ-2019-6084 (Dist. Ct. Oklahoma Cnty., Okla.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to members of the Settlement Class—individual emailed or mailed notice—were adequate and reasonable constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfied the requirements of 12 Okla. Stat. § 12-2023(C)(4) and (E)(1) and Due Process.

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Judge Phillip A. Brimmer, *Beasley et al. v. TTEC Services Corporation; Anderson v. TTEC Services Corporation* (Feb. 21, 2024) 22-cv-00097; 22-cv-00347 (D. Col.):

[T]he Court finds that the notice given to members of the class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise such members of the pendency of this action and to afford them an opportunity to object to, and meets the requirements of Rule 23 (c)(2)(B) and (e)(1).

Judge Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, *In re PFA Insurance Marketing Litigation* (Feb. 5, 2024) 4:18-cv-03771 YGR (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the relief provided to class members under the SA is fair and reasonable when considering the Rule 23(e)(2)(C) factors...

Judge Charles R. Breyer, *In re McKinsey & Co., Inc. National Prescription Opiate Consultant Litigation Schools* (Feb. 2, 2024) 3:21-md-02996 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice provided to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Settlement Agreement (ECF No. 599-2) and the Preliminary Approval Order fully complied with Due Process and Rule 23, and was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, their right to object to or to exclude themselves from the Settlement Agreement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing.

Judge Charles R. Breyer, *In re McKinsey & Co., Inc. National Prescription Opiate Consultant Litigation Subdivision* (Feb. 2, 2024) 3:21-md-02996 (N.D. Cal.):

[T]he Court has considered each of the Rule 23(e) factors and finds that the Class Representatives and Class Counsel have adequately represented the Class, the settlement agreement was negotiated at arm's length, the relief provided for the Class is adequate, and the plan of allocation treats Class Members equitably relative to one another.

Judge David E Schwartz, *Stauber v. Sudler Property Management* (Jan. 22, 2024) 023LA000411 (18th Jud. Cir., Cir. Ct., DuPage Cnty., Ill.):

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members in compliance with the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-801, et seq.

Judge Edward J. Davila, *Harbour et al. v. California Health & Wellness et al.* (Jan. 16, 2024) 5:21-cv-03322 (N.D. Cal.):

[T]he Court finds that the terms of the Settlement, including the awards of attorneys' fees, costs and incentive awards, is fair, adequate, and reasonable that it satisfies Federal Rule of Civil Procedures 23 (e) and the fairness and adequacy factors; and that it should be approved and implemented.

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

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

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

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

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Judge Timothy McJoynt, *Jackson et al. v. Fandango Media, LLC* (Dec. 4 2023) 2023LA000631 (18th Jud. Cir. Ct., DuPage Cnty., Ill.):

The Court has determined that the notice provided to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and order granting Preliminary Approval—including: (i) direct notice in the form of an email to Settlement Class Members for whom a valid email address is available in the Class List, containing an electronic link to the Claim Form; (ii) reminder notice via a second email thirty (30) days prior to the Claims Deadline containing an electronic link to the Claim Form; and (iii) the creation of a Settlement website . . . apprising the Settlement Class of the proposed Settlement and enabling the Settlement Class to submit Claim Forms online—fully complied with the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803 and due process, and was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, the Settlement and Settlement Agreement, their right to object to or to exclude themselves from the Settlement and Settlement Agreement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing.

Judge Nadine Nieto, *Arevalo et al. v. USAA Casualty Insurance Company et al.* (Nov. 27, 2023) 2020-CI-16240 (Dist. Ct., Bexar County, Tex. 285th Jud. Dist.):

The Court confirms and approves, as to form and content, the Notice delivered to Settlement Class members, and finds that the Notice Program was fair, adequate, and satisfied due process. The Court finds the notice constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances by providing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort and constituted valid and sufficient notice to all persons entitled thereto, complying fully with the requirements of due process and Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 42 (e)(1)(B).

Judge Todd Taylor, *Alexander et al. v. Salud Family Health, Inc.* (Nov. 22, 2023) 2023CV030580 (19th Dist. Ct. Greeley Cnty., Col.):

The Court finds that such Notice as therein ordered, constitutes the best possible notice practicable under the circumstances and constitutes valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class Members in compliance with the requirements of Colorado Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e). The Court finds that the Claims Administrator's notice fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members about the Litigation and the existence and terms of the Settlement Agreement; advised Settlement Class Members of all terms of the Settlement; advised Settlement Class Members of their right to request exclusion from the Settlement and provided sufficient information so Settlement Class Members were able to decide whether to accept the benefits offered, opt out and pursue their own remedies, or object to the proposed Settlement; provided procedures for Settlement Class Members to file written objections to the proposed Settlement, to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, and to state objections to the proposed Settlement; and provided the time, date, and place of the Final Approval Hearing.

Judge John R. Tunheim, *In re Cattle and Beef Antitrust Litigation* (Nov. 21, 2023) 22-3031 (D.Minn.):

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

Judge Lawrence P. Riff, *Ross et al. v. Panda Restaurant Group, Inc.* (Nov. 20, 2023) 21STCV03662 (Sup. Ct. Cal., Cnty. of Los Angeles):

The Court finds that the distribution of the Notice of the Settlement has been completed in conformity with the Court's Preliminary Approval Order. The Court finds that the notice was the most practicable under the circumstances and provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the terms of the Settlement. The Court finds that the notice fully satisfied the requirements of due process. The Court also finds that all Settlement Class Members were given a full and fair opportunity to participate in the Fairness Hearing, all Class Members wishing to be heard have been heard, and all Class Members have had a full and fair opportunity to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class.

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Judge Stephen Dries, *Fernandez et al. v. 90 Degree Benefits Wisconsin et al.* (Nov. 17, 2023) 2:22-cv-00799 (E.D. Wis.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Notice: (a) was implemented in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order; (b) constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances; (c) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of (i) the pendency of the Action, (ii) the effect of the proposed Settlement (including the releases to be provided thereunder), (iii) Class Counsel's motion for a Fee Award and Costs, (iv) Class Representatives' motion for a Service Award Payments, (v) their right to object to any aspect of the Settlement, Class Counsel's motion for a Fee Award and Costs, and/or Class Representatives' motion for a Service Award Payments, (vi) their right to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class, and (vii) their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing; (d) constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled to receive notice the proposed Settlement; and (e) satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution (including the Due Process Clause), and all other applicable law and rules.

Judge Joseph V. Salvi, *Gudgel et al. v. Reynolds Consumer Products, Inc. et al.* (Nov. 15, 2023) 23LA00000486 (Cir. Ct. 19th Jud. Cir., Lake Cnty., Ill.):

The Court has determined that the Notice given to the Settlement Class Members, in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order, fully and accurately informed Settlement Class Members of all material elements of the Settlement and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, applicable law, and the due process clauses of the United States and Illinois Constitutions.

Judge Kimberly Dowling, *Sharma et al. v. Accutech Systems Corporation* (Nov. 13, 2023) 18C02-2210-CT-000135 (Cir. Ct. 2, Del. Cnty., Ind.):

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

Judge William T. Ridley, *Julien et al. v. Cash Express, LLC* (Nov. 9, 2023) 2022-CV-221 (Cir. Ct. Putnam Cnty. Tenn.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of the notice given to members of the Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfied the requirements of Due Process.

Judge Jennifer Barron, *Young et al. v. Military Advantage, Inc. d/b/a Military.com* (Nov. 9, 2023) 2023LA00535 (18th Jud. Dist. Cir. Ct. Dupage Cnty. Ill.):

The notice provided to the Settlement Class pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and order granting Preliminary Approval - including (i) direct notice to the Settlement Class via email and U.S. mail, based on the comprehensive subscriber list provided by Defendant, and (ii) the creation of the Settlement Website - fully complied with the requirements of 735 ILCS 5/2-803 and due process, and was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Action, their right to object to or to exclude themselves from the Settlement Agreement, and their right to appear at the Final Approval Hearing.

Judge Laura Scott, *Lukens v. Utah Imaging Associates, Inc.* (Nov. 8, 2023) 210906618 (3rd Dist., Salt Lake Cnty., Utah):

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judge John R. Tunheim, *In re Pork Antitrust Litigation (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judge Susan N. Burke, *Mayo v. Affinity Plus Federal Credit Union* (Aug. 29, 2022) 27-cv-20-11786 (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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The COURT hereby finds that the CLASS NOTICE given to the CLASS: (i) fairly and accurately described the ACTION and the proposed SETTLEMENT; (ii) provided sufficient information so that the CLASS MEMBERS were able to decide whether to accept the benefits offered by the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT; (iii) adequately described the time and manner by which CLASS MEMBERS could submit a CLAIM under the SETTLEMENT, exclude themselves from the SETTLEMENT, or object to the SETTLEMENT and/or appear at the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING; and (iv) provided the date, time, and place of the FINAL APPROVAL HEARING. The COURT hereby finds that the CLASS NOTICE was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, constituted a reasonable manner of notice to all class members who would be bound by the SETTLEMENT, and complied fully with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 23, due process, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Robert E. Payne, *Skochin et al. v. Genworth Life Insurance Company et al.* (Nov. 12, 2020) 3:19-cv-00049 (E.D. Va.):

For the reasons set forth in the Court's Memorandum Opinion addressing objections to the Settlement Agreement, ... the plan to disseminate the Class Notice and Publication Notice, which the Court previously approved, has been implemented and satisfied the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B) and due process.

Judge Jeff Carpenter, *Eastwood Construction LLC et al. v. City of Monroe* (Oct. 27, 2020) 18-cvs-2692 and ***The Estate of Donald Alan Plyler Sr. et al. v. City of Monroe*** (Oct. 27, 2020) 19-cvs-1825 (Sup. Ct. N.C.):

The Settlement Agreement and the Settlement Notice are found to be fair, reasonable, adequate, and in the best interests of the Settlement Class, and are hereby approved pursuant to North Carolina Rule of Civil Procedure 23. The Parties are hereby authorized and directed to comply with and to consummate the Settlement Agreement in accordance with the terms and provisions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and the Clerk of the Court is directed to enter and docket this Order and Final Judgement in the Actions.

Judge M. James Lorenz, *Walters et al. v. Target Corp.* (Oct. 26, 2020) 3:16-cv-1678 (S.D. Cal.):

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

Judge Maren E. Nelson, *Harris et al. v. Farmers Insurance Exchange and Mid Century Insurance Company* (Oct. 26, 2020) BC 579498 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

Distribution of Notice directed to the Settlement Class Members as set forth in the Settlement has been completed in conformity with the Preliminary Approval Order, including individual notice to all Settlement Class members who could be identified through reasonable effort, and the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice, which reached 99.9% of all Settlement Class Members, provided due and adequate notice of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein, including the proposed Settlement, to all persons entitled to Notice, and the Notice and its distribution fully satisfied the requirements of due process.

Judge Vera M. Scanlon, *Lashambae v. Capital One Bank, N.A.* (Oct. 21, 2020) 1:17-cv-06406 (E.D.N.Y.):

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

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Having reviewed the content of the Class Notice, as amended, and the manner in which the Class Notice was disseminated, this Court finds that the Class Notice, as amended, satisfied the requirements of due process, Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and all other applicable law and rules. The Class Notice, as amended, provided to the Settlement Class in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order was the best notice practicable under the circumstances and provided this Court with jurisdiction over the absent Settlement Class Members. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B).

Chancellor Walter L. Evans, K.B., by and through her natural parent, Jennifer Qassis, and Lillian Knox-Bender v. Methodist Healthcare - Memphis Hospitals (Oct. 14, 2020) CH-13-04871-1 (30th Jud. Dist. Tenn.):

Based upon the filings and the record as a whole, the Court finds and determines that dissemination of the Class Notice as set forth herein complies with Tenn. R. Civ. P. 23.03(3) and 23.05 and (i) constitutes the best practicable notice under the circumstances, (ii) was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of Class Settlement, their rights to object to the proposed Settlement, (iii) was reasonable and constitutes due, adequate, and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice, (iv) meets all applicable requirements of Due Process; (v) and properly provides notice of the attorney's fees that Class Counsel shall seek in this action. As a result, the Court finds that Class Members were properly notified of their rights, received full Due Process

Judge Sara L. Ellis, Nelson v. Roadrunner Transportation Systems, Inc. (Sept. 15, 2020) 1:18-cv-07400 (N.D. Ill.):

Notice of the Final Approval Hearing, the proposed motion for attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses, and the proposed Service Award payment to Plaintiff have been provided to Settlement Class Members as directed by this Court's Orders.

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

Judge George H. Wu, Lusnak v. Bank of America, N.A. (Aug. 10, 2020) 14-cv-01855 (C.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the Notice program for disseminating notice to the Settlement Class, provided for in the Settlement Agreement and previously approved and directed by the Court, has been implemented by the Settlement Administrator and the Parties. The Court finds that such Notice program, including the approved forms of notice: (a) constituted the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances; (b) included direct individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort; (c) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Settlement Class Members of the nature of the Lawsuit, the definition of the Settlement Class certified, the class claims and issues, the opportunity to enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires; the opportunity, the time, and manner for requesting exclusion from the Settlement Class, and the binding effect of a class judgment; (d) constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to notice; and (e) met all applicable requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, due process under the U.S. Constitution, and any other applicable law.

Judge James Lawrence King, Dasher v. RBC Bank (USA) predecessor in interest to PNC Bank, N.A. (Aug. 10, 2020) 1:10-cv-22190 (S.D. Fla.) as part of **In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the members of the Settlement Class were provided with the best practicable notice; the notice was "reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections." Shutts, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting Mullane, 339 U.S. at 314-15). This Settlement was widely publicized, and any member of the Settlement Class who wished to express comments or objections had ample opportunity and means to do so.

Judge Jeffrey S. Ross, Lehman v. Transbay Joint Powers Authority et al. (Aug. 7, 2020) CGC-16-553758 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

The Notice approved by this Court was distributed to the Settlement Class Members in compliance with this Court's Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement, dated May 8, 2020. The Notice provided to the Settlement Class Members met the requirements of due process and constituted the best notice practicable in the circumstances. Based on evidence and other material submitted in conjunction with the final approval hearing, notice to the class was adequate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Court finds that mailed and publication notice previously given to Class Members in the Action was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and satisfies the requirements of due process and FED. R. Civ. P. 23. The Court further finds that, because (a) adequate notice has been provided to all Class Members and (b) all Class Members have been given the opportunity to object to, and/or request exclusion from, the Settlement, it has jurisdiction over all Class Members. The Court further finds that all requirements of statute (including but not limited to 28 U.S.C. § 1715), rule, and state and federal constitutions necessary to effectuate this Settlement have been met and satisfied.

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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).

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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

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Agreement, and the Final Approval Hearing, and satisfies the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, and any other applicable law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Court finds that the Notice Program, as set forth in the Settlement and effectuated pursuant to the Preliminary Approval Order, satisfied CR 23(c)(2), was the best Notice practicable under the circumstances, was reasonably calculated to provide-and did provide-due and sufficient Notice to the Settlement Class of the pendency of the Litigation; certification of the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only; the existence and terms of the Settlement; the identity of Class Counsel and appropriate information about Class Counsel's then-forthcoming application for attorneys' fees and incentive awards to the Class Representatives; appropriate information about how to participate in the Settlement; Settlement Class Members' right to exclude themselves; their right to object to the Settlement and to appear at the Final Approval Hearing, through counsel if they

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desired; and appropriate instructions as to how to obtain additional information regarding this Litigation and the Settlement. In addition, pursuant to CR 23(c)(2)(B), the Notice properly informed Settlement Class Members that any Settlement Class Member who failed to opt-out would be prohibited from bringing a lawsuit against Defendant based on or related to any of the claims asserted by Plaintiffs, and it satisfied the other requirements of the Civil Rules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class conforms with the requirements of Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 23, the California and United States Constitutions, and any other applicable law, and constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances, by providing individual notice to all Settlement Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort, and by providing due and adequate notice

of the proceedings and of the matters set forth therein to the other Settlement Class Members. The notice fully satisfied the requirements of Due Process. No Settlement Class Members have objected to the terms of the Settlement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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Judge Muriel D. Hughes, *Glasko v. Independent Bank Corporation* (Jan. 11, 2018) 13-009983 (Cir. Ct. Mich.):

The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfied due process requirements ... The notice, among other things, was calculated to reach Settlement Class Members because it was sent to their last known email or mail address in the Bank's files.

Judge Naomi Reice Buchwald, *Orlander v. Staples, Inc.* (Dec. 13, 2017) 13-cv-00703 (S.D.N.Y.):

The Notice of Class Action Settlement ("Notice") was given to all Class Members who could be identified with reasonable effort in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement and Preliminary Approval Order. The form and method of notifying the Class of the pendency of the Action as a class action and the terms and conditions of the proposed Settlement met the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and the Constitution of the United States (including the Due Process Clause); and any other applicable law, constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and constituted due and sufficient notice to all persons and entities entitled thereto.

Judge Lisa Godbey Wood, *T.A.N. v. PNI Digital Media, Inc.* (Dec. 1, 2017) 2:16-cv-132 (S.D. Ga.):

Notice to the Settlement Class Members required by Rule 23 has been provided as directed by this Court in the Preliminary Approval Order, and such notice constituted the best notice practicable, including, but not limited to, the forms of notice and methods of identifying and providing notice to the Settlement Class Members, and satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 and due process, and all other applicable laws.

Judge Robin L. Rosenberg, *Gottlieb v. Citgo Petroleum Corporation* (Nov. 29, 2017) 9:16-cv-81911 (S.D. Fla.):

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

Judge Donald M. Middlebrooks, *Mahoney v. TT of Pine Ridge, Inc.* (Nov. 20, 2017) 9:17-cv-80029 (S.D. Fla.):

Based on the Settlement Agreement, Order Granting Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement Agreement, and upon the Declaration of Cameron Azari, Esq. (DE 61-1), the Court finds that Class Notice provided to the Settlement Class was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, and that it satisfied the requirements of due process and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e)(1).

Judge Gerald Austin McHugh, *Sobiech v. U.S. Gas & Electric, Inc., i/t/d/b/a Pennsylvania Gas & Electric et al.* (Nov. 8, 2017) 2:14-cv-04464 (E.D. Pa.):

Notice has been provided to the Settlement Class of the pendency of this Action, the conditional certification of the Settlement Class for purposes of this Settlement, and the preliminary approval of the Settlement Agreement and the Settlement contemplated thereby. The Court finds that the notice provided was the best notice practicable under the circumstances to all persons entitled to such notice and fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the requirements of due process.

Judge Federico A. Moreno, *In re Takata Airbag Products Liability Litigation* (BMW, Mazda, Toyota, & Subaru) (Nov. 1, 2017) MDL No. 2599 (S.D. Fla.):

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

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

The Court is satisfied that the Notice Program was reasonably calculated to notify Class Members of the proposed Settlement. The Notice “apprise[d] interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford[ed] them an opportunity to present their objections.” Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). Indeed, the Notice Administrator reports that the notice delivery rate of 97.04% “exceed[ed] the expected range and is indicative of the extensive address updating and re-mailing protocols used.”

Judge Rebecca Brett Nightingale, *Ratzlaff et al. v. BOKF, NA d/b/a Bank of Oklahoma et al.* (May 15, 2017) CJ-2015-00859 (Dist. Ct. Okla.):

The Court-approved Notice Plan satisfies Oklahoma law because it is “reasonable” (12 O.S. § 2023(E)(I)) and it satisfies due process requirements because it was “reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections.” Shutts, 472 U.S. at 812 (quoting Mullane, 339 U.S. at 314-15).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Clause), the rules of this court, and any other applicable law, and provided sufficient notice to bind all Class Members, regardless of whether a particular Class Member received actual notice.

Judge Robert W. Gettleman, *Adkins et al. v. Nestlé Purina PetCare Company et al.* (June 23, 2015) 1:12-cv-02871 (N.D. Ill.):

Notice to the Settlement Class and other potentially interested parties has been provided in accordance with the notice requirements specified by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. Such notice fully and accurately informed the Settlement Class members of all material elements of the proposed Settlement and of their opportunity to object or comment thereon or to exclude themselves from the Settlement; provided Settlement Class Members adequate instructions and a variety of means to obtain additional information; was the best notice practicable under the circumstances; was valid, due, and sufficient notice to all Settlement Class members; and complied fully with the laws of the State of Illinois, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution, due process, and other applicable law.

Judge James Lawrence King, *Steen v. Capital One, N.A.* (May 22, 2015) 2:10-cv-01505 (E.D. La.) and 1:10-cv-22058 (S.D. Fla.) as part of ***In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation***, MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The Court finds that the Settlement Class Members were provided with the best practicable notice; the notice was reasonably calculated, under [the] circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an opportunity to present their objections . . . This Settlement with Capital One was widely publicized, and any Settlement Class Member who wished to express comments or objections had ample opportunity and means to do so.

Judge Rya W. Zobel, *Gulbankian et al. v. MW Manufacturers, Inc.* (Dec. 29, 2014) 1:10-cv-10392 (D. Mass.):

This Court finds that the Class Notice was provided to the Settlement Class consistent with the Preliminary Approval Order and that it was the best notice practicable and fully satisfied the requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, due process, and applicable law. The Court finds that the Notice Plan that was implemented by the Claims Administrator satisfies the requirements of FED. R. CIV. P. 23, 28 U.S.C. § 1715, and Due Process, and is the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Plan constituted due and sufficient notice of the Settlement, the Final Approval Hearing, and the other matters referred to in the notices. Proof of the giving of such notices has been filed with the Court via the Azari Declaration and its exhibits.

Judge Edward J. Davila, *Rose v. Bank of America Corporation et al.* (Aug. 29, 2014) 5:11-cv-02390 & 5:12-cv-00400 (N.D. Cal.):

The Court finds that the notice was reasonably calculated under the circumstances to apprise the Settlement Class of the pendency of this action, all material elements of the Settlement, the opportunity for Settlement Class Members to exclude themselves from, object to, or comment on the settlement and to appear at the final approval hearing. The notice was the best notice practicable under the circumstances, satisfying the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B); provided notice in a reasonable manner to all class members, satisfying Rule 23(e)(1)(B); was adequate and sufficient notice to all Class Members; and, complied fully with the laws of the United States and of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, due process and any other applicable rules of court.

Judge James A. Robertson, II, *Wong et al. v. Alacer Corp.* (June 27, 2014) CGC-12-519221 (Sup. Ct. Cal.):

Notice to the Settlement Class has been provided in accordance with the Preliminary Approval Order. Based on the Declaration of Cameron Azari dated March 7, 2014, such Class Notice has been provided in an adequate and sufficient manner, constitutes the best notice practicable under the circumstances and satisfies the requirements of California Civil Code Section 1781, California Civil Code of Civil Procedure Section 382, Rules 3.766 of the California Rules of Court, and due process.

Judge John Gleeson, *In re Payment Card Interchange Fee and Merchant Discount Antitrust Litigation* (Dec. 13, 2013) MDL No. 1720, 05-md-01720 (E.D.N.Y.):

The Class Administrator notified class members of the terms of the proposed settlement through a mailed notice and publication campaign that included more than 20 million mailings and publication in more than 400 publications. The notice here meets the requirements of due process and notice standards . . . The objectors' complaints provide no reason to conclude that the purposes and requirements of a notice to a class were not met here.

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Judge Lance M. Africk, *Evans et al. v. TIN, Inc. et al.* (July 7, 2013) 2:11-cv-02067 (E.D. La.):

The Court finds that the dissemination of the Class Notice... as described in Notice Agent Lauran Schultz's Declaration: (a) constituted the best practicable notice to Class Members under the circumstances; (b) constituted notice that was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances...; (c) constituted notice that was reasonable, due, adequate, and sufficient; and (d) constituted notice that fully satisfied all applicable legal requirements, including Rules 23(c)(2)(B) and (e)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the United States Constitution (including Due Process Clause), the Rules of this Court, and any other applicable law, as well as complied with the Federal Judicial Center's illustrative class action notices.

Judge Edward M. Chen, *Marolda v. Symantec Corporation* (Apr. 5, 2013) 3:08-cv-05701 (N.D. Cal.):

Approximately 3.9 million notices were delivered by email to class members, but only a very small percentage objected or opted out ... The Court ... concludes that notice of settlement to the class was adequate and satisfied all requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e) and due process. Class members received direct notice by email, and additional notice was given by publication in numerous widely circulated publications as well as in numerous targeted publications. These were the best practicable means of informing class members of their rights and of the settlement's terms.

Judge Ann D. Montgomery, *In re Zurn Pex Plumbing Products Liability Litigation* (Feb. 27, 2013) MDL No. 1958, 08-md-01958 (D. Minn.):

*The form and content of the notices provided to the class were direct, understandable, and consistent with the "plain language" principles advanced by the Federal Judicial Center . . . The notice plan's multi-faceted approach to providing notice to settlement class members whose identity is not known to the settling parties constitutes "the best notice [*26] that is practicable under the circumstances" consistent with Rule 23(c)(2)(B).*

Magistrate Judge Stewart, *Gessele et al. v. Jack in the Box, Inc.* (Jan. 28, 2013) 3:10-cv-00960 (D. Ore.):

Moreover, plaintiffs have submitted [a] declaration from Cameron Azari, a nationally recognized notice expert, who attests that fashioning an effective joint notice is not unworkable or unduly confusing. Azari also provides a detailed analysis of how he would approach fashioning an effective notice in this case.

Judge Carl J. Barbier, *In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Medical Benefits Settlement)* (Jan. 11, 2013) MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.):

Through August 9, 2012, 366,242 individual notices had been sent to potential [Medical Benefits] Settlement Class Members by postal mail and 56,136 individual notices had been e-mailed. Only 10,700 mailings—or 3.3%—were known to be undeliverable. (Azari Decl. ¶¶ 8, 9.) Notice was also provided through an extensive schedule of local newspaper, radio, television and Internet placements, well-read consumer magazines, a national daily business newspaper, highly-trafficked websites, and Sunday local newspapers (via newspaper supplements). Notice was also provided in non-measured trade, business and specialty publications, African-American, Vietnamese, and Spanish language publications, and Cajun radio programming. The combined measurable paid print, television, radio, and Internet effort reached an estimated 95% of adults aged 18+ in the Gulf Coast region an average of 10.3 times each, and an estimated 83% of all adults in the United States aged 18+ an average of 4 times each. (Id. ¶¶ 8, 10.) All notice documents were designed to be clear, substantive, and informative. (Id. ¶ 5.)

The Court received no objections to the scope or content of the [Medical Benefits] Notice Program. (Azari Supp. Decl. ¶ 12.) The Court finds that the Notice and Notice Plan as implemented satisfied the best notice practicable standard of Rule 23(c) and, in accordance with Rule 23(e)(1), provided notice in a reasonable manner to Class Members who would be bound by the Settlement, including individual notice to all Class Members who could be identified through reasonable effort. Likewise, the Notice and Notice Plan satisfied the requirements of Due Process. The Court also finds the Notice and Notice Plan satisfied the requirements of CAFA.

Judge Carl J. Barbier, *In re Oil Spill by the Oil Rig "Deepwater Horizon" in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 20, 2010 (Economic and Property Damages Settlement)* (Dec. 21, 2012) MDL No. 2179 (E.D. La.):

The Court finds that the Class Notice and Class Notice Plan satisfied and continue to satisfy the applicable requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c)(2)(b) and 23(e), the Class Action Fairness Act (28 U.S.C. § 1711 et seq.), and the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution (U.S. Const., amend. V), constituting the best notice

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that is practicable under the circumstances of this litigation. The notice program surpassed the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA. Based on the factual elements of the Notice Program as detailed below, the Notice Program surpassed all of the requirements of Due Process, Rule 23, and CAFA.

The Notice Program, as duly implemented, surpasses other notice programs ... executed with court approval. The Notice Program included notification to known or potential Class Members via postal mail and e-mail; an extensive schedule of local newspaper, radio, television and Internet placements, well-read consumer magazines, a national daily business newspaper, and Sunday local newspapers. Notice placements also appeared in non-measured trade, business, and specialty publications, African-American, Vietnamese, and Spanish language publications, and Cajun radio programming. The Notice Program met the objective of reaching the greatest possible number of class members and providing them with every reasonable opportunity to understand their legal rights. See Azari Decl. ¶¶ 8, 15, 68. The Notice Program was substantially completed on July 15, 2012, allowing class members adequate time to make decisions before the opt-out and objections deadlines.

The media notice effort alone reached an estimated 95% of adults in the Gulf region an average of 10.3 times each, and an estimated 83% of all adults in the United States an average of 4 times each. These figures do not include notice efforts that cannot be measured, such as advertisements in trade publications and sponsored search engine listings. The Notice Program fairly and adequately covered and notified the class without excluding any demographic group or geographic area, and it exceeded the reach percentage achieved in most other court-approved notice programs.

Judge Alonzo Harris, Opelousas General Hospital Authority, A Public Trust, D/B/A Opelousas General Health System and ArklaMiss Surgery Center, L.L.C. v. FairPay Solutions, Inc. (Aug. 17, 2012) 12-C-1599 (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

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participate in the proposed Settlement, and was in full compliance with Ga. Code Ann § 9-11-23 and the constitutional requirements of due process. Extensive notice was provided to the class, including point of sale notification, publication notice and notice by first-class mail for certain potential Class Members.

The affidavit of the notice expert conclusively supports this Court's finding that the notice program was adequate, appropriate, and comported with Georgia Code Ann. § 9-11-23(b)(2), the Due Process Clause of the Constitution, and the guidance for effective notice articulate in the FJC's Manual for Complex Litigation, 4th.

Judge Lee Rosenthal, *In re Heartland Payment Systems, Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation* (Mar. 2, 2012) MDL No. 2046 (S.D. Tex.):

*The notice that has been given clearly complies with Rule 23(e)(1)'s reasonableness requirement ... the notice plan after its implementation and conservatively estimated that notice reached 81.4 percent of the class members. (Docket Entry No. 106, ¶ 32). Both the summary notice and the detailed notice provided the information reasonably necessary for the presumptive class members to determine whether to object to the proposed settlement. See Katrina Canal Breaches, 628 F.3d at 197. Both the summary notice and the detailed notice "were written in easy-to-understand plain English." In re Black Farmers Discrimination Litig., — F. Supp. 2d —, 2011 WL 5117058, at *23 (D.D.C. 2011); accord AGGREGATE LITIGATION § 3.04(c).¹⁵ The notice provided "satisf[ies] the broad reasonableness standards imposed by due process" and Rule 23. Katrina Canal Breaches, 628 F.3d at 197.*

Judge John D. Bates, *Trombley v. National City Bank* (Dec. 1, 2011) 1:10-cv-00232 (D.D.C.) as part of ***In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to the Settlement Class were in full compliance with the Court's January 11, 2011 Order, the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e), and due process. The notice was adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. In addition, adequate notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to participate in the final fairness hearing were provided to the Settlement Class.

Judge Robert M. Dow, Jr., *Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank* (July 29, 2011) 1:09-cv-06655 (N.D. Ill.):

The Court has reviewed the content of all of the various notices, as well as the manner in which Notice was disseminated, and concludes that the Notice given to the Class fully complied with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, as it was the best notice practicable, satisfied all constitutional due process concerns, and provided the Court with jurisdiction over the absent Class Members.

Judge Ellis J. Daigle, *Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer Inc.* (June 30, 2011) 11-C-3187-B (27th Jud. D. Ct. La.):

Notices given to Settlement Class members and all other interested parties throughout this proceeding with respect to the certification of the Settlement Class, the proposed settlement, and all related procedures and hearings—including, without limitation, the notice to putative Settlement Class members and others ... were reasonably calculated under all the circumstances and have been sufficient, as to form, content, and manner of dissemination, to apprise interested parties and members of the Settlement Class of the pendency of the action, the certification of the Settlement Class, the Settlement Agreement and its contents, Settlement Class members' right to be represented by private counsel, at their own cost, and Settlement Class members' right to appear in Court to have their objections heard, and to afford Settlement Class members an opportunity to exclude themselves from the Settlement Class. Such notices complied with all requirements of the federal and state constitutions, including the due process clause, and applicable articles of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedures, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances and constituted due and sufficient notice to all potential members of the Settlement Class.

Judge Stefan R. Underhill, *Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A.* (Mar. 24, 2011) 3:10-cv-01448 (D. Conn.) as part of ***In re Checking Account Overdraft Litigation*** MDL No. 2036 (S.D. Fla.):

The form, content, and method of dissemination of Notice given to the Settlement Class were adequate and reasonable, and constituted the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice, as given, provided valid, due, and sufficient notice of the proposed settlement, the terms and conditions set forth in the Settlement Agreement, and these proceedings to all persons entitled to such notice, and said notice fully satisfied the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and due process.

Judicial Quotes

Judge Ted Stewart, *Miller v. Basic Research, LLC* (Sept. 2, 2010) 2:07-cv-00871 (D. Utah):

Plaintiffs state that they have hired a firm specializing in designing and implementing large scale, unbiased, legal notification plans. Plaintiffs represent to the Court that such notice will include: 1) individual notice by electronic mail and/or first-class mail sent to all reasonably identifiable Class members; 2) nationwide paid media notice through a combination of print publications, including newspapers, consumer magazines, newspaper supplements and the Internet; 3) a neutral, Court-approved, informational press release; 4) a neutral, Court-approved Internet website; and 5) a toll-free telephone number. Similar mixed media plans have been approved by other district courts post class certification. The Court finds this plan is sufficient to meet the notice requirement.

Judge Sara Loi, *Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co.* (Oct. 7, 2009) 5:07-cv-02580 (N.D. Ohio):

[T]he elaborate notice program contained in the Settlement Agreement provides for notice through a variety of means, including direct mail to each class member, notice to the United States Attorney General and each State, a toll free number, and a website designed to provide information about the settlement and instructions on submitting claims. With a 99.9% effective rate, the Court finds that the notice program constituted the “best notice that is practicable under the circumstances,” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(2)(B), and clearly satisfies the requirements of Rule 23(c)(2)(B).

Judge James Robertson, *In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation* (Sept. 23, 2009) MDL No. 1796 (D.D.C.):

The Notice Plan, as implemented, satisfied the requirements of due process and was the best notice practicable under the circumstances. The Notice Plan was reasonably calculated, under the circumstances, to apprise Class Members of the pendency of the action, the terms of the Settlement, and their right to appear, object to or exclude themselves from the Settlement. Further, the notice was reasonable and constituted due, adequate and sufficient notice to all persons entitled to receive notice.

Legal Noticing Cases

Epiq Legal Noticing has served as a notice expert for planning, implementation and/or analysis in the following cases (this is a partial list of cases):

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

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

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Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>Mayheu et al. v. Chick-fil-A Inc. (Delivery Fees & Menu Prices)</i>	Sup. Ct. Fulton Cnty., Ga., No.2022CV365400
<i>Arevalo et al. v. USAA Casualty Insurance Company et al. (Consumer)</i>	Dist. Ct., Bexar County, Tex. 285th Jud. Dist, No. 202-CI-16240
<i>In re McKinsey & Co., Inc. National Prescription Opiate Consultant Litigation All School District</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:21-md-02996-CRB
<i>In re McKinsey & Co., Inc. National Prescription Opiate Consultant Litigation Subdivision</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:21-md-02996-CRB
<i>Beasley et al. v. TTEC Services Corporation; Anderson v. TTEC Services Corporation (Data Breach)</i>	D. Col, No. 22-cv-00097; No. 22-cv-00347
<i>In re PFA Insurance Marketing Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal, No. 4:18-cv-03771 YGR
<i>Stauber v. Sudler Property Management (Data Breach)</i>	18th Jud. Cir., Cir. Ct., DuPage Cnty, Ill, No. 2023LA000411
<i>In re Accellion, Inc. Data Breach Litigation Accellion; Harbour et al. v. California Health & Wellness et al. (Health Net)</i>	N.D. Cal., MDL 3002, No. 5:21-CV-01155; 5:21-cv-03322-EJD
<i>Roberts et al. v. Zuora Inc. et al. (Securities)</i>	N.D. Cal., No. 3:19-cv-03422
<i>Black v. USAA Casualty Insurance (Auto Insurance)</i>	N.D. Ga., No. 1:21-cv-01363
<i>Alexander et al. v. Salud Family Health, Inc.</i>	19th Dist. Ct. Greeley Cnty., Col., No. 2023CV030580
<i>Jackson et al. v. Fandango Media, LLC (VPPA)</i>	18 th Jud. Cir. Ct. Dupage Cnty., Ind., No. 2023LA000631
<i>In re Cattle and Beef Antitrust Litigation</i>	D.Minn., No. 22-3031
<i>Ross et al. v. Panda Restaurant Group, Inc.</i>	Sup. Ct. Cal., Cnty of Los Angeles, No. 21STCV03662
<i>Fernandez et al. v. 90 Degree Benefits Wisconsin et al.</i>	E.D. Wis., No. 2:22-cv-00799
<i>Gudgel et al. v. Reynolds Consumer Products, Inc. et al.</i>	Cir. Ct. 19th Jud. Cir., Lake Cnty, Ill., No. 23LA00000486
<i>Julien et al. v. Cash Express, LLC (Data Breach)</i>	Cir. Ct. Putnam Cnty., Tenn., No. 2022-CV-221
<i>Sharma et al. v. Accutech Systems Corporation (Data Breach)</i>	Cir. Ct. 2, Del. Cnty, Ind., No. 18C02-2210-CT-000135
<i>Young et al. v. Military Advantage, Inc. d/b/a Military.com</i>	18th Jud. Cir., Cir. Ct., DuPage Cnty, Ill., No. 2023LA00535
<i>Lukens v. Utah Imaging Associates, Inc.</i>	3 rd Dist. Ct., Salt Lake Cnty., Utah, No. 210906618
<i>Miranda v. Xavier University (Tuition)</i>	S.D. Ohio, No. 1:20-cv-00539
<i>Holly Wedding et al. vs. California Public Employees' Retirement System et al. (Calpers II Settlement)</i>	Sup. Ct. Cnty of Los Angeles, Cal., No. BC517444
<i>Hrebenar v. Davis Yulee LLC, d/b/a Davis Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram of Yulee (Florida Telephone Solicitation Act)</i>	11th Jud. Cir. Ct. Miami-Dade Cnty., Fla., No. 2023-001405-CA-01
<i>Gulf Coast Injury Center, LLC, A/A/O Jordan Rimert v. Esurance Property and Casualty Insurance Company (Property and Casualty Insurance)</i>	Cir. Ct. 13th Jud. Cir. Hillsborough Cnty, Fla., No. 21-CA-002738
<i>Perry v. Schnuck Markets, Inc. (Consumer Product)</i>	Cir. Ct. City of St. Louis, Mo., No. 2022-CC10425

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

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

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

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<i>Wallace v. Wells Fargo</i> (Overdraft Fees on Uber and Lyft One-Time Transactions)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of Santa Clara, No. 17-cv-317775
<i>In re Turkey Antitrust Litigations</i> (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Plaintiffs' Action – CIIPPs) <i>Sandee's Bakery d/b/a Sandee's Catering Bakery & Deli et al. v. Agri Stats, Inc.</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:20-cv-02295
<i>Coleman v. Alaska USA Federal Credit Union</i> (Retry Bank Fees)	D. Alaska, No. 3:19-cv-00229
<i>Fiore et al. v. Ingenious Designs, L.L.C. and HSN, Inc.</i> (My Little Steamer)	E.D.N.Y., No. 1:18-cv-07124
<i>In re Pork Antitrust Litigation</i> (Commercial and Institutional Indirect Purchaser Actions - CIIPPs) (JBS USA Food Company, JBS USA Food Company Holdings)	D. Minn., No. 0:18-cv-01776
<i>Lozano v. CodeMetro Inc.</i> (Data Breach)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Diego, No. 37-2020-00022701
<i>Yamagata et al. v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC</i> (Schiff Move Free® Advanced Glucosamine Supplements)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:17-cv-03529
<i>Cin-Q Automobiles, Inc. et al. v. Buccaneers Limited Partnership</i> (TCPA)	M.D. Fla., No. 8:13-cv-01592
<i>Thompson et al. v. Community Bank, N.A.</i> (Overdraft)	N.D.N.Y., No. 8:19-cv-00919
<i>Bleachtech L.L.C. v. United Parcel Service Co.</i> (Declared Value Shipping Fees)	E.D. Mich., No. 2:14-cv-12719
<i>Silveira v. M&T Bank</i> (Mortgage Fees)	C.D. Cal., No. 2:19-cv-06958
<i>In re Toll Roads Litigation; Borsuk et al. v. Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency et al.</i> (OCTA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
<i>In re Toll Roads Litigation</i> (3M/TCA Settlement - Collection & Sharing of Personally Identifiable Information)	C.D. Cal., No. 8:16-cv-00262
<i>Pearlstone v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.</i> (Sales Tax)	C.D. Cal., No. 4:17-cv-02856
<i>Zanca et al. v. Epic Games, Inc.</i> (Fortnite or Rocket League Video Games)	Sup. Ct. Wake Cnty. N.C., No. 21-CVS-534
<i>In re Flint Water Cases</i>	E.D. Mich., No. 5:16-cv-10444
<i>Kukorinis v. Walmart, Inc.</i> (Weighted Goods Pricing)	S.D. Fla., No. 1:19-cv-20592
<i>Grace v. Apple, Inc.</i> (Apple iPhone 4 and iPhone 4S Devices)	N.D. Cal., No. 17-cv-00551
<i>Alvarez v. Sirius XM Radio Inc.</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:18-cv-08605
<i>In re Pre-Filled Propane Tank Antitrust Litigation</i>	W.D. Mo., No. MDL No. 2567, No. 14-cv-02567
<i>In re Disposable Contact Lens Antitrust Litigation</i> (ABB Concise Optical Group, LLC) (Unilateral Pricing Policies)	M.D. Fla., No. 3:15-md-02626
<i>Morris v. Provident Credit Union</i> (Overdraft)	Sup. Ct. Cal. Cnty. of San Fran., No. CGC-19-581616
<i>Pennington v. Tetra Tech, Inc. et al.</i> (Property)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:18-cv-05330
<i>Maldonado et al. v. Apple Inc. et al.</i> (Apple Care iPhone)	N.D. Cal., No. 3:16-cv-04067

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

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

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

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

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

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<i>Ratzlaff et al. v. BOKF, NA d/b/a Bank of Oklahoma et al.</i> (Overdraft Fees)	Dist. Ct. Okla., No. CJ-2015-00859
<i>Klug v. Watts Regulator Company</i> (Product Liability)	D. Neb., No. 8:15-cv-00061
<i>Bias v. Wells Fargo & Company et al.</i> (Broker's Price Opinions)	N.D. Cal., No. 4:12-cv-00664
<i>Greater Chautauqua Federal Credit Union v. Kmart Corp. et al.</i> (Data Breach)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:15-cv-02228
<i>Hawkins v. First Tennessee Bank, N.A. et al.</i> (Overdraft Fees)	13th Jud. Cir. Tenn., No. CT-004085-11
<i>In re Volkswagen "Clean Diesel" Marketing, Sales Practices and Product Liability Litigation</i> (Bosch Settlement)	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2672
<i>In re HSBC Bank USA, N.A.</i>	Sup. Ct. N.Y., No. 650562/11
<i>Glasko v. Independent Bank Corporation</i> (Overdraft Fees)	Cir. Ct. Mich., No. 13-009983
<i>MSPA Claims 1, LLC v. IDS Property Casualty Insurance Company</i>	11th Jud. Cir. Fla., No. 15-27940-CA-21
<i>In re Lithium Ion Batteries Antitrust Litigation</i>	N.D. Cal., MDL No. 2420, No. 4:13-md-02420
<i>Chimeno-Buzzi v. Hollister Co. and Abercrombie & Fitch Co.</i>	S.D. Fla., No. 14-cv-23120
<i>Small v. BOKF, N.A.</i>	D. Colo., No. 13-cv-01125
<i>Forgione v. Webster Bank N.A.</i> (Overdraft Fees)	Sup. Ct. Conn., No. X10-UWY-cv-12-6015956-S
<i>Swift v. BancorpSouth Bank, as part of In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	N.D. Fla., No. 1:10-cv-00090, as part of S.D. Fla, MDL No. 2036
<i>Whitton v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. et al.</i> <i>Gary, LLC v. Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. et al.</i>	D. Kan., No. 2:12-cv-02247 D. Kan., No. 2:13-cv-02634
<i>In re Citrus Canker Litigation</i>	11th Jud. Cir., Fla., No. 03-8255 CA 13
<i>In re Caterpillar, Inc. C13 and C15 Engine Products Liability Litigation</i>	D.N.J., MDL No. 2540
<i>In re Shop-Vac Marketing and Sales Practices Litigation</i>	M.D. Pa., MDL No. 2380
<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority, A Public Trust, D/B/A Opelousas General Health System and ArklaMiss Surgery Center, L.L.C. v. FairPay Solutions, Inc.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 12-C-1599
<i>Opelousas General Hospital Authority v. PPO Plus, L.L.C. et al.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 13-C-5380
<i>Russell Minoru Ono v. Head Racquet Sports USA</i>	C.D. Cal., No. 2:13-cv-04222
<i>Kerry T. Thibodeaux, M.D. (A Professional Medical Corporation) v. American Lifecare, Inc.</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 13-C-3212
<i>Gattinella v. Michael Kors (USA), Inc. et al.</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 14-cv-05731
<i>In re Energy Future Holdings Corp. et al.</i> (Asbestos Claims Bar Notice)	Bankr. D. Del., No. 14-10979
<i>Dorothy Williams d/b/a Dot's Restaurant v. Waste Away Group, Inc.</i>	Cir. Ct., Lawrence Cnty., Ala., No. 42-cv-2012- 900001.00
<i>Adkins et al. v. Nestlé Purina PetCare Company et al.</i>	N.D. Ill., No. 1:12-cv-02871

Legal Noticing Cases

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

Legal Noticing Cases

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

Legal Noticing Cases

Case Name	Court & Case No.
<i>Williams v. S.I.F. Consultants</i> (CorVel Corporation)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 09-C-5244-C
<i>Sachar v. Iberiabank Corporation</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc.</i> (SIF Consultants)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
<i>Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc.</i> (Risk Management)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
<i>Williams v. Hammerman & Gainer, Inc.</i> (Hammerman)	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 11-C-3187-B
<i>Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc.</i> (First Health)	14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
<i>Delandro v. County of Allegheny</i> (Prisoner Strip Search)	W.D. Pa., No. 2:06-cv-00927
<i>Mathena v. Webster Bank, N.A.</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	D. Conn, No. 3:10-cv-01448, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Vereen v. Lowe's Home Centers</i> (Defective Drywall)	Ga. Super. Ct., No. SU10-cv-2267B
<i>Trombley v. National City Bank</i> , as part of <i>In re Checking Account Overdraft</i>	D.D.C., No. 1:10-cv-00232, as part of S.D. Fla., MDL No. 2036
<i>Schulte v. Fifth Third Bank</i> (Overdraft Fees)	N.D. Ill., No. 1:09-cv-06655
<i>Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc.</i> (Text Messaging)	N.D. Cal., No. 06-cv-02893
<i>Coyle v. Hornell Brewing Co.</i> (Arizona Iced Tea)	D.N.J., No. 08-cv-02797
<i>Holk v. Snapple Beverage Corporation</i>	D.N.J., No. 3:07-cv-03018
<i>In re Heartland Data Payment System Inc. Customer Data Security Breach Litigation</i>	S.D. Tex., MDL No. 2046
<i>Weiner v. Snapple Beverage Corporation</i>	S.D.N.Y., No. 07-cv-08742
<i>Gunderson v. F.A. Richard & Assocs., Inc.</i> (Cambridge)	14th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 2004-002417
<i>Miller v. Basic Research, LLC</i> (Weight-loss Supplement)	D. Utah, No. 2:07-cv-00871
<i>In re Countrywide Customer Data Breach Litigation</i>	W.D. Ky., MDL No. 1998
<i>Boone v. City of Philadelphia</i> (Prisoner Strip Search)	E.D. Pa., No. 05-cv-01851
<i>Little v. Kia Motors America, Inc.</i> (Braking Systems)	N.J. Super. Ct., No. UNN-L-0800-01
<i>Opelousas Trust Authority v. Summit Consulting</i>	27th Jud. D. Ct. La., No. 07-C-3737-B
<i>Steele v. Pergo</i> (Flooring Products)	D. Ore., No. 07-cv-01493
<i>Pavlov v. Continental Casualty Co.</i> (Long Term Care Insurance)	N.D. Ohio, No. 5:07-cv-02580
<i>Dolen v. ABN AMRO Bank N.V.</i> (Callable CD's)	Ill. Cir. Ct., Nos. 01-L-454 & 01-L-493
<i>In re Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Data Theft Litigation</i>	D.D.C., MDL No. 1796
<i>In re Katrina Canal Breaches Consolidated Litigation</i>	E.D. La., No. 05-cv-04182

Attachment 2

From: Legal Notice of Class Action Settlement <UHDataSettlement@e.epiqnotice.com>
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Legal Notice of Class Action Settlement

Name	UniqueID	PIN	EnrollmentCode
[REDACTED]			

Legal Notice

In re University of Hawai'i Data Breach Litigation
Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280
First Judicial

**IF YOU WERE NOTIFIED THAT YOUR PRIVATE INFORMATION WAS
POTENTIALLY IMPACTED IN AN AUGUST 2025 UNIVERSITY OF
HAWAI'I DATA INCIDENT, YOU ARE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE BENEFITS
FROM A CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT.**

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

You are not being sued.

Please read this Notice carefully and completely.

You can file your Claim Form [here](#).

A proposed Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against University of Hawai'i ("Defendant"). The lawsuit asserts claims against Defendant related to the alleged unauthorized access to or acquisition of individuals' private information discovered in August 2025 (the "Data Incident"). Defendant denies it did anything wrong, and the Court has not decided who is right. The Parties have agreed to settle the lawsuit ("Settlement") to avoid the risks, disruption, and uncertainties of continued litigation. A copy of the Settlement Agreement is available at UHDataSettlement.com.

The purpose of this Notice is to provide information about this Settlement and explain your rights and options.

Who is included in the Settlement Class? The Court has defined the Settlement Class as “All living individuals within the United States who were notified that their Private Information was potentially compromised in the Data Incident.”

Excluded from the Settlement Class are (1) the judges presiding over this Action, and their immediate family members for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the judge; (2) the Defendant, its affiliates, subsidiaries, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and any of its current officers and members of the Board of Regents, and their immediate family members for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the officer or Regent; and (3) Settlement Class Members who submit a valid request for exclusion prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

What does the Settlement provide? As a Settlement Class Member, you may claim one year of **(1) Medical Data Monitoring. Your Enrollment Code is at the top of this email.**

The link for enrollment will be provided after the Court grants final approval. (2) In addition, you may claim **one** of the two **Cash Payment** options:

Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses: You may submit a Claim Form and provide reasonable documentation for losses related to fraud and/or identity theft that were the direct result of the Data Incident for up to \$5,000 per Settlement Class Member; **OR**

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash: Instead of Cash Payment A, without providing documentation for any losses, you may submit a Claim Form to receive an alternate cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$50. This alternate cash payment may be subject to a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) increase or decrease depending upon the total value of all Valid Claims.

What if I don’t want to participate in the Settlement? If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must opt out or exclude yourself by submitting an opt-out request **postmarked by October 19, 2026**. If you do not opt out of the Settlement, you will give up the right to sue the Defendant and the Released Parties for any claims related to the Data Incident.

What if I don’t like the Settlement terms? If you do not opt out or exclude yourself from the Settlement, you may object to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. To object, you must submit an objection by **October 19, 2026**, and provide the reasons for the objection. Visit the Settlement Website at UHDataSettlement.com for more details.

The [Long Form Notice](#) on the Settlement Website explains how to opt out or object.

What if I do nothing? If you do nothing, you will receive no Cash Payment or Medical Data Monitoring from the Settlement, and you will lose the right to

sue the Defendant and the Released Parties for any claims related to the Data Incident.

When will the Court decide whether to approve the Settlement? The Court will hold the Final Approval Hearing at **9:00 a.m. HST on November 4, 2026**, at the First Judicial Circuit Court of Hawai'i, Kaahumanu Hale, 777 Punchbowl Street, Honolulu, HI 96813-5093 to consider whether to approve the Settlement, Class Counsel's request for attorney's fees of up to one-third of the Settlement Fund and costs, the requested \$2,000.00 Service Awards for Class Representatives, and any objections. You or your lawyer may attend and ask to appear at the hearing if you object, but you are not required to do so.

This Email Notice is only a summary. The information provided is for the purpose of providing legal notice and does not constitute legal advice. It is not intended to create, and receipt of it does not constitute, an attorney-client relationship. Learn more at the Settlement Website, UHDataSettlement.com, or by calling toll-free at 1-877-417-7187.

If [REDACTED] should not be subscribed or if you need to change your subscription information for University of Hawai'i Data Incident, [please use this preferences page](#).

Attachment 3

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
PORTLAND, OR
PERMIT NO. 2882

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A proposed Settlement has been reached in a class action lawsuit against the University of Hawai'i ("Defendant"). The lawsuit asserts claims against the Defendant related to the alleged unauthorized access to or acquisition of individuals' private information discovered in August 2025 (the "Data Incident"). The Parties have agreed to settle the lawsuit ("Settlement") to avoid the risks, disruption, and uncertainties of continued litigation. A copy of the Settlement Agreement is available at www.UHDataSettlement.com.

WHO IS A SETTLEMENT CLASS MEMBER?

All living individuals within the United States who were notified that their Private Information was potentially compromised in the Data Incident.

WHAT ARE THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS?

(1) Medical Data Monitoring for one year.

**YOUR ENROLLMENT CODE IS:
UH2D-3F87-ACWY-V5MC**

The link for enrollment will be provided after the Court grants final approval.

*In addition, you may claim **one** of two Cash Payment Options:*

Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses up to \$5,000 for actual, documented, unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses related to fraud and/or identity theft losses **OR**

Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash *pro rata* (a legal term meaning equal share) payment in the estimated amount of \$50, without providing documentation.

Unique ID: XXXXXXXXXX

YOUR RIGHTS AND OPTIONS

Submit a Claim. To qualify for Settlement benefits, you must timely complete and submit a Claim Form by **November 2, 2026** online at www.UHDataSettlement.com or by U.S. Mail.

Opt-out. If you do not want to be legally bound by the Settlement, you must submit an opt-out request **postmarked by October 19, 2026**. If you do not opt-out, you will give up the right to sue and will release Defendant and the Released Parties regarding the settled claim.

Object. If you do not opt out, you may object to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorney's Fees, Costs, and Service Awards by **October 19, 2026**. Please visit the Settlement Website for more details.

The Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website explains how to opt-out or object.

Do Nothing. If you do nothing, you will get no Cash Payment or Medical Data Monitoring, and you will be bound by the Settlement and any judgments and orders.

Attend the Final Approval Hearing. The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **November 4, 2026, at 9 a.m.** to consider whether to approve the Settlement, Class Counsel's request for attorney's fees of up to one-third of the Settlement Fund and costs, Service Awards, and any objections. You or your lawyer may attend and ask to appear at the hearing if you object, but you are not required to do so.

This Notice is a Summary. Learn more at www.UHDataSettlement.com, or by calling toll-free 1-877-417-7187.

PIN: XXXXXXXXXX



PLACE
STAMP
HERE

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII DATA INCIDENT
SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATOR
PO BOX 3719
PORTLAND OR 97208-3719



Attachment 4

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT

In re University of Hawai'i Data Breach Litigation
 Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280
 First Judicial Circuit Court for the State of Hawai'i

A court authorized this Notice.

This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.

If you were notified that your Private Information was potentially impacted in the August 2025 University of Hawai'i Data Incident, you are eligible to receive benefits from a class action settlement.

- A settlement¹ has been reached with the University of Hawai'i ("Defendant") in a class action lawsuit. The lawsuit concerns the unauthorized access to and acquisition of Private Information that occurred in August 2025.

- **Who is a Settlement Class Member?**

All living individuals within the United States who were notified that their Private Information was potentially compromised in the Data Incident.

Excluded from the Settlement Class are (1) the judge presiding over this Action and their immediate family members, for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the judge; (2) the Defendant, its affiliates, subsidiaries, successors, and predecessors, any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and any of its current officers and members of the Board of Regents and their immediate family members, for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the officer or Regent; and (3) Settlement Class Members who submit a valid request for exclusion prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

- Settlement Class Members are eligible for the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:
 - **Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses:** Settlement Class Members are eligible to submit a claim for a Cash Payment for Extraordinary Documented Losses for **up to \$5,000.00 per Settlement Class Member** upon presentment of **reasonable documentation** of losses related to fraud and/or identity theft that can be reasonably traced to the Data Incident.

OR

- **Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash:** As an alternative to Cash Payment A (above), a Settlement Class Member may submit a claim to receive Cash Payment B, which is a cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$50.00. Your alternate cash payment may be subject to a pro rata increase or decrease, depending on the amount available in the Net Settlement Fund.
- In addition to a Cash Payment, Settlement Members may enroll in:
 - **Medical Data Monitoring:** Settlement Class Members may submit a claim for Medical Data Monitoring, which includes one year of CyEx's Medical Data Monitoring product.

For more information visit **UHDataSettlement.com** or call 1-877-417-7187.

Please read this Notice carefully. Your legal rights will be affected, and you have a choice to make at this time.

¹ The Settlement Agreement defines all capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this Notice. The Settlement Agreement is available at UHDataSettlement.com.

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS & OPTIONS		DEADLINE
SUBMIT A CLAIM FORM	The only way to receive cash and medical data monitoring from this Settlement is to submit a valid and timely Claim Form. To submit a Claim Form online, visit UHDataSettlement.com, or you can mail a Claim Form to the Settlement Administrator. If you do not have a Claim Form or need an additional copy, you may print a Claim Form from the Settlement Website or call the Settlement Administrator to request a paper copy of the Claim Form by mail.	Submitted online or postmarked on or before November 2, 2026
EXCLUDE YOURSELF BY OPTING OUT OF THE CLASS	You may choose to opt out of the Settlement. If you do so, you retain the right to sue, continue to sue, or participate in another lawsuit against the Defendant related to the legal claims resolved by this Settlement at your own expense and with counsel of your choosing. If you opt out, you will not receive any benefits and will not be bound by the terms of the Settlement Agreement.	Postmarked on or before October 19, 2026
OBJECT TO THE SETTLEMENT AND/OR ATTEND THE FINAL APPROVAL HEARING	You may write to the Court about why you agree or disagree with the Settlement or the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. The Court cannot change the terms of the Settlement. You may also ask to speak at the Final Approval Hearing on November 4, 2026, at 9 a.m. , about the fairness of the Settlement, with or without your own attorney.	Postmarked on or before October 19, 2026
DO NOTHING	You will receive no Settlement Class Member Benefits and will be bound by the Settlement and the Releases.	No Deadline

- Your rights and options as a Settlement Class Member—and the deadlines to exercise your rights—are explained in this Notice.
- The Court must still decide whether to approve the Settlement. Settlement Class Member Benefits will be distributed only if the Court approves the Settlement and after any appeals are resolved.

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

WHAT THIS NOTICE CONTAINS

BASIC INFORMATION	4
WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE SETTLEMENT.....	4
THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS	5
HOW TO GET BENEFITS FROM THE SETTLEMENT	6
EXCLUDE YOURSELF OR OPT-OUT OF THE SETTLEMENT	6
OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT	7
THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU	9
THE COURT'S FINAL APPROVAL HEARING	9
IF YOU DO NOTHING.....	9
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Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

BASIC INFORMATION

1. Why is this Notice being provided?

A Court authorized this Notice because you have the right to know about the Settlement and all of your rights and options before the Court decides whether to grant Final Approval of the Settlement. This Notice explains the nature of the Action that is the subject of the Settlement, the general terms of the Settlement, and your legal rights and options.

The Honorable Steven Nichols of the First Judicial Circuit Court for the State of Hawai'i is overseeing the case captioned as *In re University of Hawai'i Data Breach Litigation*, Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280 (the "Action"). The individuals who filed this lawsuit are called the Plaintiffs or Class Representatives. The company being sued is the University of Hawai'i (Defendant).

2. What is this Action about?

The Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit against the Defendant on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated regarding a cybersecurity incident that occurred on or about August 31, 2025, wherein a third party unlawfully accessed specific University of Hawai'i Cancer Center ("UHCC") servers that support the research operations at the epidemiology division of the UHCC (the "Data Incident"). Certain files that contained Private Information were accessed. The impacted information included names, Social Security numbers, driver's license numbers, and research-related Private Information. The affected data was contained in research files and was not part of the medical records for patients treated at or in conjunction with UHCC.

Defendant denies any wrongdoing whatsoever. No Court or other judicial body has made any judgment or other determination that Defendant has done anything wrong. The Court has not made any determination of any wrongdoing by Defendant or that any law has been violated. Instead, the Plaintiffs and Defendant have agreed to a settlement to avoid the risk, cost, and time of continuing the lawsuit.

3. Why is this Action a class action?

In a class action, one or more people called "class representatives" or "plaintiffs" sue on behalf of all people who have similar claims. Together, these people are called a "class," and the individuals are "class members." One court resolves the issues for all class members, except for those who timely exclude themselves from the class.

4. Why is there a settlement?

The Court has not decided in favor of the Plaintiffs or Defendant. Instead, both sides have agreed to the Settlement. The Settlement avoids the cost and risk of a trial and related appeals, while providing benefits to Settlement Class Members. The Class Representatives, Defendant, and their lawyers believe the Settlement is best for the Settlement Class because of the Settlement Class Member Benefits available and the risks and uncertainty associated with continuing the Action.

WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE SETTLEMENT

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

The Settlement Class includes all living individuals in the United States who were notified that their Private Information was potentially compromised in the Data Incident.

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

Yes. Excluded from the Settlement Class are (1) the judge presiding over this Action and their immediate family members, for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the judge; (2) Defendant, its affiliates, subsidiaries, successors, and predecessors, any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and any of its current officers and members of the Board of Regents and their immediate family members, for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the officer or Regent; and (3) Settlement Class Members who submit a valid request for exclusion prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

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

If you are still not sure whether you are included in the Settlement Class, you may visit UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

THE SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

8. What does this Settlement provide?

The Settlement Agreement provides for a \$3,500,000.00 Settlement Fund, which will be used to pay (1) all Valid Claims for Settlement Class Member Benefits; (2) all Settlement Administration Costs; and (3) any attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards approved by the Court.

The Settlement provides the following Settlement Class Member Benefits:

- 1) **Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses:** Each Settlement Class Member may claim reimbursement of up to \$5,000.00 for **reasonably documented** losses that can be reasonably traced to the Data Incident.

Examples of reasonable documentation include (but are not limited to) telephone records, correspondence (including emails), or receipts. Personal certifications, declarations, or affidavits from the Settlement Class Member do not constitute reasonable documentation but may be included to provide clarification, context, or support for other submitted reasonable documentation.

You will not be reimbursed for expenses if you have been reimbursed for the same expenses by another source, including compensation provided in connection with the credit monitoring and identity theft protection product offered as part of the notification letter provided by Defendant or otherwise.

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

- 2) **Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash:** As an alternative to Cash Payment A, without providing documentation, you may submit a claim to receive an alternate cash payment in the estimated amount of \$50.00.

Your Cash Payment B may be subject to a pro rata (a legal term meaning equal share) increase if the value of the Valid Claims submitted does not use the entire Net Settlement Fund. Alternatively, if the value of the Valid Claims exceeds the amount of the Net Settlement Fund, your Cash Payment may be subject to a pro rata reduction.

For purposes of calculating the pro rata increase or decrease, the Settlement Administrator must distribute the funds in the Net Settlement Fund, which includes payment of Settlement Administration Costs, Valid Claims for Cash Payment A, Valid Claims for Medical Data Monitoring, and any attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards granted by the Court. Any pro rata increases or decreases to Cash Payments will be on an equal percentage basis.

- 3) **Medical Data Monitoring:** All Settlement Class Members may also submit a claim to enroll in one year of CyEx's Medical Shield Pro Medical Data Monitoring service.

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

Defendant, the State of Hawai'i, and its respective affiliates will receive Releases from all Released Claims that could have been or that were brought against Defendant relating to the Data Incident. Thus, if the Settlement becomes final and you do not exclude yourself from the Settlement, you will be a Settlement Class Member and you will give up your right to sue Defendant and the Released Parties for claims associated with the Data Incident. These Releases are described in Section XII of the Settlement Agreement, which is available at UHDataSettlement.com. If you have any questions, you may talk to Class Counsel listed in Question 19 for free, or you can talk to your own lawyer.

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

10. What are the Released Claims?

Section XII of the Settlement Agreement describes the Releases, Released Claims, and Released Parties, so please read it carefully. The Settlement Agreement is available at **UHDataSettlement.com**. For questions regarding the Releases, Released Claims, or Released Parties and what the language in the Settlement Agreement means, you may also contact Class Counsel listed in Question 19 for free, or you can talk to your own lawyer at your own expense.

HOW TO GET BENEFITS FROM THE SETTLEMENT

11. How do I submit a Claim Form?

You must submit a complete and timely Claim Form to receive any Settlement Class Member Benefits as described above. Your Claim Form may be submitted online at **UHDataSettlement.com** through **November 2, 2026**, or mailed to the Settlement Administrator at the address on the Claim Form, **postmarked by November 2, 2026**. Claim Forms are also available at **UHDataSettlement.com**, by calling **1-877-417-7187**, or by writing to the following address:

University of Hawai'i Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 3719
Portland, OR 97208-3719

Please note per the United States Postal Service, mail *may not* be postmarked the day it is deposited in a mailbox or at a local post office. Postmarks occur when mail reaches a processing facility. To meet a postmark deadline, **mail at least one week prior to November 2, 2026**, get a manual postmark in-person at any post office, or send via Certified Mail.

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

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

University of Hawai'i Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 3719
Portland, OR 97208-3719

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

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

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

EXCLUDE YOURSELF OR OPT-OUT OF THE SETTLEMENT

14. How do I opt out of the Settlement?

If you receive notice of this Settlement and want to maintain any right to sue or continue to sue Defendant and the Released Parties on your own about the legal claims in this Action or the Released Claims, you must take steps to exclude yourself from the Settlement. This is also referred to as “opting out” of the Settlement.

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

To opt out of the Settlement, you must mail a written opt-out request that includes the following:

- 1) Your name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any)
- 2) The Settlement Class Member's personal physical signature
- 3) The case name and number: *In re University of Hawai'i Data Breach Litigation*, Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280 (1st. Cir. Ct. of Hawai'i)
- 4) A statement that you want to be excluded from the Settlement Class, such as "I hereby request to be excluded from the Settlement Class in *In re University of Hawai'i Data Breach Litigation*, Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280 (1st. Cir. Ct. of Hawai'i)."

The exclusion request must be **mailed** to the Settlement Administrator at the following address, **postmarked by October 19, 2026**:

University of Hawai'i Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 3719
Portland, OR 97208-3719

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

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

Please note per the United States Postal Service, mail *may not* be postmarked the day it is deposited in a mailbox or at a local post office. Postmarks occur when mail reaches a processing facility. To meet a postmark deadline, **mail at least a week prior to October 19, 2026**, get a manual postmark in-person at any post office, or send via Certified Mail.

15. If I opt out, will I still get something from the Settlement?

No. If you opt out, you will not receive any Settlement Class Member Benefits, and you will not be bound by the Settlement or any judgments in this Action. You may only receive Settlement Class Member Benefits if you submit a timely and valid Claim Form.

16. If I opt out, may I sue Defendant for the Data Incident?

If you opt out, you give up any right to sue Defendant and Released Parties for the legal claims this Settlement resolves and Releases, and you will be bound by the terms of the Settlement, proceedings, orders, and judgments in the Action. You must opt out of this Action to start or continue your own lawsuit or be part of any other lawsuit against the Released Parties about the Released Claims in this Settlement. If you have a pending lawsuit, speak to your lawyer in that lawsuit immediately.

OBJECTING TO THE SETTLEMENT

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

You may tell the Court that you do not agree with all or any part of the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards by objecting to the Settlement.

For an objection to be valid under the Settlement, it must be sent by U.S. Mail to the Clerk of Court, Class Counsel, Defendant's Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator at the addresses below, postmarked by **October 19, 2026**.

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

Clerk of the Court	Class Counsel
Clerk of the Court First Judicial Circuit Court of Hawai'i Ka'ahumanu Hale 777 Punchbowl Street Honolulu, HI 96813-5093	Robert M. Hatch Margery S. Bronster Bronster Fujichaku Robbins 1003 Bishop Street, Suite 2300 Honolulu, HI 96813 Caroline Herter Kopelowitz Ostrow, P.A. 1 W Las Olas Blvd., Suite 500 Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
Defendant's Counsel	Settlement Administrator
Alfred J. Saikali Shook, Hardy & Bacon L.L.P. 201 S. Biscayne Blvd., Suite 3200 Miami, FL 33131	University of Hawai'i Data Incident Settlement Administrator P.O. Box 3719 Portland, OR 97208-3719

To file an objection, you cannot exclude yourself from the Settlement Class. For an objection to be considered by the Court, your objection must be written and must include the following information:

- 1) The objector's full name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address (if any)
- 2) The case name and number: *In re University of Hawai'i Data Breach Litigation*, Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280 (1st. Cir. Ct. of Hawai'i)
- 3) All grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to you as the objector or your own lawyer
- 4) The number of times you have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that you file the objection, the caption of each case in which you have made such objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon your prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case
- 5) The identity of all lawyers (if any) representing you in connection with the objection, including any former or current lawyers who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement and/or Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards and whether they will appear at the Final Approval Hearing
- 6) The number of times your lawyer or your lawyer's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date of the filed objection, the caption of each case in which your lawyer or the firm has made such objection and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon your lawyer's or the lawyer's law firm's prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case
- 7) A list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of your objection (if any)
- 8) Whether you and/or your lawyer will appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing
- 9) Your signature as the objector (a lawyer's signature is not sufficient)

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

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

Objecting is simply telling the Court that you do not like the Settlement or parts of it and why you do not think it should be approved. You can object only if you are a Settlement Class Member. Opting out is telling the Court that you do not want to receive any benefit from the Settlement. If you opt out, you will have no basis to object because you will no longer be part of the Settlement Class and the case will no longer affect you.

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

THE LAWYERS REPRESENTING YOU

19. Do I have a lawyer in the lawsuit?

Yes. The Court has appointed Robert M. Hatch and Margery S. Bronster of Bronster Fujichaku Robbins and Caroline Herter of Kopelowitz Ostrow, P.A., as Class Counsel to represent you and the Settlement Class for the purposes of this Settlement. You may hire your own lawyer at your own cost if you want someone other than Class Counsel to represent you in this lawsuit.

20. How will Class Counsel be paid?

Class Counsel will file an Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards for an award of up to one-third (\$1,166,666.67) of the Settlement Fund, plus reimbursement of any costs. Any such award would compensate Class Counsel for investigating the facts, litigating the case, and negotiating the Settlement and will be the only payment to them for their efforts in achieving this Settlement and for their risk in undertaking this representation on a wholly contingent basis.

Class Counsel will also ask the Court to approve up to \$2,000.00 Service Awards for each of the Class Representatives for their efforts.

If awarded by the Court, the attorneys' fees and costs and the Service Awards will be paid from the Settlement Fund. The Court may award less than the amounts requested.

THE COURT'S FINAL APPROVAL HEARING

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

The Court will hold a Final Approval Hearing on **November 4, 2026**, at **9:00 a.m.** before the Honorable Steven Nichols at the First Judicial Circuit Court for the State of Hawai'i, Ka'ahumanu Hale, 777 Punchbowl Street, Honolulu, HI 96813-5093. At this hearing, the Court will consider whether the Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate and decide whether to finally approve the Settlement and the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards.

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

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

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

23. May I speak at the Final Approval Hearing?

You may ask the Court for permission to speak at the Final Approval Hearing. To do so, you must file an objection according to the instructions in **Question 17**, including all the information required. Your objection must be mailed to the Clerk of the Court, Class Counsel, Defendant's Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator at the mailing addresses listed above, **postmarked by no later than October 19, 2026**.

IF YOU DO NOTHING

24. What happens if I do nothing?

If you do nothing, you will not receive any benefits from this Settlement. If the Settlement is granted Final Approval, you will not be able to start a lawsuit, continue with a lawsuit, or be part of any other lawsuit against Defendant or the other Released Parties based on any claim that could have been or that were brought relating to the Data Incident.

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

GET MORE INFORMATION

25. How can I get more information about the Settlement?

This Notice summarizes the Settlement. Complete details about the Settlement are provided in the Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Agreement and other related documents are available at **UHDataSettlement.com**. You may also receive additional information by calling **1 877-417-7187** toll-free or by writing to the following address:

University of Hawai'i Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 3719
Portland, OR 97208-3719

PLEASE DO NOT CONTACT THE COURT, THE COURT'S CLERK OFFICE, OR DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL REGARDING THIS NOTICE.

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

Attachment 5

In re University of Hawai'i Data Breach Litigation
Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280
First Circuit Court for the State of Hawai'i

**Your claim must be
submitted online or
postmarked by
November 2, 2026**

CLAIM FORM

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Who is eligible to file a claim? The Court has defined the Settlement Class as all living individuals within the United States who were notified that their Private Information was potentially compromised in the Data Incident.

Excluded from the Settlement Class are (1) the judge presiding over this Action and their immediate family members, for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the judge; (2) the Defendant, its affiliates, subsidiaries, successors, and predecessors, any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and any of its current officers and members of the Board of Regents and their immediate family members, for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the officer or Regent; and (3) Settlement Class Members who submit a valid request for exclusion prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

SETTLEMENT BENEFITS

**All Settlement Class Members may claim Medical Data Monitoring and one of the Cash Payment options.
The benefits are explained in more detail below.**

CASH PAYMENT OPTIONS

1. **Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses:** You may submit a Claim Form and provide reasonable documentation for up to \$5,000.00 per Settlement Class Member. Supporting documentation is required.

You will need to show

- an actual, documented, and unreimbursed monetary loss;
- that the theft or fraud was a direct result of the Data Incident; and
- that you made reasonable efforts to prevent the loss or get your money back, such as by using insurance you already have.

You must send proof, such as receipts, to show how much you spent or lost. You may also send notes or papers you prepared yourself to explain or support the other proof, but those notes or papers alone are not enough to make a Valid Claim. Your proof should show that your expenses were a direct result of the Data Incident.

You may not claim payment for expenses that have already been reimbursed by a third party.

2. **Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash:** As an alternative to Cash Payment A, you may submit a Claim Form to receive a flat cash payment in the *estimated* amount of \$50.00. Your alternate cash payment may be subject to a pro rata (a legal term meaning) increase or decrease, depending upon the number of Valid Claims submitted.

You do not have to provide any proof to claim this alternate cash payment.

If you have questions about these benefits, you can ask for free help at any time by contacting the Settlement Administrator using the following contact information:

- Email: info@UHDataSettlement.com
- Phone (toll-free, 24/7): 1-877-417-7187
- Mail: University of Hawai'i Data Incident
Settlement Administrator
P.O. Box 3719
Portland, OR 97208-3719

**THE MOST EFFICIENT WAY TO SUBMIT YOUR CLAIM IS ONLINE AT
UHDATASETTLEMENT.COM.**

You may also complete this Claim Form and submit it by U.S. Mail.

Your Claim Form must be submitted online or postmarked by November 2, 2026.

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

**Your claim must be
submitted online or
postmarked by
November 2, 2026**

CLAIM FORM

I. Contact Information

1. NAME (REQUIRED):

First Name

[illegible]

MI

1

Last Name

[illegible]

2. MAILING ADDRESS (REQUIRED):

Street Address

[illegible]

Apt. No.

[illegible]

City

[illegible]

State

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ZIP Code

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3. PHONE NUMBER:

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4. EMAIL ADDRESS:

[illegible]

5. UNIQUE ID*:

[illegible]

*** If you received a postcard or email notice about this Settlement, your Unique ID will be located on the notice you received. If you did not receive a postcard or email notice or have misplaced it, you may leave this field blank.**

II. Medical Data Monitoring

All Settlement Class Members are eligible to claim Medical Data Monitoring services.

Check this box if you would like to enroll in one year of Medical Data Monitoring services.

If you select this option, you will receive instructions and an activation code at the email address provided in Section I. An enrollment link will be provided after the Court grants Final Approval. Enrollment in this service will not subject you to marketing for additional services or any required payments.

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

In re University of Hawai'i Data Breach Litigation
Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280
First Circuit Court for the State of Hawai'i

**Your claim must be
submitted online or
postmarked by
November 2, 2026**

CLAIM FORM

III. Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses

You may submit a Claim Form and provide reasonable documentation for losses related to fraud and/or identity theft that can be reasonably traced to the Data Incident for up to \$5,000.00 per Settlement Class Member.

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

Examples of reasonable documentation include (but are not limited to): credit card statements, bank statements, invoices, telephone records, photographs, and receipts. Documented Losses cannot be documented solely by a personal certification, declaration, or affidavit from you; you must provide supporting documentation in addition to any such certification, declaration, or affidavit. "Self-prepared" documents such as handwritten receipts, by themselves, do not constitute reasonable documentation, but can be considered to add clarity or support to other submitted documentation.

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

To look up more details about how the cash payments work, visit **www.UHDataSettlement.com** or call toll-free **1-877-417-7187**. Please also review the Long Form Notice on the Settlement Website for more information.

By filling out the boxes below, you are certifying that the money you spent does not relate to other data incidents or breaches. You will not be reimbursed for expenses if they have been reimbursed for the same expenses by another source.

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

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

**Your claim must be
submitted online or
postmarked by
November 2, 2026**

CLAIM FORM

IV. Alternate Cash Payment

☐ Check this box if you want to claim a one-time estimated \$50.00 alternate cash payment.

Do not check this box if you are making a claim under Section III.

V. Payment Election

Please fill out **ONLY ONE** of the payment options below.

#1 Digital Payment Account – Payment Option

☐ PayPal ☐ Venmo ☐ Zelle

*Provide the email **OR** phone number, **NOT** both, associated with your selected digital payment account.*

Email Address

[illegible]**OR** Phone Number

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#2 Digital Card by Email – Payment Option

 Mastercard

Email Address for Delivery

[illegible]

#3 Physical Check to be Sent by Mail – Payment Option

Sent by mail to the address on this Claim.

☐ Physical Check

If you select more than one payment option, you will be mailed a check.

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

04-CA40093493

In re University of Hawai'i Data Breach Litigation
 Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280
 First Circuit Court for the State of Hawai'i

**Your claim must be
 submitted online or
 postmarked by
 November 2, 2026**

CLAIM FORM

VI. Signature

By signing my name, I swear and affirm the information I provided in this Claim Form, including supporting documentation, is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that my Claim is subject to verification and that I may be asked to provide supplemental information by the Settlement Administrator before my Claim is considered complete and valid.

Signature

Date: - -
 MM DD YYYY

Printed Name

Questions? Go to UHDataSettlement.com or call 1-877-417-7187 toll-free.

EXHIBIT “A”

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT
STATE OF HAWAI‘I

IN RE

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI‘I
DATA BREACH LITIGATION

CIVIL NO.: 1CCV-26-0000280
(SRN)

CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

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

I. Recitals

1. University of Hawai‘i is a public university system. The university system includes UHCC, an organized cancer research unit within the University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa.
2. In the course of its business, Defendant collects, maintains, and stores Private Information belonging to Settlement Class Members.
3. On or about August 31, 2025, Defendant became aware of a cybersecurity incident wherein a third party unlawfully accessed specific UHCC servers that support the research operations at the epidemiology division of the UHCC. The impacted data included Settlement Class Members’ Private Information. The affected Private Information was contained in research files and was not part of the medical records for patients treated at or in conjunction with UHCC.

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

4. Defendant subsequently determined the Private Information of approximately 1,200,000 Settlement Class Members may have been impacted in the Data Incident.

5. In or around December 2025, Defendant reported the Data Incident to the Hawai'i state legislature.

6. In February 2026, four putative class action lawsuits were filed in this Court, asserting similar claims on behalf of overlapping putative classes. Additionally, Plaintiff Johnson filed a similar putative class action arising from the Data Incident in the United States District Court for the District of Hawai'i.²

7. Following the four state-court actions being filed, those Plaintiffs and their respective counsel coordinated to prepare and file a motion to consolidate the related cases and appoint Margery S. Bronster and Robert M. Hatch of Bronster Fujichaku Robbins as interim lead class counsel. On February 18, 2026, Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Consolidate the related actions. The Court granted the motion on February 25, 2026, consolidating the state cases into this first-filed Action and appointing Margery S. Bronster and Robert M. Hatch as interim lead class counsel.

8. On February 25, 2026, counsel for Plaintiffs and counsel for Defendant met and conferred to discuss the scope of Plaintiffs' interim lead class counsel's responsibilities, duties, and authorities. On March 2, 2026, the Court entered an Order further granting the motion to consolidate and appoint interim lead class counsel, further defining interim lead class counsel's responsibilities, duties, and authority.

² Plaintiff Johnson's United States District Court for the District of Hawai'i action is no longer pending.

9. Considering the risk, expense, and delay of continued litigation, the Parties also began discussing early resolution of the Action. To aid in these settlement discussions, Defendant responded to Plaintiffs' informal requests for information related to, among other things, the nature and cause of the Data Incident, the number of impacted individuals, damage-related issues, and Defendant's financial condition.

10. Counsel for the Parties engaged in extensive arm's-length negotiations concerning a possible settlement of the claims asserted in the Action. These negotiations eventually resulted in the Settlement, the terms of which are reflected in this Agreement.

11. On February 27, 2026, the Parties filed a joint notice of settlement and request to stay all deadlines in the Action for 45 days while they finalized the Agreement, which the Court approved and ordered on March 4, 2026.

12. The Parties now agree to settle the Action entirely, without any admission by Defendant of liability or wrongdoing, with respect to all Released Claims of the Releasing Parties. Defendant has entered into this Agreement to resolve all controversies and disputes arising out of or relating to the allegations made in Plaintiffs' Complaints and the Data Incident as it relates to Defendant, and to avoid the litigation costs and expenses, distractions, burden, expense, and disruption to its business operations associated with further litigation. Defendant does not in any way acknowledge, admit to, or concede any of the allegations made in Plaintiffs' Complaints, and expressly disclaims and denies any fault or liability, or any charges of wrongdoing that have been or could have been asserted related to the Data Incident. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be used or construed as an admission of liability, and this Agreement shall not be offered or received in evidence in any action or proceeding in any court or other forum as an admission or concession of liability or wrongdoing of any nature or for any other purpose other than to enforce

the terms of this Agreement. Plaintiffs have entered into this Agreement to recover on the claims asserted in their Complaints, and to avoid the risk, delay, and uncertainty of continued litigation. Plaintiffs do not in any way concede that the claims alleged in Plaintiffs' Complaints lack merit or are subject to any defenses. The Parties intend this Agreement to bind Plaintiffs, Defendant, and all Settlement Class Members.

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

II. Definitions

13. **"Action"** means the consolidated class action entitled: *In re University of Hawai'i Data Breach Litigation*, Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280 and pending in the First Circuit Court for the State of Hawaii.

14. **"Agreement"** or **"Settlement"** or **"Settlement Agreement"** means this Class Action Settlement Agreement and Release, including all of its attachments and exhibits.

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

16. **"Cash Payment"** means the cash compensation paid to Settlement Class Members who submit a Valid Claim for either Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses or Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash.

17. **"Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses"** means the Cash Payment compensation that Settlement Class Members with extraordinary, documented losses

arising from the Data Incident may elect under the Settlement, pursuant to section V of this Agreement.

18. “**Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash**” means the *pro rata* flat-cash compensation that Settlement Class Members may elect under the Settlement, pursuant to section V of this Agreement.

19. “**Claim**” means the submission of a Claim Form by a Claimant to receive Settlement Class Member Benefits pursuant to this Agreement.

20. “**Claim Form**” means the proof of Claim, substantially in the form attached hereto as *Exhibit 4*, which may be modified as necessary subject to the Parties’ approval to meet the requirements of the Settlement Administrator.

21. “**Claim Form Deadline**” means the date which is 90 days after the Notice Date, and is the last day by which a Claim Form may be submitted to the Settlement Administrator for a Settlement Class Member to be eligible for Settlement Class Member Benefits.

22. “**Claim Process**” means the process by which Claimants submit Claims to the Settlement Administrator for the election of Settlement Class Member Benefits and the Settlement Administrator reviews the Claims to determine which are Valid Claims.

23. “**Claimant**” means an individual who submits a Claim Form to the Settlement Administrator to receive Settlement Class Member Benefits.

24. “**Class Counsel**” means Robert M. Hatch and Margery S. Bronster of Bronster Fujichaku Robbins.

25. “**Class List**” means the list of Settlement Class Members provided to the Settlement Administrator by Defendant for the purpose of effectuating Notice. Defendant shall prepare and provide the Class List to the Settlement Administrator using information in Defendant’s records.

To the extent maintained by Defendant, the Class List shall include the Settlement Class Members' full names, current addresses and email addresses.

26. **"Class Representatives"** means those Plaintiffs who the Court approves as representatives of the Settlement Class.

27. **"Complaints"** means all complaints filed in the Action, including all complaints filed in the related cases that were consolidated into the Action.

28. **"Court"** means the First Circuit Court of Hawai'i and the Judge(s) assigned to the Action.

29. **"Data Incident"** means the alleged unauthorized access to or acquisition of Plaintiffs' and Settlement Class Members' Private Information that Defendant discovered on or about August 31, 2025.

30. **"Defendant"** means the University of Hawai'i, a defendant in the Action.

31. **"Defendant's Counsel"** means Shook, Hardy & Bacon L.L.P and Kobayashi, Sugita & Goda LLP.

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

33. **"Email Notice"** means the email notice of the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as *Exhibit 1*, which the Settlement Administrator shall disseminate to Settlement Class Members by email.

34. “**Escrow Account**” means the interest-bearing account to be established by the Settlement Administrator consistent with the terms and conditions described in Section III of this Agreement.

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

36. “**Final Approval Hearing**” means the hearing held before the Court wherein the Court will consider granting Final Approval of the Settlement and the Application for Attorney’s Fees, Costs, and Service Awards.

37. “**Final Approval Order**” means the final order the Court enters granting Final Approval of the Settlement. The proposed Final Approval Order shall be substantially in the form attached hereto as *Exhibit 6*.

38. “**Long Form Notice**” means the long form notice of the Settlement, substantially in the form attached hereto as *Exhibit 3*, that shall be posted on the Settlement Website and shall be available to Settlement Class Members by mail on request made to the Settlement Administrator.

39. “**Medical Data Monitoring**” means the free medical data monitoring service that Settlement Class Members may elect as a Settlement Class Member Benefit.

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

41. “**Motion for Preliminary Approval**” means the motion that Plaintiffs shall file with the court seeking Preliminary Approval of the Settlement.

42. **“Net Settlement Fund”** means the amount of the Settlement Fund following payment of Settlement Administration Costs, Valid Claims for Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses, Valid Claims for Medical Data Monitoring, and any attorneys’ fees, costs, and Service Awards granted by the Court.

43. **“Notice”** means the Postcard Notice and/or Email Notice, Long Form Notice, and Claim Form that Plaintiffs will ask the Court to approve in connection with the Motion for Preliminary Approval, as well as the Settlement Website and the Settlement Class toll-free telephone line.

44. **“Notice Date”** means the day by which the Settlement Administrator must begin issuing Notice to the Settlement Class, and shall be no later than 45 days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order.

45. **“Notice of Deficiency”** means the notification sent by the Settlement Administrator to a Claimant who has submitted an invalid Claim.

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

47. **“Objection Deadline”** means the date that is 75 days after the Notice Date and is the last day on which Settlement Class Members may object to the Settlement.

48. **“Opt-Out Deadline”** means the date that is 75 days after the Notice Date and is the last day on which a person may request to be excluded from the Settlement Class.

49. **“Party”** means either Plaintiffs or Defendant, and **“Parties”** means Plaintiffs and Defendant collectively.

50. **“Plaintiffs”** means Malia Morath, Rick Robinson, Jocelyn Lima, Evelyn Gonzalez, and Dana Rosemarie Johnson.

51. **“Postcard Notice”** means the postcard notice of the Settlement, which includes a tear-off Claim Form, substantially in the form attached hereto as ***Exhibit 2***, which the Settlement Administrator shall disseminate to Settlement Class Members by U.S. mail in the alternative to Email Notice pursuant to this Agreement.

52. **“Preliminary Approval”** means the preliminary approval of the Settlement, which occurs when the Court enters the Preliminary Approval Order, substantially in the form submitted with the Motion for Preliminary Approval.

53. **“Preliminary Approval Order”** means the order preliminarily approving the Settlement and proposed Notice Program, substantially in the form attached hereto as ***Exhibit 5***.

54. **“Private Information”** means any combination of names, Social Security numbers, driver’s license numbers, health information and other medical data, and any other personally identifiable information or protected health information that may have been stored within Defendant’s information technology systems and compromised at the time of the Data Incident.

55. **“Released Claims”** means any and all actual, potential, filed or unfiled, known or unknown, fixed or contingent, claimed or unclaimed, suspected or unsuspected claims, demands, liabilities, rights, causes of action, damages, punitive, exemplary or multiplied damages, expenses, costs, indemnities, attorneys’ fees and/or obligations, whether in law or in equity, based on contract, tort or any other theory, accrued or unaccrued, direct, individual or representative, joint or several, of every nature and description whatsoever, based on any federal, state, local, statutory, or common law or any other law, against the Released Parties, or any of them, arising out of or

relating to actual or alleged facts, transactions, events, matters, occurrences, acts, disclosures, statements, representations, omissions, or failures to act relating to the Data Incident or any alleged violations of laws or regulations cited in the Complaints or the Action.

56. **“Released Parties”** means Defendant, the State of Hawai‘i and their respective past, present, and future parents, subsidiaries, divisions, departments, affiliates, predecessors, successors and assigns, and any and all of their past, present, and future directors, officers, executives, regents, employees, officials, principals, stockholders, heirs, agents, insurers, reinsurers, members, attorneys, accountants, actuaries, fiduciaries, advisors, consultants, representatives, partners, joint venturers, licensees, licensors, independent contractors, subrogees, trustees, executors, administrators, predecessors, successors and assigns, and any other person acting on Defendant’s or the State of Hawai‘i’s behalf, in their capacity as such. It is expressly understood that to the extent a Released Party is not a party to the Agreement, all such Released Parties are intended third-party beneficiaries of the Agreement.

57. **“Releases”** means the releases and waiver set forth in Section XII of this Agreement.

58. **“Releasing Parties”** means (a) Plaintiffs and all Settlement Class Members, (b) each of their respective executors, representatives, heirs, predecessors, assigns, beneficiaries, affiliates, successors, bankruptcy trustees, guardians, joint tenants, tenants in common, tenants by the entirety, agents, attorneys, (c) any entities in which a Plaintiff and/or other participating Settlement Class Member has or had a controlling interest or that has or had a controlling interest in him, her, or it, (d) any other person or entity (including any governmental entity) claiming by or through, on behalf of, for the benefit of, derivatively for, or as representative of a Plaintiff and/or any other Settlement Class Member, and all those who claim through them or on their behalf, and

(e) the respective past and present directors, governors, executive-committee members, officers, officials, employees, members, partners, principals, agents, attorneys, advisors, trustees, administrators, fiduciaries, consultants, service providers, representatives, successors in interest, assigns, beneficiaries, heirs, executors, accountants, accounting advisors, and auditors of any or all of the above persons or entities identified in (a)-(d).

59. “**Service Awards**” means the monetary compensation the Court may award the Plaintiffs who sign this Agreement for serving as Class Representatives.

60. “**Settlement Administration Costs**” means all costs and fees of the Settlement Administrator regarding the Notice Program and Settlement administration.

61. “**Settlement Administrator**” means Epiq Class Action & Claims Solutions, Inc., or Epiq, the third party-notice and claims administrator jointly approved by the Parties.

62. “**Settlement Class**” means all living individuals within the United States who were notified that their Private Information was potentially compromised in the Data Incident. Excluded from the Settlement Class are (a) the judge(s) presiding over this Action, and their immediate family members for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the judge(s); (b) Defendant, its affiliates, subsidiaries, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which Defendant has a controlling interest, and any of its current officers and members of the Board of Regents, and their immediate family members for whom participation would result in a conflict of interest for the officer or Regent; and (c) Settlement Class Members who submit a valid request for exclusion prior to the Opt-Out Deadline.

63. “**Settlement Class Member**” means any member of the Settlement Class who has not opted out of the Settlement.

64. **“Settlement Class Member Benefit”** means the Cash Payment and/or Medical Data Monitoring that Settlement Class Members may Claim pursuant to this Agreement.

65. **“Settlement Fund”** means the non-reversionary sum of three million five hundred thousand dollars and zero cents (\$3,500,000.00), to be paid by, or on behalf of, Defendant as specified in this Agreement.

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

67. **“UHCC”** means the University of Hawai‘i Cancer Center, an organized research unit within Defendant’s flagship University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa campus.

68. **“Valid Claim”** means a Claim Form submitted by a Settlement Class Member that is (a) submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Settlement; (b) accurately, fully, and truthfully completed and executed, with all of the information requested in the Claim Form, by a Settlement Class Member that is competent and not an incapacitated minor or adult; (c) signed physically or by e-signature by a Settlement Class Member personally, subject to the penalty of perjury; (d) returned via mail and postmarked by the Claim Form Deadline, or, if submitted online, submitted by 11:59 p.m. Eastern time on the Claim Form Deadline; and (e) determined to be valid by the Settlement Administrator. The Settlement Administrator may require additional information from the Claimant to validate the Claim, including, but not limited to, answers related to questions

regarding the validity or legitimacy of the physical or e-signature. Failure to respond to the Settlement Administrator's Notice of Deficiency may result in a determination that the Claim is not a Valid Claim.

III. Settlement Fund

69. Defendant shall fund or cause to be funded the Settlement Fund by paying or causing to be paid in two installments the total amount of \$3,500,000.00 into an Escrow Account established and administered by the Settlement Administrator at a financial institution agreed upon by the Settlement Administrator, Defendant's Counsel, and Class Counsel. Within 30 days after the later of the following events, Defendant shall pay an amount necessary to cover Settlement Administration Costs through the notice period: (a) the Court enters the Preliminary Approval Order; or (b) Defendant receives an invoice, W-9, payment instructions from the Settlement Administrator, and contact information of an individual to voice verify the instructions. Defendant shall pay the remaining amount of the Settlement Fund within 30 days of entry of the Final Approval Order. In no event will Defendant be required to pay more than \$3,500,000.00 as part of this Settlement. In the event there is no Final Approval Order, with the exception of any outstanding invoices due to the Settlement Administrator, all funds remaining in the Settlement Fund shall be payable to Defendant.

70. The Settlement Fund shall be used to pay (a) all Settlement Class Member Benefits to Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims; (b) all Settlement Administration Costs; (c) any attorneys' fees and costs awarded by the Court to Class Counsel; and (d) any Service Awards to the Class Representatives approved by the Court.

71. The funds in the Escrow Account shall be deemed a "qualified settlement fund" within the meaning of United States Treasury Regulations § 1.468B-1 at all times since creation of

the Escrow Account. The funds in the Escrow Account shall earn a reasonable rate of interest and all interest shall be for the benefit of the Settlement Class. All taxes (including any estimated taxes, and any interest or penalties relating to them) arising with respect to the income earned by the Escrow Account or otherwise, including any taxes or tax detriments that may be imposed on Defendant, Defendant's Counsel, Plaintiffs, and/or Class Counsel with respect to income earned by the Escrow Account, for any period during which the Escrow Account does not qualify as a "qualified settlement fund" for the purpose of federal or state income taxes or otherwise, shall be paid out of the Escrow Account. Defendant, Defendant's Counsel, Plaintiffs, and Class Counsel shall have no liability or responsibility for any of the taxes. The Escrow Account shall indemnify and hold Defendant, Defendant's Counsel, Plaintiffs, and Class Counsel harmless for all taxes (including without limitation taxes payable by reason of any such indemnification).

72. Other than the payment of the Settlement Fund monies as described in paragraphs 69 and 70 of this Agreement, Defendant shall have no responsibility, financial obligation, or liability whatsoever with respect to the Settlement Fund or Escrow Account, investment of the Settlement Fund or Escrow Account, payment of federal, state, and local income, employment, unemployment, excise and any other taxes, penalties, interest or other charges related to taxes imposed on the Settlement Fund or Escrow Account or its disbursement, payment of administrative, legal, accounting, or other cost occasioned by the use or administration of the Settlement Fund or the Escrow Account.

IV. Certification of the Settlement Class

73. In the Motion for Preliminary Approval, Plaintiffs shall propose and request to the Court that the Settlement Class be certified for Settlement purposes only. Defendant agrees solely for purposes of the Settlement provided for in this Agreement, and the implementation of such

Settlement, that this Action shall proceed as a class action; provided however, that if a Final Approval Order is not issued, then any certification shall be null and void and, for the avoidance of doubt, Defendant shall retain all rights to object to any future requests to certify a class. Plaintiffs and Class Counsel shall not reference this Agreement in support of any subsequent motion for class certification of any class in the Action in such event.

V. Settlement Consideration

74. Settlement Class Members must submit a Valid Claim to the Settlement Administrator to receive a Cash Payment from the Settlement Fund. When submitting a Claim, Settlement Class Members may elect Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses or Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. Additionally, Settlement Class Members may also elect to receive Medical Data Monitoring in accordance with the terms of this paragraph. The amount paid to each Claimant who submits a Valid Claim for Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash will be a pro rata, equal percentage share of the Net Settlement Fund, calculated by dividing the Net Settlement Fund amount by the number of Valid Claims for Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. The estimated Cash Payment for Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash is \$50.00 per Claimant, which is subject to *pro rata* increase or decrease based on the Net Settlement Fund amount and the number of Valid Claims for Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash. Any *pro rata* increases or decreases will be on an equal percentage basis.

75. For purposes of calculating the Net Settlement Fund, the Settlement Administrator must distribute the funds in the following order: (a) Settlement Administration Costs, (b) Class Representative Service Awards, (c) Court-awarded attorneys' fees and costs to Class Counsel, (d) payment of Valid Claims for Medical Data Monitoring, (e) payment of Valid Claims for Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses, and (f) payment of Valid Claims for Cash

Payment B – Alternate Cash. If a Settlement Class Member does not submit a Valid Claim, the Settlement Class Member will release his or her claims against the Released Parties without receiving a Settlement Class Member Benefit.

a. Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses: Settlement Class Members may submit a Claim for a Cash Payment under this section for up to \$5,000.00 per Claimant subject to approval and presentment of proper documented extraordinary losses demonstrating the amount of the loss and that the loss was a direct result of the Data Incident. To receive such documented extraordinary loss payment, a Settlement Class Member must elect Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses on the Claim Form, attesting under penalty of perjury to incurring extraordinary documented losses, and the Claimant must submit reasonable documentation supporting the losses, which means documentation contemporaneously generated or prepared by a third party supporting a claim for expenses paid. Non-exhaustive examples of reasonable documentation include telephone records, correspondence including emails or receipts. Except as expressly provided herein, personal certifications, declarations, or affidavits from the Settlement Class Member do not constitute reasonable documentation but may be included to provide clarification, context, or support for other submitted reasonable documentation. Settlement Class Members shall not be reimbursed for expenses if they have been reimbursed for the same expenses by another source, including compensation provided in connection with the credit monitoring and identity theft protection product offered as part of the notification letter provided by Defendant or otherwise. The documentation must demonstrate the amount of the loss and that the loss was a direct result of the Data Incident. If a Settlement Class Member does not submit reasonable documentation supporting an extraordinary

documented loss, or if the Settlement Class Member's Claim is rejected by the Settlement Administrator for any reason, and the Settlement Class Member fails to cure his or her Claim, the Claim for Cash Payment A – Extraordinary Documented Losses will be rejected and the Settlement Class Member's Claim will be as if he or she elected Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash.

b. Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash: As an alternative to Cash Payment A above, a Settlement Class Member may elect to receive Cash Payment B – Alternate Cash, which is a *pro rata* flat-cash payment from the Net Settlement Fund.

c. Medical Data Monitoring: In addition to either of the foregoing Cash Payments, all Settlement Class Members may submit a Claim to enroll in a one-year membership of Medical Shield Pro Medical Data Monitoring services provided by CyEx.

76. **Cy Pres Recipient**: After Settlement Class Members who submitted Valid Claims for Cash Payments are given an opportunity to cash their checks, as provided for herein, any remaining funds in the Settlement Fund shall be distributed to a *cy pres* recipient to be agreed upon by the Parties. Such recipient shall have no affiliation with the Parties or their counsel and must be reasonably related to privacy or data protection, or the promotion of the same through training and awareness programs.

VI. Settlement Approval

77. Class Counsel will use best efforts to submit the Motion for Preliminary Approval to the Court within 14 days of the execution of this Agreement.

78. The Motion for Preliminary Approval shall, among other things, request the Court: (a) preliminarily approve the terms of the Settlement as being within the range of fair, adequate, and reasonable; (b) provisionally certify the Settlement Class for settlement purposes only; (c)

approve the Notice Program set forth herein and approve the form and content of the Notices of the Settlement; (d) approve the Claim Form and Claim Process; (e) approve the procedures for Settlement Class Members to opt-out of the Settlement or for Settlement Class Members to object to the Settlement; (f) appoint Robert M. Hatch and Margery Bronster of Bronster Fujichaku Robbins as Class Counsel for Settlement purposes; (g) appoint Plaintiffs as Class Representatives; (h) appoint Epiq as the Settlement Administrator; (i) continue staying the Action pending Final Approval of the Settlement; and (j) schedule a Final Approval Hearing for a time and date mutually convenient for the Court, the Parties, Class Counsel, and Defendant's Counsel.

VII. Settlement Administrator

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

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

81. The Settlement Administrator's duties include the following:

- a. Completing the Notice Program by noticing the Settlement Class with Court-approved Notice forms and sending out Long Form Notices and Claim Forms

on request from Settlement Class Members, reviewing Claim Forms and supporting documentation, notifying Claimants of deficient Claim Forms using the Notice of Deficiency, and distributing Settlement Class Member Benefits to Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims;

- b. Establishing and maintaining the Settlement Fund in the Escrow Account;
- c. Establishing and maintaining a post office box to receive opt-out requests, from the Settlement Class, objections from Settlement Class Members, and Claim Forms from Settlement Class Members;
- d. Establishing and maintaining the Settlement Website to provide important information and to receive electronic Claim Forms;
- e. Establishing and maintaining an automated toll-free telephone line for Settlement Class Members to call with Settlement-related inquiries, and answer the frequently asked questions of Settlement Class Members who call with or otherwise communicate such inquiries;
- f. Responding to any mailed Settlement Class Member inquiries;
- g. Processing all opt-out requests from the Settlement Class;
- h. Providing weekly reports to the Parties that summarize the number of Claims submitted, Claims approved and rejected, Notices of Deficiency sent, opt-out requests and objections received that week, the total number of opt-out requests and objections received to date, and other pertinent information;
- i. In advance of the Final Approval Hearing, preparing a declaration confirming the Notice Program was completed in accordance with the terms of this Agreement and the Preliminary Approval Order, describing how the Notice

Program was completed, indicating the number of Claim Forms received, the value of the Claims submitted to date, providing the names of each person who timely and properly requested to opt out from the Settlement Class, indicating the number of objections received, and other information as may be necessary to allow the Parties to seek and obtain Final Approval;

- j. Reviewing Claim Forms submitted by Settlement Class Members to determine whether they are eligible for a Cash Payment;
- k. Distributing Cash Payments from the Settlement Fund to Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims;
- l. Ensuring Medical Data Monitoring redemption codes are sent to all Settlement Class Members who submit Valid Claims for Medical Data Monitoring;
- m. Paying Court-approved attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards out of the Settlement Fund;
- n. Paying Settlement Administration Costs out of the Settlement Fund following approval by the Parties; and
- o. Any other Settlement administration function at the instruction of the Parties, including, but not limited to, verifying that the Settlement Fund has been properly administered and that the Cash Payments and Medical Data Monitoring redemption codes have been properly distributed.

VIII. Notice Program, Opt-Out Procedures, and Objection Procedures

82. Defendant will make the Class List available to the Settlement Administrator no later than 14 days after entry of the Preliminary Approval Order. To the extent necessary, Defendant

will cooperate with updating the Class List to accomplish the Notice Program and otherwise administer the Settlement.

83. Within 45 days following entry of the Preliminary Approval Order, the Settlement Administrator shall commence the Notice Program provided herein, using the Notice forms approved by the Court.

84. Direct Notice shall be provided via Email Notice to the members of the Settlement Class for whom email addresses are available to Defendant and provided in the Class List. The Email Notice shall contain a link to submit an online Claim Form. In the alternative to Email Notice, direct Notice will be sent via double-sided Postcard Notice with a tear-off Claim Form to the members of the Settlement Class for whom an email address is not available. The Parties shall confer during the Notice Program regarding Notice.

85. For any Settlement Class Member whose Email Notice is returned as undeliverable, the Settlement Administrator shall re-send Notice to the Settlement Class Member via Postcard Notice to the Settlement Class Member's mailing address provided in the Class List.

86. The Settlement Administrator shall perform reasonable address traces for Postcard Notices returned as undeliverable. By way of example, a reasonable tracing procedure would be to run addresses of returned postcards through the Lexis/Nexis database that can be utilized for such purposes. No later than 60 days after the Notice Date, the Settlement Administrator shall complete the re-mailing of Postcard Notice to those Settlement Class Members whose new addresses were identified as of that time through address traces.

87. The Email Notice and Postcard Notice shall include, among other information, the following: a description of the material terms of the Settlement; a link to submit a Claim Form electronically (for Email Notice) or a tear-off Claim Form (for Postcard Notice), with instructions

how to submit a Claim Form; the Claim Form Deadline; the Opt-Out Deadline for Settlement Class Members to optout of the Settlement Class; the Objection Deadline for Settlement Class Members to object to the Settlement and/or the Application for Attorneys' Fees and Costs, and Service Awards; the Final Approval Hearing date; the Settlement Class toll-free telephone number; and the Settlement Website address at which Settlement Class Members may access this Agreement and other related documents and information. Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel shall insert the correct dates and deadlines in the Notices before the Notice Program commences, based upon those dates and deadlines set by the Court in the Preliminary Approval Order. If the date or time for the Final Approval Hearing changes, the Settlement Administrator shall update the Settlement Website to reflect the new date. No additional notice to the Settlement Class is required if the date or time for the Final Approval Hearing changes.

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

89. The Long Form Notice shall also include a procedure for Settlement Class Members to opt-out of the Settlement Class, and the Email Notice and Postcard Notice shall direct Settlement Class Members to review the Long Form Notice to obtain the opt-out instructions. A member of the Settlement Class may opt-out of the Settlement Class at any time prior to the Opt-Out Deadline by mailing a request to opt-out to the Settlement Administrator postmarked on or before the Opt-Out Deadline. The opt-out request must be personally signed by the requestor and contain the requestor's name, address, telephone number, and email address (if any), the title of

the Action: *In re University of Hawai‘i Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 1CCV-26-0000280, currently pending in the First Circuit Court, Hawaii, and include a statement indicating a request to be excluded from the Settlement Class. Requests to opt out may only be done on an individual basis, and no person may request to be excluded from the Settlement Class through “mass” or “class” opt outs. Any Settlement Class Member who does not timely and validly request to opt-out shall be bound by the terms of this Agreement even if that Settlement Class Member does not submit a Valid Claim.

90. The Long Form Notice also shall include a procedure for Settlement Class Members to object to the Settlement and/or the Application for Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, and the Email Notice and Postcard Notice shall direct Settlement Class Members to review the Long Form Notice to obtain the objection instructions. Objections must be filed with the Court, and sent by U.S. Mail to Class Counsel, Defendant’s Counsel, and the Settlement Administrator. For an objection to be considered by the Court, the objection must be submitted on or before the Objection Deadline, as specified in the Notice, and the Settlement Class Member must not have excluded themselves from the Settlement Class. If submitted by mail, an objection shall be deemed to have been submitted when posted if received with a postmark date indicated on the envelope if mailed first-class postage prepaid and addressed in accordance with the instructions. If submitted by private courier (e.g., Federal Express), an objection shall be deemed to have been submitted on the shipping date reflected on the shipping label.

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

- a. the title of the Action: *In re University of Hawai‘i Data Breach Litigation*, Case No. 1CCV-26-0000280;

- b. the objector's full name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address (if any);
- c. all grounds for the objection, accompanied by any legal support for the objection known to the objector or objector's counsel;
- d. the number of times the objector has objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date that the objector files the objection, the caption of each case in which the objector has made such objection, and a copy of any orders related to or ruling upon the objector's prior objections that were issued by the trial and appellate courts in each listed case;
- e. the identity of all counsel who represent the objector, including any former or current counsel who may be entitled to compensation for any reason related to the objection to the Settlement and/or the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, and whether they will appear at the Final Approval Hearing;
- f. the number of times in which the objector's counsel and/or the objector's counsel's law firm have objected to a class action settlement within the five years preceding the date of the filed objection, the caption of each case in which counsel or the firm has made such objection and a copy of any orders related to or ruling on the objection issued by the trial and appellate courts in each such listed case;
- g. a list of all persons who will be called to testify at the Final Approval Hearing in support of the objection (if any);

- h. a statement confirming whether the objector and/or objector's counsel intends to personally appear and/or testify at the Final Approval Hearing; and
- i. the objector's signature (an attorney's signature is not sufficient).

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

IX. Claim Process and Distribution of Settlement Class Member Benefits

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

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

95. The Settlement Administrator shall collect, review, and address each Claim Form received to determine whether the Claim Form meets the requirements set forth in this Settlement and is thus a Valid Claim. The Settlement Administrator shall examine the Claim Form before designating the Claim as a Valid Claim to determine that the information on the Claim Form is reasonably complete. The Settlement Administrator has the authority to determine whether a Claimant has the capacity and authority to execute the Claim Form, and has not sold, assigned, transferred, conveyed or otherwise disposed of any of the claims, demands, obligations or causes of action referred to in this Agreement. The Settlement Administrator shall have the sole authority to determine whether a Claim by any Claimant is a Valid Claim.

96. The Settlement Administrator shall use all reasonable efforts and means to identify and reject duplicate claims. No Settlement Class Member may submit more than one Claim Form. The Settlement Administrator shall identify any Claim Forms that appear to seek relief on behalf

of the same Settlement Class Member. The Settlement Administrator shall use its best efforts to determine whether there is any duplication of claims, and if there is, contact the Settlement Class Member in an effort to determine which Claim Form is the appropriate one for consideration.

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

98. Claim Forms that do not meet the terms and conditions of this Settlement shall be promptly rejected by the Settlement Administrator and the Settlement Administrator shall advise the Settlement Class Member of the reason(s) why the Claim Form was rejected. However, if the Claim Form is rejected for containing incomplete or inaccurate information, and/or omitting required information, the Settlement Administrator may send a Notice of Deficiency explaining what information is missing or inaccurate and needed to validate the Claim and have it submitted for consideration. The Settlement Administrator shall notify the Settlement Class Member using the contact information provided in the Claim Form. The additional information and/or documentation can include, for example, answers to questions regarding the validity of the Claimant's physical or e-signature. A Settlement Class Member shall have until the Claim Form

Deadline, or 15 days from the date the Notice of Deficiency is sent via mail and postmarked or sent via email, whichever is later, to reply to the Notice of Deficiency and provide the required information. If the Claimant timely and adequately provides the requested information and/or documentation, the Claim shall be deemed a Valid Claim and processed by the Settlement Administrator. If the Claimant does not timely and completely provide the requested information and/or documentation, the Settlement Administrator shall reduce or deny the Claim unless Defendant's Counsel and Class Counsel otherwise agree.

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

- a. Failure to fully complete and/or sign the Claim Form;
- b. Illegible Claim Form;
- c. The Claim Form is fraudulent;
- d. The Claim Form is duplicative of another Claim Form;
- e. The Claimant does not have the capacity to execute the Claim Form;
- f. The Claimant is not a Settlement Class Member;
- g. The Claimant submitted a timely and valid request to opt-out of the Settlement Class;
- h. The person submitting the Claim Form requests that payment be made to a person or entity other than the Claimant for whom the Claim Form is submitted;
- i. Failure to submit a Claim Form by the Claim Form Deadline; and/or
- j. The Claim Form otherwise does not comply with the requirements of this Settlement.

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

- a. The Settlement Administrator shall have 15 days from the Claim Form Deadline to approve or reject Claims based on findings of fraud or duplication.
- b. A request for additional information by sending a Notice of Deficiency shall not be considered a denial for purposes of this paragraph.
- c. If a Claim is rejected for fraud or duplication, the Settlement Administrator shall notify the Claimant using the contact information provided in the Claim Form. Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel shall be provided with copies of all such notifications to Claimants.
- d. The Settlement Administrator's determination as to whether to approve, deny, or reduce a Claim shall be final and binding.

101. The Settlement Administrator shall provide all information gathered in investigating Claims, including, but not limited to, copies of all correspondence and all notes of the Settlement Administrator, the decision reached, and all reasons supporting the decision, if requested by Class Counsel or Defendant's Counsel. Additionally, Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel shall have the right to inspect the Claim Forms and supporting documentation received by the Settlement Administrator at any time upon reasonable notice.

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

103. No later than 75 days after Final Approval or 60 days after the Effective Date, whichever is later, the Settlement Administrator shall distribute the Settlement Class Member Benefits.

104. Cash Payments to Settlement Class Members will be made by electronic payment or by paper check. Following Final Approval, the Settlement Administrator will send Settlement Class Members an email to select a form of electronic payment or to receive payment by paper check. In the event a Settlement Class Member does not make an election or there is a problem with issuance of an electronic payment, a paper check will be sent to the Settlement Class Member's last known address. Settlement Class Members shall have 90 days to select their form of payment following such email from the Settlement Administrator. Paper checks must be negotiated within 90 days of issuance. In the event the Settlement Administrator is unable to distribute funds to the person or persons entitled to receive them due to incorrect or incomplete information provided to the Settlement Administrator, the funds shall become residual funds, and the Settlement Class Member shall forfeit their right to the funds.

105. In the event there are funds remaining in the Settlement Fund 240 days following the date Settlement Class Members are sent an email to select their form of payment, said funds attributable to unclaimed and undeliverable funds shall be treated as residual funds and distributed to an appropriate mutually agreeable *cy pres* recipient to be approved by the Court.

106. The Settlement Administrator will send an email to Settlement Class Members with Valid Claims that include an election for Medical Data Monitoring with information on how to enroll in the Medical Data Monitoring, including the redemption code.

X. Final Approval and Judgment

107. The Parties shall request a Final Approval Hearing date of at least 150 days after

the Court enters the Preliminary Approval Order. Plaintiffs shall file their Motion for Final Approval, inclusive of the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, no later than 14 days before the Opt-Out Deadline and Objection Deadline. At the Final Approval Hearing, the Court will hear argument on the Motion for Final Approval and the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards. In the Court's discretion, the Court will also hear argument at the Final Approval Hearing from any Settlement Class Member (or their counsel) who objects to the Settlement and/or to the Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards, provided the objectors submitted timely objections that meet all requirements listed in this Agreement.

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

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

and all objectors, to administer, supervise, construe, and enforce this Agreement in accordance with its terms.

XI. Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Awards

109. ***Service Awards.*** In recognition of the time and effort the Class Representatives expended in pursuing this Action and in fulfilling their obligations and responsibilities as Class Representatives, and of the relief conferred on all Settlement Class Members by the Settlement, Class Counsel shall request a Service Award for the Class Representatives of up to \$2,000.00 each, subject to Court approval. If approved, the Service Awards shall be paid by the Settlement Administrator out of the Settlement Fund within 45 days of the Effective Date. The Service Award payments to the Class Representatives shall be separate and apart from their entitlement to Settlement Class Member Benefits.

110. ***Attorneys' Fees and Costs.*** Class Counsel shall apply to the Court for an award of attorneys' fees of up to one-third of the Settlement Fund (\$1,166,666.67), plus reimbursement of reasonable litigation costs, which Defendant will not oppose. If approved, the attorneys' fees and costs award shall be paid by the Settlement Administrator out of the Settlement Fund by wire transfer to an account designated by Class Counsel, within 45 days of the Effective Date.

111. This Settlement is not contingent on approval of Application for Attorneys' Fees, Costs, and Service Award, and if the Court denies the request or grants amounts less than what was requested, the remaining provisions of the Agreement shall remain in force. The provisions for attorneys' fees, costs, and Service Awards were not negotiated until after the Parties reached agreement on all material terms of the Settlement.

XII. Releases

112. Upon the Effective Date, and in consideration of the Settlement relief and other

consideration described herein, the Releasing Parties shall be deemed to have, and by operation of the Final Approval Order shall have, fully, finally, and forever released, acquitted, relinquished, and completely discharged the Released Parties from any and all Released Claims, including but not limited to any federal or state statutory or common law claims arising out of or relating to the Data Incident that the Releasing Parties may have or had. Each Party expressly waives all rights under California Civil Code section 1542, which provides as follows:

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

The Releasing Parties also waive the provisions and rights of any law(s) that are comparable in effect to California Civil Code section 1542 (including, without limitation, California Civil Code § 1798.80, *et seq.*, Montana Code Ann. § 28- 1-1602; North Dakota Cent. Code § 9-13-02; and South Dakota Codified Laws § 20-7-11). The Releasing Parties agree that, once this Agreement is executed, they will not, directly or indirectly, individually or in concert with another, maintain, cause to be maintained, or voluntarily assist in maintaining any further demand, action, claim, lawsuit, arbitration, or similar proceeding, in any capacity whatsoever, against any of the Released Parties based on any of the Released Claims.

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

114. Upon the Effective Date (a) this Settlement shall be the exclusive remedy for any and all Released Claims of Plaintiffs and Settlement Class Members; and (b) Plaintiffs and

Settlement Class Members stipulate to be and shall be permanently barred and enjoined by Court order from initiating, asserting, or prosecuting any Released Claim against the Released Parties, whether on behalf of Plaintiffs, any Settlement Class Member or others, in any jurisdiction, including in any federal, state, or local court or tribunal.

115. The power to enforce any term of this Settlement is not affected by the Releases in this section.

XIII. Termination of Settlement Agreement

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

- a. Court approval of the Settlement consideration set forth in Section V and the Releases set forth in Section XII of this Agreement;
- b. The Court has entered the Preliminary Approval Order;
- c. The Court has entered the Final Approval Order, and all objections, if any, are overruled, and all appeals taken from the Final Approval Order are resolved in favor of Final Approval; and
- d. The Effective Date has occurred.

117. If any of the conditions specified in the preceding paragraph are not met, or if the Court otherwise imposes any modification to or condition of approval of the Settlement to which the Parties do not consent, then this Agreement shall be cancelled and terminated.

118. Additionally, within 7 days of the Opt-Out Deadline, the Settlement Administrator shall provide Class Counsel and Defendant's Counsel with a complete list of all timely and valid opt-out requests. If more than 50 opt-out requests are submitted, Defendant shall have the right to

terminate this Agreement in its entirety by providing written notice to the Court within 21 days after the Opt-Out Deadline.

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

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

XIV. Effect of Termination

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

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

XV. No Admission of Liability

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

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

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

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

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

XVI. Miscellaneous Provisions

128. ***Confidentiality.*** To the extent permitted by ethics rules and the State of Hawai‘i open records and open meetings laws, the Parties and their counsel shall make best efforts to keep confidential all settlement communications, including communications regarding the negotiation and drafting of this Agreement. The Parties will not make any public statement about the Settlement that has not been approved by the other side, except as required or authorized by law. Approval of any proposed public statement of the other side will not be unreasonably withheld. The Parties will cooperate with each other regarding public statements about the Settlement and

may issue a joint statement/press release if they mutually agree to do so. This paragraph shall not be construed to limit or impede the Notice requirements contained in this Settlement Agreement, nor shall this paragraph be construed to prevent Class Counsel or Defendant's Counsel from notifying or explaining that the Action has settled or limit the representations that the Parties or their counsel may make to the Court to assist in the Court's evaluation of the Settlement, Preliminary Approval, Final Approval, and any objection to the Settlement's terms. This Confidentiality provision shall neither affect nor interfere with the record-keeping obligations of any law firm, insurance company, insurance adjuster, or third-party administrator to insurance companies. As a public entity, Defendant may also provide information about the Settlement Agreement to its attorneys, officers, Board of Regents, members, employees, partners, insurers, reinsurers, brokers, agents, and other persons or entities as required by State laws or other applicable laws and regulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

135. ***Governing Law.*** Except as otherwise provided herein, the Agreement shall be construed in accordance with, and be governed by, the laws of the state of Hawai'i, without regard to the principles thereof regarding choice of law.

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

137. ***Jurisdiction.*** The Court shall retain jurisdiction over the implementation, enforcement, and performance of this Agreement, and shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any suit, action, proceeding, or dispute arising out of or relating to this Agreement that cannot be resolved by negotiation and agreement by counsel for the Parties. The Court shall also retain jurisdiction over all questions and/or disputes related to the Notice Program and the Settlement Administrator. As part of the agreement to render services in connection with this Settlement, the Settlement Administrator shall consent to the jurisdiction of the Court for this purpose. The Court

shall retain jurisdiction over the enforcement of the Court's injunction barring and enjoining all Releasing Parties from asserting any of the Released Claims and from pursuing any Released Claims against the Released Parties at any time and in any jurisdiction, including during any appeal from the Final Approval Order.

138. ***Calculation of Time.*** In the event that any deadline or required date of performance under this Agreement falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, such deadline shall be deemed to occur on the next succeeding business day.

139. ***Notices.*** All notices provided for herein, shall be sent by email.

a. If to Plaintiffs or Class Counsel:

Robert M. Hatch
Margery S. Bronster
Bronster Fujichaku Robbins
1003 Bishop Street, Ste. 2300
Honolulu, HI 96813
rhatch@bfrHawai'i.com
mbronster@bfrHawai'i.com

b. If to Defendant or Defendant's Counsel:

Alfred J. Saikali
Shook, Hardy & Bacon L.L.P.
201 S. Biscayne Blvd., Ste. 3200
Miami, Florida 33131
asaikali@shb.com

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

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

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

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

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

144. **Independent Investigation and Decision to Settle.** The Parties understand and acknowledge the following: (a) they have performed an independent investigation of the allegations of fact and law made in connection with the Action; and (b) even if they may hereafter discover facts in addition to, or different from, those that they now know or believe to be true with respect to the subject matter of the Action as reflected in this Agreement, it will not affect or in any respect limit the binding nature of this Agreement. All Parties recognize and acknowledge they reviewed and analyzed data that they used to make certain determinations, arguments, and settlement positions. The Parties agree this Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and will not attempt to renegotiate or otherwise void or invalidate or terminate the Settlement irrespective

of what any unexamined data later shows. It is the Parties' intention to resolve their disputes in connection with the Action pursuant to the terms of this Agreement now. Thus, in furtherance of the Parties' intentions, the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect notwithstanding the discovery of any additional facts or law, or changes in law, and this Agreement shall not be subject to rescission or modification by reason of any changes or differences in facts or law, subsequently occurring or otherwise.

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

146. ***Bar to Future Suits.*** Upon entry of the Final Approval Order, the Releasing Parties shall be enjoined from prosecuting any Released Claim in any proceeding against the Released Parties or based on any actions taken by any of the Released Parties that are authorized or required by this Agreement or by the Final Approval Order. It is further agreed that the Settlement may be pleaded as a complete defense to any proceeding subject to this paragraph.

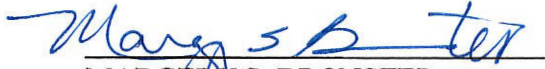
Signature Pages Follow

Agreed by:

CLASS COUNSEL (for Plaintiffs)

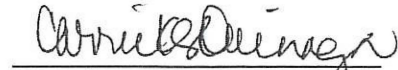


ROBERT M. HATCH
BRONSTER FUJICHAKU ROBBINS



MARGERY S. BRONSTER
BRONSTER FUJICHAKU ROBBINS

DEFENDANT



By: Carrie K. S. Okinaga

Its: Vice President for Legal Affairs
and University General Counsel

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT

STATE OF HAWAI'I

IN RE

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I DATA
BREACH LITIGATION

Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280 (SRN)
(Other Civil Action)

NOTICE OF HEARING

NOTICE OF HEARING

TO: DAVID M. LOUIE, ESQ.
CRAIG K. SHIKUMA, ESQ.
AUSTIN H. JIM ON, ESQ.
Kobayashi Sugita & Goda, LLP
999 Bishop Street, Suite 2600
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Attorneys for Defendant
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Plaintiffs' *Unopposed Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Award of Attorneys' Fees, Reimbursement of Expenses, and Service Awards for Class Representatives*, shall come before the Honorable Steven R. Nichols, Judge of the above-entitled Court, in his courtroom at Kauikeaouli Hale, 1111 Alakea Street, Fifth Floor, Courtroom 5B, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813, on November 4, 2026 at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, October 5, 2026.

BRONSTER FUJICHAKU ROBBINS

/s/ Robert M. Hatch

MARGERY S. BRONSTER
ROBERT M. HATCH
DANIEL J. COMER

KOPELOWITZ OSTROW P.A.
STEVEN SUKERT*

Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Putative Class
**Pro hac vice pending*

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT

STATE OF HAWAII

IN RE

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII DATA
BREACH LITIGATION

Civil No. 1CCV-26-0000280 (SRN)
(Other Civil Action)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document was served on the below party via JEFS:

DAVID M. LOUIE, ESQ.
CRAIG K. SHIKUMA, ESQ.
AUSTIN H. JIM ON, ESQ.
Kobayashi Sugita & Goda, LLP
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UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

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aio@ksglaw.com

DATED: Honolulu, Hawai'i, October 5, 2026.

BRONSTER FUJICHAKU ROBBINS

/s/ Robert M. Hatch

MARGERY S. BRONSTER
ROBERT M. HATCH
DANIEL J. COMER

KOPELOWITZ OSTROW P.A.
STEVEN SUKERT*

Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Putative Class
**Pro hac vice pending*